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Death and injury toll "unknown" Government-wide committee formed to survey damage from fifth Sa'ada war

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam & Aqeel Al-Halali
 For The Yemen Times

SA'ADA, July 23 — While the government has declared that it has formed a field committee to survey damage in Sa'ada governorate due to the more than 90-day war between the Yemeni army and Houthi loyalists there, official sources in the governorate report that most evacuees are afraid to return to their homes due to apprehensions that the fighting may resume.

Sa'ada Health Office director Omar Mujalli says that evacuees sheltering at relief camps in Sa'ada are "hesitant to return to their villages because they are afraid that Houthis might not be committed to President Ali Abdullah Saleh's declaration that the war is over

or his call to sit with Houthis at the 'dialogue table.'

Political observers consider forming a ministerial committee to visit the affected areas a good initiative to help restore security and peace to those areas, enable displaced residents to return home and resume reconstruction in the various areas.

Yemenis, particularly those living in Sa'ada, welcomed President Saleh's declaration to end the war. Prominent opposition leaders and ruling party activists, who hadn't learned about this past Thursday's decision to cease military operations in Sa'ada, also were satisfied with the decision, having viewed the war as a humanitarian and economic catastrophe.

Mujalli believes that prolonging the current conditions of evacuees at the

six Sa'ada camps only increases the "potential for epidemic diseases due to the summer rainfalls," noting that the camps shelter some 22,000 evacuees from their homes in restive districts of Sa'ada.

He added that a similar number of evacuees are sheltering in their relatives' homes, further calling on Yemen's Health Ministry and the World Health Organization to continue their support of much-needed medications, which can provide better health services for the refugees.

Displaced residents still are taking refuge in makeshift camps for fear of returning to their villages and homes following the mass devastation. They are cynical about Saleh's decision to end the war, particularly since he ordered no troop withdrawals from vil-

lages and citizens' farmlands, nor has he stopped the repeated crackdown on Houthi loyalists.

Additionally, they maintain that President Saleh hasn't released those detained in various security jails for alleged connections to the Sa'ada fighting, despite the fact that such release was stipulated in an agreement President Saleh reached with Houthi field leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi.

The displaced Sa'ada residents further complain that the government hasn't yet begun relief efforts to treat the wounded and gather the bodies of the dead scattered in mountains and valleys for burial.

The European Union Commission, which declared early last month that it was offering 1 million euro to assist affected peoples in Sa'ada.

Mujalli further maintains that the current situation at the evacuee camps is safe and settled, noting that there are fixed medical clinics in the main camp and other mobile medical teams, including a specialized physician, two midwives and a vehicle with the most recent medical equipment in the other camps.

While the Yemen Times was unable to obtain official statistics of human damages from the last Sa'ada war, reliable sources maintain that the Yemeni Cabinet is working to come up with statistics of the dead and injured.

Material damages resulting from the first Sa'ada war amounted to \$60 million, whereas damages increased during the second war, which consumed significant public finances due to increases military expenses. According to the National Security report, the second war's financial damages were more than \$82 million.

Eisa A'atif, head of the Sa'ada Media Office, says damages from the fifth war are "too huge and can't be counted," adding that, "The last war was completely different from the previous wars because it extended into new districts. Additionally, Houthis used more developed weapons targeting both public and private property."

A'atif maintains that it's necessary to

activate the Fund to Reconstruct Affected Areas in Sa'ada, which was established in July 2007. He further urges that field teams be sent to all 15 Sa'ada governorates, noting that the local authority currently is working to "[move] displaced Sa'ada residents from camps to their villages and securing transportation and roads to guarantee that they'll arrive at their homes without harm."

However, Mohammed Al-Awlah, a resident of Munabbeh district near the Saudi border, says, "Most evacuees won't return to their villages because their homes are ravaged," adding that some evacuees are afraid that the war may resume, particularly given that clashes between the army and Houthi supporters are ongoing in Amran governorate's Harf Sifyan area.

Fighting hasn't ended completely
 Sporadic armed confrontations between Yemeni army personnel and Houthi gunmen currently are occurring in more than one district in the restive governorate, tribal sources from Sa'ada and Amran governorates report, adding that the fiercest clashes occurred in Amran's Harf Sifyan area on Monday morning, continuing until Tuesday afternoon.

Continued on page 2

Dangerous Chinese toys still on the market

By: Alia Ishaq

SANA'A, July 22 — Earlier this month, the Chinese embassy sent out official letters to Yemen's Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Standardization and Quality Control Organization and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce regarding hazardous Chinese toys that are being sold here, explaining that it desires to work together to get such toys off the market. But so far, none of the concerned Yemeni groups have done anything to rid the country of these toys.

Experts worldwide have warned that certain unregulated toys from China contain large amounts of lead and other materials that could seriously harm children's health. For instance, the Russian Federal Service for Consumer Rights Supervision found that more than half the Chinese toys in that country were damaging children's health.

Newborns have an even higher risk, since they tend to put toys in their mouth, as a result, swallowing harmful particles that can lead to various diseases, including oral cancer.

The Chinese embassy sent the letter following a Yemen Times front page report about Chinese toys and their impact on children's health. The letter mentioned that the Chinese government is paying close attention to the issue and



Experts worldwide have warned that certain unregulated toys from China contain large amounts of lead and other materials that could seriously harm children's health.

that it is willing to cooperate with the Yemeni government to improve the quality and safety level of Chinese toys imported to Yemen.

The Yemen Times subsequently contacted several of the concerned Yemeni authorities to see if anything has been done regarding the issue. Some of the agencies denied ever receiving the letter or simply ignored the Yemen Times' request to comment on the issue. Others cooperated, but admitted that nothing has been done to get the toys off the market.

Ahmed Al-Basha, deputy general director of the Standardization and Quality Control Organization, maintained that his organization has no knowledge of the letter. "We didn't receive any letter from the Chinese embassy and even if we did, it wouldn't mean anything," he remarked, adding that he thinks Yemeni businesspeople should be responsible for getting the toys off the market, not the Chinese government.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce member Jamal Al-Mutarreb said it's merely a matter of standards and measurements and that the entire issue is nothing more than a way for the U.S. government to pressure China, noting, "We're in Yemen — not America!"

Abdulmalik Al-Sharabi, a media representative from Yemen's Organization for Consumer Protection, said he's seen no reaction by official Yemeni sources since his organization raised the subject of unsafe Chinese toys three months ago.

"The Ministry of Industry and Trade should've done something about this issue, however, nothing has been done so far," he pointed out.

The Yemen Times attempted to contact Ministry of Industry and Trade officials several times about the unsafe toys, but ministry employees provided no clear responses concerning the problem. "I really don't have any idea about that issue," one employee commented.

Al-Sharabi added that even though his organization published advertisements warning consumers in Yemen against buying these harmful Chinese toys three months ago, he hasn't seen much of a change in terms of awareness, particularly among those in rural areas.

Abdulalim Al-Hashemi, another media representative from the consumer protection organization, noted that while his agency has attempted to raise awareness about these unsafe toys, it's not enough, as government officials also must "do their jobs properly" and cooperate to remove these toys from the market.

As the world's largest toy producer and exporter, China's toy industry brought in more than \$8 billion in 2007 alone by exporting toys to more than 160 countries worldwide.

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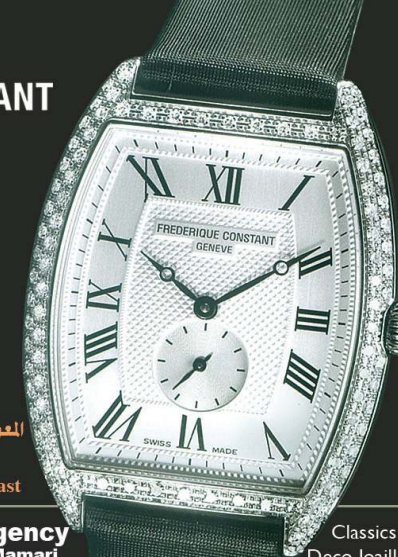
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Egyptian singer concert called off because of religious group threats

SANA'A, July 23 — The concert of the Egyptian pop singer Ehab Tawfiq, which was scheduled for Thursday, July 24 in the May 22 Hall, has been postponed to August, said the concert's organizers.

Ammer Al-Dhawi, director of Yemen Standard, the main organization sponsoring the concert, said that his company received a memo from the Ministry of Culture preventing the company from holding the concert. According to Al-Dhawi, the ministry said that the company did not have an official license for the event.

Al-Dhawi referred to the involvement of the "Body for Protecting Virtue and Combating Vice," which was launched last week, but he did not want to elaborate more.

The Ministry of Culture dismissed Al-Dhawi's claims as baseless. Speaking to the Yemen Times on Wednesday, the ministry's culture director said that the ministry "does not stop any party."

A prominent member of the "Protecting Virtue" organization, Sheikh Hamud Altharahi, stated to Arabia.net that organizing such concerts is forbidden in Islam, adding that the organization had not yet reached a decision on allowing a specific event, on whether or not "a male performer should more appropriately be called a dancer, who raises sedition, immorality and nudity."

Young Yemeni men started to distribute warning posters asking "all Muslims not to go to the concert," adding phone numbers of some organizations that sponsor the concert, to call them and complain.

Al-Arabiyya quoted a source close to the Yemen Standard company, saying the company has received threatening letters via telephone and fax, demanding cancellation of the ceremony. The source, who preferred to be anonymous, said that Ehab Tawfiq himself received these letters. In addition to the threats, billboards



Ehab Tawfiq

calling for the concert were torn up in the streets of Sana'a, said the news website.

Al-Dhawi denied that he or Tawfiq received any threatening letters. "The concert will be in the first two weeks of August," he confirmed.

The concert will be the second appearance of famed pop singer Ehab Tawfiq in Yemen, who performed a national Yemeni opera in Hodeida along with a number of Arab famous singers in 2006 to celebrate the 16th anniversary of Yemen's Reunification.

The 42-year-old pop singer, who

started his career in 1990, sings poems about love, personal relationships and human experiences in the Egyptian dialect, which is widely understood in the Middle-East.

The morality organization's intervention is not the first time that religious groups have tried to prevent concerts in Yemen. Egyptian singer Tamer Hosni cancelled a concert he was supposed to hold in Taiz City last May after many Imams protested against his concerts. The cancellation caused financial losses for the company.

New web site aims to fight the spread of qat use with information

SANA'A, July 23 — In an attempt to stop the spread of qat chewing among youth, the Generations Without Qat Committee on Wednesday launched the e-site www.noqat.org to help open young peoples' eyes to qat's effects upon mental, physical and societal health.

"This web site is one of the mediums we use to spread awareness among youth about the damages and diseases that result from chewing qat," committee head Layla Al-Faqih noted. "The site targets youths because they are the new generation and the builders of Yemen's future. It's easier to keep them away from qat now because most of them aren't addicted to it yet," Al-Faqih added.

Throughout the summer, the Generations Without Qat Committee

will conduct an awareness campaign targeting six schools in three Taiz governorate districts.

The campaign will include photographic exhibitions, brochure distribution and publicly posted-signs. "We'll first introduce the committee to youths and then elaborate our activities to include many governorates," Al-Faqih explained.

According to a statement the committee released this week, this is the first web site in Yemen to discuss the damages and diseases resulting from qat use. The site includes a network to connect Yemeni youths with young people in other parts of the world. The committee also has invited academics and experts to talk about dealing with qat and its effects upon society as a whole.

In addition to dealing with the medical problems resulting from qat use, the site also contains several other forums dealing with cultural, religious and social issues concerning qat chewing. The site also lists links to published investigations and stories about qat, as well as conferences and workshops that deal with the topic.

The Generations Without Qat Committee was established in February 2007 by the National Youth Cultural Center in Taiz.

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If you want to give your opinion about Qat, please visit: www.noqat.org

15 Yemeni antiquities going to Italy for restoration

SANA'A, July 23 — The General Authority of Antiquities signed an agreement with the University of Italy last Sunday to cooperate on the restoration of 15 Yemeni antiquities this October that currently on display in the Baynoon Museum in Dhahran governorate.

The antiquities will undergo restoration for three months before being displayed to the Italian and international public in the historic city of Pisa, known for its famed "leaning" tower.

"The antiquities include human and animal sculptures in addition to lamps and utensils," said Dr. Abdullah Ba Wazeer, the head of the General

Authority of Antiquities. "The exhibition will be a chance to introduce Italy to Yemeni history and the contributions of Yemen to human civilization," he added.

Ba Wazeer added that this agreement is part of larger cooperation project between the two countries in the field of recording ancient Yemeni manuscripts and inscription carvings, the first stage of which started at the Baynoon Museum in the beginning of 2008.

The Ministry of Higher Education and the General Authority of Antiquities and Museums signed an agreement of scientific and cultural cooperation with the University of Pisa

in 2007. According to Ba Wazeer, the agreement stipulated that the University of Pisa will record all Yemeni historical inscriptions and manuscripts and put them on the Internet so that they are available for researchers everywhere.

Ba Wazeer mentioned that two Yemeni specialists will be traveling with the 15 antiquities to Italy in October to receive antiquities restoration training.

The contract was signed by Ba Wazeer and professor Alessandra Avansinni, the head of Historical Science Department at the University of Pisa in the presence of the Italian ambassador to Yemen, Mario Boffo.

Anticorruption Authority working partnering with Transparency International

By: Almigdad Mojalli

SANA'A, July 22 — The Anticorruption Authority (SNACC) stated that it has received 3,200 financial declarations from various government officials and 212 notifications on issues regarding corruption, some of which were transferred to the Office of Public Prosecution to begin cracking down on government corruption.

Since it began last year, SNACC has been trying to enforce a new law that requires government officials to turn in financial statements to the authority. This way SNACC can track any suspicious fund transfers and look out for financial abuses perpetrated by government employees.

"SNACC activated a law about financial declarations and started with the Prime Minister and the members of the cabinet," said Bilqis Abu Osba'a, the Head Deputy of SNACC. "Now it receives financial declarations from governorates as well."

Ahmed Al-Anesi, the Chief of SNAAC, said at conference this week with Transparency International (TI) that his office is looking for ways to promote international cooperation in the field of anti-corruption. Al-Anesi added that the Anti-Corruption Authority is devoted to partnering with TI and promised to make use of the support it offered in the consultancy and technical fields.

Transparency International is a network of civil society organizations that help monitor global corruption and work to help install good financial practices in place of corruption in the hardest-hit countries worldwide.

The organization releases a corruption index every year, which rates more than 150 countries on a scale of 10 (least corrupt) to Zero (highly corrupt) based on perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments, opinion surveys and the Transparency

International Index Advisory board.

In 2007, Yemen scored a 2.5 (compared to the lowest score of 1.4 for both Somalia and Myanmar). However, the organization points out that this score is not a judgment on Yemeni citizens at all. "Corruption by a limited number of powerful individuals, and failure of leaders and institutions to control or prevent corruption, does not imply that a country or its people are most corrupt," said Transparency International's 2007 index report.

On Tuesday's conference, Al-Anesi spoke about the steps that SNACC has taken to build up institutions inside Yemen, such as bettering communication between the different authorities concerned with financial oversight and fighting corruption at the local, national and international levels.

Anticorruption expert and former German Technical Cooperation director, Dr. Hans Elhorst, affirmed the importance of a coalition between the Anticorruption Authority and the governmental bodies that it monitors. He also said that the civil society, media and private sector are crucial to eradicating Yemen's corruption problem. "I stress the importance of conducting awareness campaigns, because the state is not the only one responsible for anticorruption," said Elhorst.

"We tried to learn about other countries' experiences in fighting corruption and what the public opinions are in societies that fight corruption," said Abu Osba'a. During TI's visit, SNACC reviewed similar anticorruption programs in other Middle Eastern and North African countries such as Palestine, Morocco and Lebanon.

"TI does a lot regarding anticorruption; first, it consolidates national transparency. It supports the countries that have system of transparency and offers expertise and consultations for countries," explained

Abu Osba'a.

Besides scoring countries on their corruption, TI also ranks the countries according to corruption levels. Yemen is currently ranked at 131 for the year 2007, but Abu Osba'a said that with the effort exerted by the Anticorruption Authority, both Yemen's score and ranking will improve in 2008.

SNACC officials said that they work on two main objectives. The first one is the systematic and institutional construction of the authority. The second is activating the anticorruption law through three provisions included in it: First, investigation, scrutiny and judiciary follow-up. The second provision is poverty prevention. The third provision is about spreading awareness and educating citizens on the importance of fighting corruption.

Abu Osba'a mentioned that two lawsuits resulting from officials' financial statements have already been transferred to judiciary. One of the lawsuits concerns Al-Qahira castle in the Taiz governorate, but Abu Osba'a refused to elaborate on the other. She added that SNACC has the right to interfere in any case and has the right to ask for any information from any other Yemeni authority.

The Anticorruption Authority has a department for notifications and complaints, which average citizens can use to report incidents of corruption or fraud that they have witnessed. The authority will then conduct an investigation into the claim and search for evidence carefully before it transfers any lawsuit to the Office of Public Prosecution, said Abu Osba'a. She added that SNACC will also follow up on media reports about corruption.

SNACC is also in the process of amending some laws that contradicts new anti-corruption measure, said Abu Osba'a, adding that the SNACC is also conducting a study with the World Bank to determine the level of corruption in Yemen.

Technology creation competition begins in Yemen

By: Yemen Times

ADEN, July 19 — A competition promoting digital and online entrepreneurship in the Arab world launched Saturday in Aden, making Yemen the fifth Arab country to join the project, which is sponsored by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and Aden ICT Incubator, a Yemeni tech group. The Digital Arabic Content Competition began in 2007 to encourage the building of an Arabic digital content and technology industry in the greater Middle East. In addition to Yemen, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan and Syria also are participating in the competition. Aden University's Faculty of Management professor Yahya Mohammed Al-Rewi explains that the Western Asia commission initiated the competition in the member countries in an effort to select the best projects to enhance and develop Arabic web technology, such as e-learning and e-government web sites.

The competition committee seeks out those businesspeople and recent university graduates with innovative ideas for software development and technology businesses to join the competition. The Western Asia commission will fund the winning proposals, which will be turned into viable, working businesses.

The judging committee is comprised of commission employees and representatives of numerous technology development groups such as Berytech in Lebanon, Palestine Information & Communications Technology Incubator, Jordan Innovation Center, Syria's Information & Communication Technology Incubator and Aden Information & Communication Technology Incubator here in Yemen.

At a workshop in Syria for incubator networks in the Middle East and North Africa, participants discussed developing business management and supporting technological innovations in the region through collaboration

between the incubators. They also welcomed establishing the Aden Information & Communication Technology Incubator, which opened recently.

The workshop where the competition was announced was organized by the Syrian Science Information Association and held in Damascus June 3-5 with the attendance of more than 200 experts and representatives from 27 incubators in 14 countries — Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Turkey, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Al-Dardari hosted the workshop, discussing international support for technology innovation and business management. The event also promoted these incubators and new digital businesses as a way to help promote sustainable economic development and provide job opportunities in the Middle East and North Africa.

Continued from page 1

Government-wide committee formed to survey damage from fifth Sa'ada war

As a result, the Sana'a-Sa'ada Highway remained blocked for hours, during which President Saleh gave strict orders to army personnel and pro-government tribesmen to stop attacking Houthi gunmen, who have been entrenching in strategic positions since the fifth war broke out two months ago, most notably in Amran's Saifan, Ayan and Haira areas.

The tribal sources confirm that military troops still are entrenching in Harf Sifyan, while Houthi fighters have retained their strategic mountaintop positions on full alert in expectation of Yemeni military offensives. According to the sources, this means that the fighting still continues in the area, despite President Saleh's declaration last week that the war is "over."

Concern for an ailing detainee

The Yemeni Organization to Defend Rights and Democratic Freedoms warns that the condition of detainee Lu'ay Al-Moayyad, son of late journalist Abdulwahab Ali Al-Moayyad, who authorized an encyclopedia of Yemeni press, may worsen if he doesn't receive adequate treatment and care, as he suffers liver disease and is infected with Hepatitis B.

According to the organization, Al-Moayyad's health is bad, even while he is at home. "What will his condition look like in detention, where he has no access to medicine?" the group asked.

The group sent a letter to Yemen's attorney general, urging him to intervene in releasing the ailing detainee and warning that, "What happened to Hashim Hajar, who died at the Central

Prison as a result of his illnesses, may happen to Al-Moayyad."

The organization further urged other local and international non-governmental organizations to pressure responsible authorities within the Yemeni government to release Al-Moayyad.

Al-Moayyad was captured and jailed as part of a massive arrest campaign by security authorities against civil personalities in Sana'a who have no connections with the Sa'ada war. The fact that these individuals are affiliated with the Zaidi sect or the Hashemite family or active in civil society was the main reason they were detained. Al-Moayyad was arrested June 30 and subsequently taken to a security jail without clear charges. Even worse, his family members weren't allowed to visit or deliver him medicine.

In Brief

ADEN
Lahj, Dhala'a, Abyan universities to be established

Governors of Lahj, Dhala'a, local council secretary general of Abyan and Aden University rector signed on Monday a resolution to form academic committees regarding the foundation of universities in Lahj, Abyan and Dhala'a as well as determining their tasks and specializations in implementing Republican decree No. 119 for the year 2008 concerning to the establishment of these universities.

The formed committees would prepare technical, academic, financial administrative and engineering studies to found these universities and their goals, in addition to collages and scientific departments consisting of them with consideration to specialty of each governorates.

These committees will work under direct supervision of Aden University rector and to present their reports, minutes and meetings for Rector of the university and concerned governor of each governorate on condition that their work to be continued for six months.

SANA'A
Yemen, ILO evaluates labor women capacities building

Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Amat al-Razaq Hummad and the International Labor Organization (ILO) expert Mona al-Khalidi discussed here on Monday evaluation process of labor women capacities building project in order to strengthen decent job and social justice.

The four-year project funded by the International Labor Organization and Dutch government aims to spread awareness of labor laws, rights and duties among male and female workers in public and private sectors.

André Le Prat to visit Yemen over preserving Zabid manuscripts

André Le Prat, responsible of restoring workshop at Louvre Museum, Department of Arts graphics started on Monday a visit to Yemen.

It is scheduled that Le Prat would pay a visit to the Zabid historical city to evaluate needs of training and materials to restore manuscripts in the libraries and setting up a restoring workshop in the city.

The visit comes within the program of preserving manuscripts of the city which is carried out by the French Institute for the Antiquities and Social Science.

During his visit, Le Prat will launch the third phase in the program that was started in 2000.

Chinese restaurants in Sana'a reopen

Chinese restaurants in Yemen's capital of Sana'a, which were closed earlier, have been reopened, director general of the General Investment Authority Salah al-Attar said.

At a press conference organized by the Yemen Female Media Forum (YFMF), al-Attar affirmed only the government bodies have the right to deal with investment projects in the country.

On the other hand, al-Attar said Yemen has attracted strategic projects from gulf countries, adding Yemen

plans to benefit from the gulf oil prosperity to attract big investments.

He said the government aims to correct Yemen's image through making contract with a specialized company to promote tourism in Yemen for foreign countries.

President Saleh honors winners of Equestrian Championship

President Ali Abdullah Saleh attended on Sunday concluding competition for Second President Equestrian Championship (SPEC) organized by General Federation for Equestrian and Camel Racing (GFECR) in War Colge (WC).

In the opening ceremony of the contest which was attended by high ranking officials, WC's Director Ahmad al-Wali delivered a speech in which he welcomed the president for attending and sponsoring this championship, which is participated by 62 horsemen from military affiliates, noting importance of holding such contests.

After concluding the final contests, President Saleh, along with Minister of Youth and Sport Hamoud Obad and Head of GFECR Hashed al-Ahmar honored winners of the SPEC with encouraging cups and medals. On the other hand, President Saleh lionized on the same day Hudeidah Hilal Team for winning championships of foot ball match and of the president Cup for this season.

TAIZ
171 Yemeni fishermen detained by Eritrea back

171 Yemeni fishermen are back home

after Eritrean authorities held them early this month in the international waters without any justification, deputy head of Taiz police Abdul Hakeem Noman said.

The GPC-run almotamar website quoted Noman as saying the fishermen arrived in the port of Makha on Wednesday and Thursday after one week of detention.

Noman said the Eritrean authorities with seizing the fishermen's boats, are violating an agreement between Yemen and Eritrea imposing on the two countries not to attack each other's fishing boat.

Recently, the Eritrean authorities have stepped up unjustified operations against Yemeni fishing boats in the international waters. Yemen officially protested such actions by the Eritrean authorities and summoned the Eritrean ambassador to Sana'a Musa Yasin early this year to handed over a protest note concerning the continuation of arresting Yemeni fishermen by the Eritrean authorities.

MAHWEET
Mahweet launches workshop on improving girl's situation

Al-Sada Women Foundation, in collaboration with Humanitarian Aid Organization, launched on Sunday the first workshop on improving situations of girls in rural areas in each of Hodeidah and Mahweet provinces for 20 participants.

During the opening of the workshop, secretary-general of Local Council Ali al-Zaikam and Deputy of Social and Labor Affairs Noor Ba-Obaad affirmed

the importance of educating girls and developing their skills in various sectors, noting to enabling them to obtain their rights in education and health care.

The participants discussed a number of work papers on the status of girls in rural areas with regard to education, solutions and treatment to eradicate women's illiteracy and reduce girls from dropping schools.

Four killed, seven injured in car falling accident

Four people have been killed and seven injured as a car fell down from a bridge in the district of Khamis Bani Saad in the province of Mahweet.

Head of the district police Muhammad al-Jabobi said the speeding car swerved from the road and fell down from the bridge located on the road from Sana'a to Mahweet.

Speeding and heavy rains were the main reasons behind the horrific accident, al-Jabobi made clear.

Early this week, another car overturned in the province to kill four people and injure five others.

HARADH
Yemeni police thwart attempt to smuggle eight children into kingdom

The Yemeni police have foiled an attempt to smuggle eight children from Yemen into Saudi Arabia, the GPC-run almotamar.net said on Monday.

The children, aged between 9 and 13 years old, were handed over to a child center, a security source said.

The source pointed out that the police had launched an investigation into the

case. In this regard, the security forces in Taiz province had arrested a three-member gang that kidnaps and smuggles children.

The gang had already kidnapped three children.

After the police learned of the gang, they raided the gang's residence and arrested its members.

The children were handed over to their families, however, the gang members, aged between 20-25, are due in court soon.

DHAMAR
Parliament carries out survey on child labor in Dhamar

Children Parliament started on Sunday carrying out a survey on child labor phenomenon here and in neighboring areas.

Speaking to Saba, parliament member Ahmad al-Marwani clarified that the aim of the survey is for showing social, economic, health and psychological effects of the phenomenon on the society and calling all concerned bodies to solve causes behind it.

He noted that the survey would cover samples from different forms of child labor, male or female whose age are under 18 and problems they face while in work.

He indicated that the parliament will discuss results of the survey with concerned bodies for taking measures for solving this problem, calling all state and public efforts for enlightening society on child rights and on dangers of child labors.

Their News

Article aims to help journalists cover climate change

An article published in the U.S. magazine Columbia Journalism Review and available online aims to provide journalists with guidance on how to "sharpen" their coverage of climate change. According to the article's author, science journalist Christine Russell, coverage of climate change "will grow in significance on a number of ... international fronts" in 2009. Thus the article provides tips on: how

to relate weather patterns and climate change; covering technological developments; choosing experts; covering policy; reporting on China; reporting the economics of climate change; and more. Russell also provides a starter set of possible stories for reporters to consider when covering climate change in the future. And the online article includes a Web exclusive sidebar, with Web sites and online resources journalists can consult when writing about climate change.

Neo-censorship symposium to be held in Amsterdam

An International Symposium on Neo-censorship will take place from September 18 to 20 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

According to organizers, neo-censorship refers to a type of censorship that is not imposed by any state authority but by private parties. This type of censorship is increasing, they say, with "growing threats to the freedom of

expression and the free dissemination of ideas and texts, which are being kept on a tight rein or even deterred by censorship-like phenomena."

Journalists from all over the world are invited to join authors, publishers, librarians and booksellers at the event, which will examine the erosion of free expression on an international level. It is being hosted by the Board of Amsterdam World Book Capital, in collaboration with Index on Censorship and Amnesty International.

Bhangra Performance in Yemen

A Bhangra dance troupe sponsored by Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Government of India, will be visiting Yemen from August 4-9, 2008. Their performances have been organized by Embassy of India in association with Department of Culture of the Republic of Yemen as follows:

Date	City	Time	Venue
05/08/08	Sana'a	1900 hrs	Cultural Centre
06/08/08	Dhamar	1600 hrs	Conference Hall - Dhamar University
07/08/08	Hodeidah	18:30 hrs	Cultural Hall - Opposite governor's house
08/08/08	Aden	18:30 hrs	Palestine Hall

All events are open to the public and are free entrance for all.



Request for Expression of Interest for REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP) - YEME/SAN/RFP/2008/003

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites proposals from qualified individuals/research institutions for the following:

Level: Consultancy to undertake a follow-up assessment on HIV School-Based Interventions in Aden

Type of Contract: 4 months

Duty station: Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Peer education and life-skills interventions require intensive investment at all levels. Several studies on school-based HIV interventions draw our attention on the importance of the type of methodologies used to deliver HIV and life-skills education. This study is an attempt to evaluate the current peer education interventions, and to propose recommendations before scaling up to national level. This study will provide recommendations on future school-based interventions.

The consultants will conduct a school based study to assess the HIV and AIDS knowledge attitudes using quantitative methods (questionnaires). It should be noted that draft questionnaires from baseline study conducted in 2005, which are still to be revised and pre-tested. In addition, the consultant should develop a focus group discussion guide, and will train a team to conduct 12 focus group discussions as well as 10 in-depth interviews with different groups: students, peer educators, teachers, parents, and school principles.

Expected deliverables

The consultants are expected to proceed as follows;

- 1) Work plan covering the entire assignment period, first draft of questionnaires and draft guide of focus group discussions/ in depth interviews, pre-testing schedule, and a detailed plan for sampling
- 2) Finalized questionnaires and outlines for focus group discussions in English and Arabic; report on training of peer educators on focus group discussion
- 3) Data Base of Statistical Analysis (using SPSS or any agreed upon statistical software)
Raw data (questionnaires and reports and transcribed data from focus group discussions)
- 4) Draft report in English
- 5) Final report in English, and the database as a CD ROM, and 3 hard copies. Executive Summary is also to be provided both in English and Arabic

Interested and qualified individuals/research institutions can request copies of the detailed document for the "Request for Proposal" (YEME/SAN/RFP/2008/003) for Mr. Yuji Taketomo at ytaketomo@unicef.org by **Wednesday 23 July 2008**. UNICEF will be expecting interested and qualified individuals/institute to send:

- 1) One technical proposal
- 2) One sealed financial proposal by **5 August 2008**. Applications received after **5 August 2008** will not be considered.

JOB VACANCY

for an experienced Relationship Manager

We are the Yemeni Branch of a major International Banking Group looking for a qualified and experienced Corporate Client Relationship Manager. **Applications not strictly fulfilling below listed requirements will not be considered.**

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- Wins new clients & seeks new business opportunities
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Requirement

- Yemeni citizenship
- University degree and minimum of 5 years relevant banking experience
- Fluent English and Arabic (spoken and written)
- Solid negotiating skills
- Commercial dynamism and motivation
- Strong business ethics
- Computer skills: Word, Excel, Power Point etc.

Application with complete cv's and cover letter should be submitted before 4th August 2008 to the following EMAIL address: koolnsr62@yahoo.com



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Deputy Chair of the Women's National Committee on Women's Status in Yemen:

“The Yemeni government is criticized for its weak support for women, and the WNC can't do much with its current resources”

Hooria Mashhour, Deputy Chair of Yemen's Women's National Committee expressed her concern for Yemen's implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which the country ratified in 1984. She led a five-member governmental delegation to a committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention 41 session in Washington DC earlier this month. During the session, the Committee questioned the Yemeni Government's political will to implement the treaty, especially with issues regarding the personal status law. Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed Mashhour to discuss the Yemen's CEDAW progress report and the results from her trip to the USA.



Could you first tell us about the preparation phase of the CEDAW report before the session in Washington?

The Yemen's Women's National Committee is the governmental body concerned with women's affairs in Yemen. It does not have legislative or judicial power. What we do is conduct research, create national strategies and policies and advocate for them to be adopted by the government. The Women's National Committee has made the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women one of the most important goals of the 2003-2005 National Strategy for Women and Gender Development, and the updated 2006-2015 strategy. The Committee is working to mainstream the strategy into the 2006-2010 General Development and Poverty Eradication Plan through specific programs and gender-responsive budgeting.

We created programs to politically empower women and end violence against them, while continuing to reform the legal system to ensure women's full rights and to campaign for women's participation in the public and private spheres.

We also organize trainings to educate and sensitize Yemenis in decision-making positions on women's rights. We work closely with other government bodies concerned with women's affairs such as the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, the Ministry of Health...as well as with non-government organizations interested in women's issues.

This being said, we represent the Yemeni government in the international assemblies taking place once every four years and report the progress of Yemen's implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Therefore, because it is an ongoing process, the preparation of the next report goes in effect immediately after

the previous session concludes.

This is our sixth periodic report. The fourth and fifth were produced at the United Nations meeting in New York in 2002.

We study each of the 23 articles in the convention and identify to what extent it has been achieved through monitoring government legislation, local media reports, our own staff in women's departments in all the ministries and we take input from more than 200 civil society organizations.

I would like to mention here that our country's team's performance was quite good both with government and NGOs. We have received appreciation letters from various bodies and received a letter from Yemen's permanent commissioner at the UN, Mr. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Saidi, who reported to the Minister of Foreign Affairs describing our participation and commending the WNC team headed by myself. I personally tried my best to answer the many questions and even accusations regarding Yemen's performance. It is good to be appreciated and feel that people recognize our efforts and what we do for women's issues and the welfare of the country in general.

What kind of difficulties do you face in the process of gathering the information for your progress report? And do you fear that you might be accused of showing only the good side of things since you are a government body after all?

Let me answer the second part of the question first. It would be expected that since we are a government body, we try to portray a positive image of the country's strategies towards women. But the truth is that we have been working very neutrally and in fact, we have been given this space by the Supreme Council for Women which is our supervising body chaired by the Prime Minister himself. So the answer is that we work independently and report on the status of women in Yemen without bias. It was also

noticed at the CEDAW assemblies internationally that Yemen's government report and the Shadow report created by the civil society are quite similar and coherent, which proves my point. After all, if we keep saying that everything is ok, then how will we be able to really help Yemeni women improve their lives and gain their rights?

As to what kind of problems we face, they are numerous. To start with, there is the problem of documentation. About 70 percent of Yemenis live in rural areas where illiteracy is prevalent and the concept of documentation is almost nonexistent. Take for example the issue of early marriage; how can we know how many girls have been married off at an age younger than 15 years old when most of the girls born in rural areas don't have birth certificates?

Another problem is resources, as we are only a committee. Although we have many projects and a lot of responsibilities, we have not yet been given adequate resources by the government. This is why one of our continuous demands is to be upgraded to a Ministry for Women with a full budget.

What were the highlights of your progress report on Yemeni women for this session?

Overall the report acknowledges obstacles to women's empowerment while highlighting the government's efforts to reverse discriminatory patterns. We focused on the problem of underage marriage which is a very complex issue and a matter of great concern. We described our efforts to change the age to 18 and how we face strong opposition in Parliament, including among female representatives of conservative political parties.

We reported on the issue of "tourist marriages" mostly between wealthy Saudi men and poor Yemeni girls, and how it is declining because Yemeni families realized how harmful this is to their daughters. There is the issue of

domestic violence that Yemen as a developing society is suffering from.

On a positive note, the government has given gender issues greater priority in public policy. In 2003, several laws concerning labor, civil records, citizenship and the penal system were ratified in order to implement article 2 of the Convention, concerning policy measures.

The Finance Ministry has created channels for gender-responsive budgeting, and for the first time in Yemen's history, the 2006-2010 General Development and Poverty Eradication Plan has incorporated strategies to increase women's political participation and combat violence against women. All these measures affirm the government's recognition of the existence of those problems and its desire to address them.

Furthermore, we described the legal amendments project adopted by the Committee, in partnership with civil society, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in national laws and to bring them in line with sharia jurisprudence, the Yemeni Constitution and the Convention. So far, five amendments have been adopted and the Supreme Council for Women has forwarded 27 proposed amendments to Parliament.

The report pointed to recent important actions performed to improve the situation of women in accordance with the Convention's articles, such as the tentative acceptance of the quota system to improve women's representation in decision-making positions, increasing girls' enrollment in basic education, now at 55 percent, and encouraging them to continue education until high school. It also noted the relative increase in girls' admission into technical and vocational institutes and universities. The number of girls admitted into such scientific fields as technology, communication and information systems has increased and would expand the percentage of women in the labor market from 22.8 percent to 30 percent by 2010.

The report also noted that efforts were under way to reduce maternal and infant mortality and to improve the lot of rural women through literacy programs, better health-care infrastructure development, water sanitation and environmental protection as a matter of national priority. Despite the relative improvement of conditions for women since 2002, serious challenges to national objectives remain. The report demanded strong networks between government, civil society and donors to synergize efforts and improve performance, which would be part of the 2006-2010 National Strategy for Women's and Gender Development.

Concerning article 9 of the Convention on nationality, Yemen adopted an amendment in 2003 granting citizenship and other equal rights for the children of Yemeni

women married to foreigners. In terms of education, Yemen committed to providing universal education for all by 2015 and narrowing the educational gap between boys and girls. At the time, boys' school enrollment was 89.15 percent, while for girls, that figure was 64.16 percent. The number of girls in higher education is increasing. Despite the downsizing of government jobs, the government has aimed to increase the number of women in government posts by 8 percent, and it has launched campaigns for the private sector to absorb more female workers. National health-care policies seek to reduce maternal mortality and improve prenatal and post-natal care for women and their children.

While there are no institutional obstacles to equality between men and women under the law, social and cultural obstacles do exist. Media and advocacy campaigns are working to eliminate those obstacles. The increase in the number of female lawyers, judges and police officers is an indication that there are no longer any fields in public life that are closed to women. Women's status in the family has also improved, but such gains are still relative due to the resistance of the legislation to approve some legal codes, such as setting a minimum marriage age for girls.

Despite what you say, the Committee in its report on the session still questions the Yemeni Government's political will to implement the treaty, why do you think this is so?

I'd have to be frank with you and admit that we have a very long way to go. Yes, despite the efforts the Yemeni government has made for the sake of women on several levels, there seems to be some kind of hesitation to endorse women's issues by the government. For example the quota system which we are heavily advocating for in order to guarantee women's participation in the political life is still not receiving positive responses from the government or the other political parties for that matter.

Also, the issue of early marriage is of great concern for us. Although we should not expect the problem to go away by simply legislating a law to define a minimum age for marriage, it is a starting point. But we are still unable to convince the government to pass such a law. I cannot say that the Yemeni government is not acknowledging the issues of Yemeni

women, but I can say that there is a lot of space for improvement.

What are your recommendations for the numerous problems Yemeni women face?

I strongly believe that education is the way out and we have highlighted in our recommendations that education is paramount to erasing negative sexual stereotypes and prejudice that demean and devalue women. We are working on awareness projects in both urban and rural areas targeting both men and women.

Media could play a vital role in helping us fight against negative practices such as early marriage, and we are cooperating with the local radio stations and the Yemeni TV to spread the message to end early marriage through radio and television shows across the country. The National Committee has recently asked that Friday sermons be addressed to families in order to encourage them to send girls to school.

How was the report received? And could you tell us about some of the discussions Yemen's report has stirred at the assembly?

Several experts commented on the fact that Yemen has been one of the first countries to have ratified that instrument 24 years ago, without any substantive reservations. Yet much remains to be done to attain full equality between men and women in the country. Other experts wondered if the government intended to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention and wanted to know about the reporting process and Yemen. The reality is that while we at the Women's National Committee of Yemen and many non-governmental organizations have advocated the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, that instrument had not yet been signed. The government has referred the issue to the Ministries of Human Rights and Legal Affairs.

It is true that while Yemen has signed the Convention early, the progress achieved has not been proportionate to the treaty's requirements. Following the unification of Yemen, the country faced a new reality, and the Convention was not welcome by many social groups.

There were few advocates of women's rights, and their voices were not heard by society. Social and cultural changes take time.

أسمى آيات التهاني
وأطيب التبريكات
نهديها معطرة بالفل
والرياحين للشباب
والخلاق

زهير الأكلبي

بمناسبة عقد القران
وقرب الزفاف
فأنت مبروك
وبارك الله له وبارك
عليه وجمع بينهما على
خير

المهنتون /
طارق القدسي
معتز الأديمي
حسام الأديمي
وكافه الأهل
والاصدقاء

EMBASSY OF INDIA

BHANGRA GROUP FROM PUNJAB CULTURAL SOCIETY, INDIA

EMBASSY OF INDIA is organising a "BHANGRA (a traditional and very popular dance form of Punjab, a State of North India) PERFORMANCE" from Punjab Cultural Society, India, in Sana'a, Dhamar, Hodeidah and Aden, under the auspices of the INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS (ICCR), Government of India.

City	Venue	Date	Time
Sana'a	Cultural Centre, Al-Edha'ah (Radio) Street.	Tuesday, 5th August, 2008	7.00 PM
Dhamar	Conference Hall, Thamar University	Wednesday, 6th August, 2008	4.00 PM
Hodeidah	Cultural Centre, Next to old Governorate	Thursday, 7th August, 2008	6.30 PM
Aden	Palestine Hall.	Friday, 8th August, 2008	6.30 PM

ENTRY FREE

DOVE ENERGY LIMITED

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Dove Energy Ltd. Yemen is an independent UK company, formed to manage worldwide oil exploration and production Specialised. Dove discovered the Sharyoof Oil Field and Bayoot basement discovery within its primary asset, Block 53 East Sarr.

Dove Energy Ltd. Yemen invites Yemeni Nationals only to apply for the position of **Mechanics (Diesel Generator Specialized)**. The position will handle the day-to-day maintenance needs of the mechanical equipment associated with the Sharyoof wells and facilities, working (4 weeks on 4 weeks off).

Position Title : Plant & Junior Mechanic (Diesel Generator Specialist)
Location : Sharyoof/Bayoot (Field)
Deadline : 4th August 2008

Responsibilities:

- Perform tasks and duties as directed by the Maintenance Supervisor.
- Maintain the mechanical equipment of the Sharyoof production facilities in a safe manner so as to minimize equipment downtime and lost production.
- Handle the servicing and repair needs of the mechanical equipment.
- Troubleshoot equipment malfunctions and operational problems.
- Perform preventative maintenance checks on the mechanical equipment in accordance with the Sharyoof Preventative Maintenance Program.
- Preferred experience on Caterpillar Diesel Engines an advantage.

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Should be Yemeni Nationality
- Diploma in Mechanical engineer.
- 2-5 years work experience especially in Diesel Generators.
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages
- Multi-disciplinary team work
- Excellent communication skills

Interested candidates are requested to submit their CVs and applications by mail to the Dove Energy, Human Resources Department, by email to: hr@doveyemen.com. (Please type the position title in the subject box) Responses will only be made to short listed candidates. Kindly do not contact the company to ask about the status of your C.V

Achievements from the Sa'ada war

By: Muneer Al-Mawri

This article is a modest attempt to touch upon achievements reached during the lengthy Sa'ada war in the strategic, political, human and financial spheres, plus the strategic risk of the war to stability and national unity. In the strategic sphere, the regime managed to mobilize away certain military units for a long time period and engage them in the Sa'ada fighting between the government and Houthis because these units may constitute a real threat to the plan of power bequeathal.

In the political sphere, the regime exploited the guise of fighting terrorism to dispatch more troops and artillery to Sa'ada and wage a war against Shia citizens chanting the slogan: "Death to America...Death to Israel". In the meantime, those who raised or chanted such a slogan, have nothing to do with the American interests, nor they have a desire to attack Israel.

They simply wanted to exploit hostile feelings and sentiments against the U.S. following its war against Afghanistan and prior to its invasion of Iraq in order to create relation between Yemen's regime and the U.S. Administration. On its part, the regime used this slogan to allegedly show the international community that it defends Jews in Sa'ada and the U.S. interests in the region. This allegation, however, was not communicated to the new U.S. Ambassador to Yemen, who called for a peaceful dialogue between both conflicting sides.

The material sphere constituted one of the main reasons why the war still is going on. Like it attempts to gain money from donor countries under the guise of counterfeit democracy once and fighting terrorism at another time, Yemen's

regime decided to benefit from the Sa'ada war in a similar manner.

This regime works on arousing fears among Saudi officials, and therefore insists on them to provide money to its empty treasury in exchange for serving and protecting their interests in Yemen. It began this shrewd tactic by exploiting the tense relation between Saudis and the Libyan leader Muammar Al-Qadhafi to extort the former.

Prior to Yemen's presidential and local council elections in September 2006, President Saleh gave the phone number of Parliament Member Yahya Al-Houthi to Al-Qadhafi, demanding the latter to communicate with the former, residing in Germany, or summon him to come to the Libyan capital Tripoli. While doing so, Saleh believed that communications with Al-Houthi and his movements were being recorded by the Saudi intelligence.

Saleh also believed that Al-Houthi's communication with the Libyan leader would help shift Saudi oil pipes toward Sana'a's regime in order to rescue Saudi Arabia from Libyan conspiracies. However, Al-Qadhafi revealed these details during a live-aired interview with Aljazeera Satellite Channel, adding that he only learned about Al-Houthi from President Saleh.

Afterward, the regime exploited the Qatari government's mediation to reconcile between both conflicting sides with the hope of getting money from the rich Gulf state under the guise of reconstructing war-affected areas. The Qatari officials have not understood the Yemeni regime's intentions, which is why the Doha-brokered peace deal failed to end the fighting.

Wait for money-generating opportunities:
As Yemen's regime is known for its

tolerant wait for money-generating opportunities, it found a new opportunity following political developments in Lebanon last May. Therefore, it exerted great effort to raise concerns among Saudi government officials once again over the Iranian threat. It succeeded in doing so and received large financial support, the scores of which may not be less than those of the financial pledges made by Saudi Arabia at the Donors Conference, held in London two years ago.

The financial aids have not changed, but were transferred from the item of reconstruction to the item of destruction. Under all circumstances, these aids fit the high level of military action for the sake of alleged settlement of the conflict. They also fit the fifth Sa'ada war that has expanded to other areas outside the Sa'ada governorate.

What arouses curiosity is that the regime claims that Houthis attempted to assassinate the Saudi Ambassador to Yemen in the 1980s, however, Houthis had no organized presence during that time period. The 'Faithful Youth Organization' was founded after Yemen's National Unity in May 1990 through support from President Saleh depending on recommendations by the late Yahya Al-Mutawakil, former General People Congress (GPC) leader, Ahmad Al-Kuhlani, a current GPC leader, and Abdulkarim Al-Eryani, Political Advisor to Saleh.

In the 1980s, Sa'ada had been an emirate affiliated with late Muqbel Al-Wadie, who transferred from Zaidism to Salafism during his stay in Saudi Arabia. He was subsequently arrested by Saudi authorities on suspicion of having links with Jihaiman Al-Utaibi Organization in the kingdom before his return to Sa'ada to found Dammag Center.

Despite the fact that Saudis understand well intentions and objectives of the Yemeni regime, they have seemingly provided lavish support to this regime to wage the fifth Sa'ada war due to their own reasons, of which future consequences may evidently appear in South Yemen not in the North.

As Saudi huge returns from oil stunned senior Yemeni leaders and increased flow of their saliva, they mobilized their troops and artillery once again and returned to ancient records containing names of Islamic Front members, who were involved in central lands' fighting in the eighties of the last century. These leaders also summoned any Islamic Front remnants from Taiz, Ibb and Al-Beidha to come to Sa'ada in order to be added to those summoned from South Yemen as 'a source for fueling the war'.

Unaware policy meant to bring money
Such an unaware policy, based on doing what may brings foreign financial support, has been interpreted as an open call and good opportunity for the Iranians to intervene in Yemen's internal affairs. Until now, no one could have figured out the size of Iranian intervention, but in case large sums of money flowed into pockets of non-corrupt individuals, Houthis may utilize this money to transfer allegiance of tribal leaders and military units to their advantage.

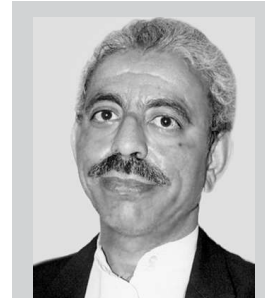
As a result, we will face an ethnical-tribal civil war, of which breakout and aftermath are impossible to be predicted. Certainly, Houthis will not be able to rule Yemen, but their firm resistance to the government's repeated attacks will likely encourage other multiple forces to stand with them. Here the threat lies.

Source: Al-Masdar.com

COMMON SENSE

Lessons from Round V Is Sa'ada (Yemen) at peace now? (2/2)

"It is over!" "The war in Sa'ada is not yet quite over!" "The President 'talked' to A. M. Huthi". "The President 'did not talk' to the field leader of the diehard Huthi fighters". "The Huthis have opened the blockades of most of the garrisons that were besieged before the 'truce'". "The Huthis have actually taken over several positions and villages, which were not in their domain before". These are just some of the very conflicting recent reports, headlines and exchanged claims and counterclaims between the antagonists themselves, which have been bounced around over the last week since the first call by the President of the Republic of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh, for an end to the "War in Sa'ada" and other areas, which he later declared as having "come to an end" last Thursday. What is the situation now?



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

For sure, *some agreement* was reached, for the Sana'a - Sa'ada Road is open to traffic and both sides are indeed talking about some sort of easing of the heavy fighting that has characterized this Fifth Round of what has been an irrational and unjustified internal bloody conflict now in its Fifth Year. Needless to say, this Round V has actually proved to be an embarrassment for the President in more than one respect. The most obvious sign of this came when the European Union and the United States for once agreed on what constitutes a "war on terror" and what does not and both stated publicly that the War in Sa'ada is out of the "War on Terror" trick or treat bag. The Americans fully became convinced only after four years of intermittent fighting, whereas the Europeans began to see this early as individual states and later as one regional sovereign amalgamation.

On the other hand, and this is important, the Huthis may have actually shown or were helped by the revelation that there is more to the element of "terror" emanating from the Government's side. The unusually nascent coziness between the regime and some of the elite members of the suspicious list of "Qaeda" and extremist "cells", who have attained some international recognition, could not remain undercover for long, as the regime had tried to keep. Moreover the obvious recent public evidence of this coziness, such as the official nod of approval for the creation of a witch-hunting authority, disguised as "the Virtue Commission" may even have arisen out of the recent western reactions to the War in Sa'ada, in addition to the need for some political cushioning in the wake of some of the military setbacks realized in the efforts to bring the Huthis to submission.

After thirty years of successfully being able to maneuver flexibly in the relations with Saudi Arabia, and sometimes to display individual initiative to the like and sometimes dislike of the wealthy neighbor to the North, the President is apparently back to what some observers have alluded to as a heavy dependence on the Saudi regime. That this will help in dealing with the Huthi regime in the wake of loss of support and credibility, with respect to some of the other influential regional and international players, remains to be seen. The Saudis, have their reasons (mostly based on security assumptions - the major fuel of Saudi policy) for viewing the Huthis a menacing thorn to their southern flank and have expressed their unhappiness with the latter as an extension of the "Persian" threat to their well-being on more than one public and private channel. With the open expression of disapproval of the extremist "Salafi" attempted unsuccessful inroads into the independent staunchly Zeidi region of Sa'ada (all the former suspicious Salafi "orientation" camps that were in the Sa'ada region have now been removed by the Huthis, to the relief of the residents of the Governorate), the Saudis were not predisposed to accept the strong political (and military) presence of such anti-Saudi (whether in their religious or political manifestations) sentiment to their South. So after 30 years, it would appear that the commonly despised enemy of both the Saleh regime and his intermittent backers in Riyadh has brought the two regimes together again, for neither of them do not see any grounds for congruence with the Huthis, each for his own reasons, but nevertheless with the same degree of vehemence. The irony is that the unusual perseverance and steadfastness of the Huthis has caused this strong intimacy to reemerge adding more to the complication of the situation in Sa'ada with regional and perhaps international overtones, perhaps none of which any of the players in the conflict had expected to come into play or even pursued.

Amidst all this intertwining scenario, President Ali Abdullah Saleh must make very difficult decisions and weigh complex factors that are now probably more detrimental to his and Yemen's future than any previous decisions he has confronted before. Will the heavy leaning towards Yemen's northern neighbor and their temporal agents in Yemen, the well entrenched Salafi establishment, stand as a favorable solution, with respect to assuring the longevity of the regime, and more significantly to enhancing the future welfare and well-being of the country? Or, are these just a continuation of the delicate balancing of forces maneuvers the President has astutely relied on in the past 30 years to maintain the survival of his regime, while the nation continues to take the back seat to eventually find itself, as always, on the short end of the stick? Happy Anniversary, Mr. President.

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

Educated Arab national: A journey in search of missing identity

By: Abdulghani Al-Magrani

The educated Arab national is pausing today at a point of divergent roads preventing him/her from playing an effective role on stopping blind subordination and dependence on and entire submission to his/her master.

The educated Arab national is found to be experiencing a state of repeated setbacks and consecutive failures, thereby cloning himself and reproducing the same copy of himself without any effective influence on things surrounding him.

He sometimes plays an amazing role in his society, however, this role gets lose due to the surrounding voices having a very strong echo in the worlds of culturalism and intellectualism.

What makes the educated Arab national's picture even worse and gloomier while defending himself in the contem-

porary time is that he doesn't have a good project to help him get rid of the current state of individual fragility? He also lacks a role in the collective performance where efforts should incorporate and performances improve within an effective frame that must be governed by institutional action's regulations and strategies.

Throughout the Arab world, one can find tens of institutions with various cultural and intellectual slogans, but none of them couldn't have made remarkable influence or suggested tangible development project. All these institutions are merely static matrixes cloning fragile experiences and loose performances, as well as appearing in the form of nothing more than museums for intellectualism and culture.

Other institutions in the different parts of the Arab world tried to rebel against this deadly motionlessness with the intention of providing an effective pat-

tern in the daily life, however, the Arab world that welcomes hundreds of western and occidental organizations left no space for the native institutions. As a result, the native institutions sought an optional exile in misty cities, thus suffering constant destitution and need for funding to survive, however, the Arab capitals are being stored in the treasuries of friends.

One of the most notable obstacles that hinder movement of the educated Arab national through the various parts of the Arab world is the increased requirements of the everyday life. At the be-all and end-all, an educated national is collapsing under the limitless requirements of everyday life, and these requirements consume his body, leave negative impacts on his behavior, and make him controlled by benefits and attracted by interests.

The central problem in this regard is

that most of the educated Arabs, according to relevant studies, are government employees. They have faced various forms of arbitration because of some of their unacceptable positions. They also faced threats that they will be dismissed from their jobs and their salaries will be suspended.

This phenomenon (threats directed to public sector servants) is rampant in the various parts of the Arab world until the extent that a salary deserved by an educated citizen has become a bridle of inflaming fire, which forces the educated national to remain silent without reacting to what happens to him, as well as draw his attention away from several issues affecting his lifestyle. The situation made the educated Arab nationals most of the time submissive to the wills and desires of their masters.

Difference between an educated individual and politician:

There has been growing controversy over the relation between educated individuals and politicians in the Arab region, particularly as this relation produced new forms that resulted in making educated individuals the weakest party in the equation, as well as exposing them to liquidation and marginalization.

What makes this relation worse is that educated individuals failed to achieve certain tasks delegated to them by politicians and decision makers. This helped create a negative impression about the educated individuals, on the one hand, and enhancing the political position, on the other.

The worst thing in this regard is that when an educated man becomes an obedient servant submitting to wills and desires of a politician under oppressive and totalitarian regimes. To sum up, educated people are recommended to understand well their vital role in their communities and assert their role in order to get rid of politicians' dominance.

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By: Samer

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Climate Change: Now What?

A big beat grows more challenging and complex

By: Cristine Russell
Columbia Journalism Review

Media coverage of climate change is at a crossroads, as it moves beyond the science of global warming into the broader arena of what governments, entrepreneurs, and ordinary citizens are doing about it.

Consider these recent examples: a decade from now, Abu Dhabi hopes to have the first city in the world with zero carbon emissions. In a windswept stretch of desert, developers plan to build Masdar City, a livable environment for fifty thousand people that relies entirely on solar power and other renewable energy. Science correspondent Joe Palca reported from Masdar's construction site as part of National Public Radio's year-long project "Climate Connections."

The *Christian Science Monitor's* Peter N. Spotts went to the Biesbosch, a small inland delta near the Netherlands' city of Dordrecht, to research "How to Fight a Rising Sea." In an effort that could be instructive for others, the Dutch are developing ways to protect their small country's vulnerable coast against rising sea levels that could result from climate change.

Wang Suyu lives in Japan but sends a YouTube greeting to fellow visitors at Dot Earth, the innovative blog started by Andrew C. Revkin, the *New York Times* environment reporter. Having traveled the globe to cover global warming, Revkin now posts and exchanges ideas on Dot Earth about climate and sustainability issues, particularly the energy, food, and water demands on a planet that may house nine billion people by mid-century.

These reporters are in the advance guard of an army of journalists around the world who are covering what *Time* magazine has dubbed the "War on Global Warming." Journalists will play a key role in shaping the information that opinion leaders and the public use to judge the urgency of climate change, what needs to be done about it, when and at what costs. It is a vast, multifaceted story whose complexity does not fit well with journalism's tendency to shy away from issues with high levels of uncertainty and a time-frame of decades, rather than days or months.

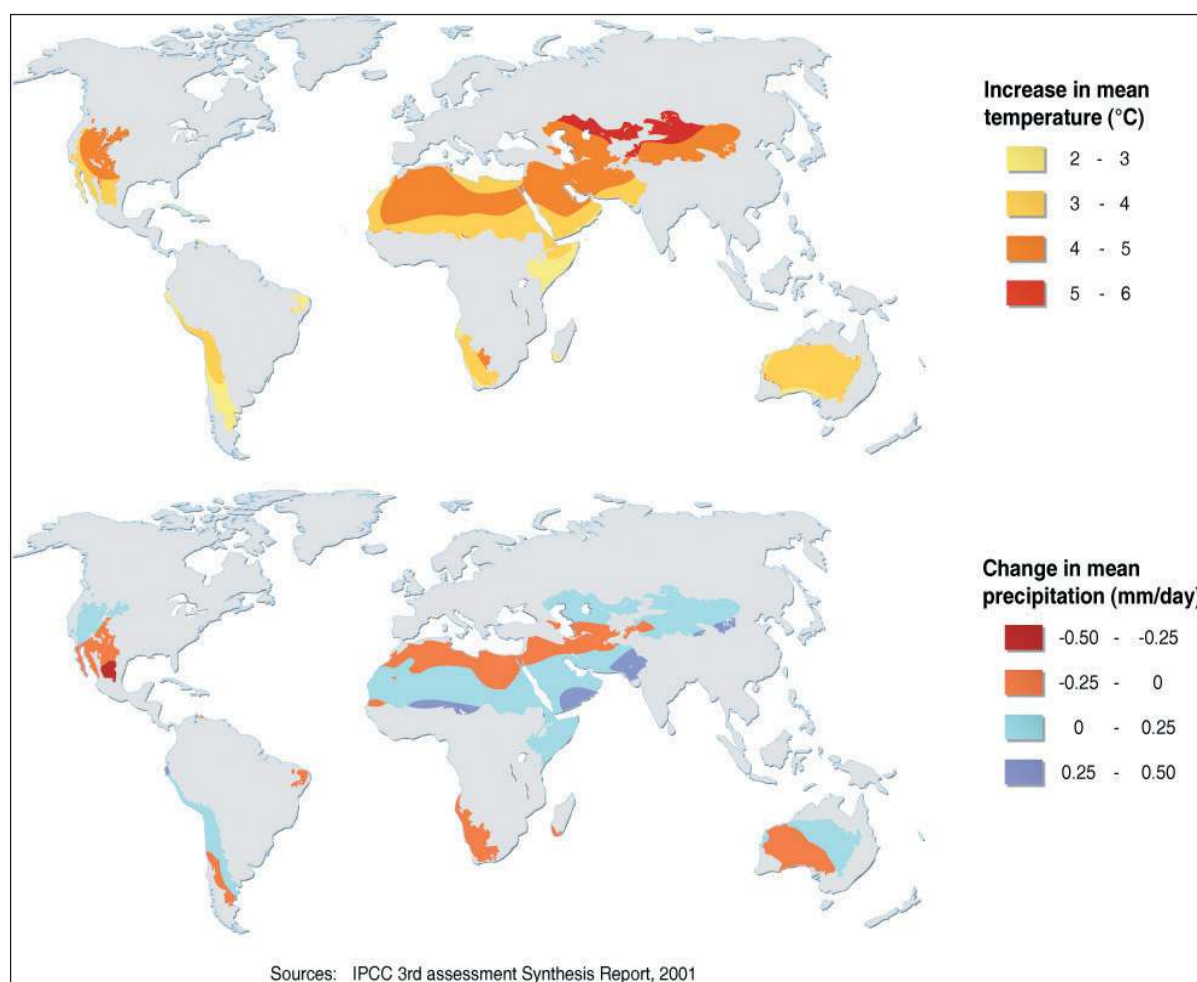
In 2009, climate-change coverage will grow in significance on a number of domestic and international fronts:

In science, the impact of global warming will be followed closely at the two poles as well as Pacific island hot spots, like the low-lying islands of Papua New Guinea, that are in the greatest danger. In politics, after eight years of relative inaction by the Bush administration, the new U.S. president and Congress will be under pressure to pass legislation to curb emissions of greenhouse gases. Internationally, the United Nations has scheduled key conferences—in Poznan, Poland, in December 2008 and in Copenhagen in December 2009—to hammer out a new international treaty that is practically and politically feasible. Shortages and high prices are bringing the role of biofuels in the global food crisis under added scrutiny.

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year issued a widely publicized report (in four parts) that provided the most comprehensive scientific agreement to date on the causes and potentially devastating impact of global warming. Yet, recalls Stephen H. Schneider, a Stanford climatologist, "several editors were surprised there was so much consensus."

In the afternoon session, the consensus dissipated when it came to a discussion of the potential economic impact of climate actions. One expert saw climate change as a profitable business opportunity; another warned that solutions would be difficult and costly: "There are no silver bullets...only silver birdshot." Ward says that one editor later commented: "It looks like economists are going to need their own IPCC."

Daniel P. Schrag, a climate geologist who directs the Harvard University Center for the Environment, says, "We're in a transition in which the climate science is no longer the primary issue. More and more it's about how we stop it, not whether it is happening." And Matthew C. Nisbet, an American University communications professor, says, "We have had more science coverage on climate change than at any time in history. The next challenge is to find ways to cover the story across news beats and in ways that engage new read-



ers." Here are some thoughts as to how coverage might be sharpened in the year ahead in the broad areas of science, politics, and business.

Science and Technology

The ongoing science story. After several years of stumbling, mainstream science and environmental coverage has generally adopted the scientific consensus that increases in heat-trapping emissions from burning fossil fuels and tropical deforestation are changing the planet's climate, causing adverse effects even more rapidly than had once been predicted.

But the devil is in the details. New findings on why, where, how fast, and with what impact climate change might occur will take time to assess, and there is a danger that the subtleties of the science, and its uncertainty, might be missed by reporters unfamiliar with the territory. The process of science often involves studies that contradict one another along the way; scientists look for consistency among several reports before concluding that something is true. Journalists should avoid "yo-yo" coverage with each new study and try to put the latest findings in context.

Scientists are debating, for example, how global warming may affect hurricanes, with an "ongoing tempest among meteorologists and climatologists spouting off at one another on whether hurricane activity in the Atlantic is up due to a warming ocean," noted Charles Petit in the MIT Knight Science Journalism Tracker. He cited a recent computer simulation of late twenty-first-century hurricane patterns by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration scientists that predicted fewer tropical storms and hurricanes in the Atlantic. Experienced journalists reported the findings cautiously, noting that some studies have suggested more and more powerful hurricanes due to global warming. Jim Loney, a Reuters reporter, concluded his story with a scientist's caveat: "We don't regard this as the last word on this topic."

You can't see climate change out the window. "Weather is what you get; climate is what you expect," says Stanford's Schneider. "Weather is the day-to-day fluctuations; climate is the long-term averages, the patterns and probability of extremes." The basic difference is time: weather equals short-term, climate the long haul. Ward uses a clothes analogy—weather helps us decide what to wear each day; climate influences the wardrobe we buy. "The earth is getting hotter," says John P. Holdren, a Harvard scientist and international climate-policy leader who has addressed the UN—and been on the *Late Show with David Letterman*. He cites climate patterns showing that twenty-three out of twenty-four of the hottest years on record have occurred since 1980. The thirteen hottest all have occurred since 1990, with 2005 the hottest ever recorded. But "the heating is not uniform geographically," cautioned Holdren, who uses the term "global climate disruption" because some regions may experience

more extreme—and less predictable—environmental changes than others.

This message was echoed in a landmark Agriculture Department report, released in late May and signed by three Cabinet secretaries, that Juliet Eilperin, the national environment and politics reporter for *The Washington Post*, called the "most detailed look in nearly eight years at how climate change is reshaping the American landscape." It concluded that the West is already vulnerable to forest fires, reduced snow pack, and drought.

It is a good rule of thumb to avoid attributing any specific weather event directly to climate change. A single summer heat wave may or may not be part of a long-term climate trend. A cold winter in New England does not mean that global warming is not happening.

Environmental forces may also interact in ways that can be hard to explain. German researchers, writing recently in *Nature*, used a new climate model to suggest that natural variation in ocean circulation might "temporarily offset" temperature increases from human-caused global warming in Europe and North America over the next decade. Some misleading media reports turned the preliminary forecast into a definitive statement that, as a British *Telegraph* reporter put it, "global warming will stop until at least 2015."

Watch out for techno-optimism.

Proponents of new energy technologies often hype the potential benefits—without knowing the effectiveness, cost, time frame (always longer than expected), risks, or potential impact on the larger energy picture. It's a reporter's duty to explain the potential downside as well as conflicts of interests.

Renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and geothermal, have garnered enthusiastic publicity. But it will take time for them to make a dent in the overall U.S. energy marketplace because of higher costs, lower scale, and public opposition to sitings of wind farms and solar grids. Nuclear power is popular in France but still largely radioactive in the American public's mind. Another area for further media follow-up is the touted technology for carbon capture and storage at coal-burning power plants, which has stalled in the U.S. because of political squabbling and unexpected cost overruns.

In a related vein, beware the law of unintended consequences. The biofuel ethanol was ballyhooed as a big win for U.S. energy security, farmers, and the environment, but a funny thing happened on the way to the fuel tank. A February 2008 study in *Science* magazine concluded that producing ethanol from corn may exceed or match the greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels.

More recently, of course, ethanol has been blamed for contributing to the world food crisis, since farm acreage previously used for food is now devoted to lucrative fuel-producing corn. Suddenly many elected officials want to cut back on congressional mandates to produce far more ethanol. Once again, the public is left wondering what hap-

pened. An excellent April 30 front-page piece from Charles City, Iowa, by *Washington Post* energy reporter Steven Mufson, explored the links between "food and fuel prices." But where were the skeptical scientists, politicians, and journalists earlier, when ethanol was first being promoted in Congress?

Choose your experts carefully.

Experts are always a minefield, so the *Times's* Revkin has a simple rule: when writing about climate science, seek comments from respected scientific experts who have published in major journals in the field, not the experts offered by various policy think tanks and interest groups with axes to grind.

The era of "equal time" for skeptics who argue that global warming is just a result of natural variation and not human intervention seems to be largely over—except on talk radio, cable, and local television. Last year, a meteorologist at CBS's Chicago station did a special report entitled "The Truth about Global Warming." It featured local scientists discussing the hazards of global warming in one segment, well-known national skeptics in another, and ended with a cop-out: "What is the truth about global warming?...It depends on who you talk to." Not helpful, and not good reporting. As the climate issue moves further into public policy, journalists will face new challenges in sorting out the political and economic interests of experts with a dizzying array of opinions about the costs and benefits of combating global warming. The he-said, she-said reporting just won't do. The public needs a guide to the policy, not just the politics.

Politics and Policy

After the horse race. A Gallup election poll in early February about what issues would influence Americans' votes put the economy, Iraq, education, health care, and gas prices in the top five considered "extremely or very important." Environment and global warming weighed in at number thirteen. Politicians pay attention to public opinion, of course. In the 2008 presidential race, Obama and McCain both favor mandatory caps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions—though McCain's plan is not as strict on this—and both candidates push nuclear power, though McCain pushes it more aggressively and with fewer caveats.

In Congress, a groundbreaking cap-and-trade "climate security" bill to reduce key greenhouse gas emissions by about 70 percent by 2050 came to the Senate floor for the first time in June. GOP critics argued that it would raise energy costs further, and the bill was blocked. The debate foreshadowed the difficulties such measures may face in the next Congress.

Think China. Estimates suggest China has passed the U.S. for the dubious distinction as the world's leader in total greenhouse gas emissions. Its rising emissions are fueled by coal-burning power plants—on average, about one new one fires up each week—to meet the energy demands of a growing middle class. But the Pew Center on Global

Climate Change said that, on a per-capita basis, U.S. carbon emissions are still about five times greater than those of China, whose enormous 1.3 billion population dwarfs America's three-hundred million.

Neither the U.S. nor China has agreed to international restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions. While the conventional wisdom is that China will wait for the U.S. to act first, a recent opinion piece in the *San Francisco Chronicle* predicted that "China just might surprise the U.S. on climate change" because of growing domestic concerns about pollution, droughts, flooding, and other environmental hazards. The University of California authors predicted that China could also take the lead in the development of clean-energy technology—a good area for journalists to track, in addition to coal and cars.

Business and Commerce

Costs and benefits. Evaluating economic forecasts is even tougher than evaluating the science and precipitates fierce debate. A seven-hundred-page report for the British government in 2006 by economist Nicholas Stern said the costs of enacting global measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions could amount to about 1 percent of world economic output annually. But not doing so, he said, might ultimately lead to a massive global "market failure," ranging from five to more than twenty times that amount. It drew international coverage for its methods and both praise and criticism from fellow economists. Yale economist William D. Nordhaus's new book concludes that the Stern approach is too "ambitious" in requiring "extreme immediate action" and is therefore not cost-effective. He favors global carbon taxes that ramp up more gradually. Many players are weighing in on the how-to-fix-it political issue. A May Reuters story, that ran before the Senate floor debate on cap-and-trade legislation, cited environmental groups as saying "the cost of doing nothing would be far higher" than taking action, while *Washington Post* columnist George Will called the bill a "radical government grab for control of the American economy." A *New York Times* editorial noted that despite Bush administration contentions that "mandatory cuts in carbon dioxide would bankrupt the country," every "serious study" has found that a market-based program "could yield positive economic gains" and that the "costs of inaction will dwarf the costs of acting now."

Times science writer Cornelia Dean wrote last year about the Interface Corporation, a Georgia carpet tile manufacturer that went on a full-court sustainability press by cutting waste, recycling, lowering energy use, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions—and saved money in doing so. "We have made the point in everybody's mind that the cost of reducing carbon emissions will be painful," Dean noted. But "it can also work to your advantage."

Track "green" promises.

In the absence of federal action, more than 850 mayors have signed the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement to reduce local carbon emissions by using goals set by signatories to the international Kyoto Protocol. States like California and regional efforts in New England have also led in climate-change initiatives. Some corporations, too, have set ambitious goals for reducing their carbon footprints. Reporters need to hold private and public enterprises accountable by analyzing and comparing how well all of these bodies are doing in carrying out their bold promises.

In the meantime, there's a great risk of green fatigue in the media. The number of articles in U.S. newspapers mentioning "going green" in the first quarter of 2008 was about twelve times greater than the comparable period in 2005, according to LexisNexis. Worse, it is also the darling of the advertising business, and the mixing of news and commercial messages is starting to give the phrase a sour green-apple taste.

Still, the trend does give reporters an opportunity to expose examples of "green-washing" that promise eco-friendliness but don't deliver.

As climate change encompasses virtually all aspects of contemporary life, reporters need to tell the story on their watch. A number of Web sites provide helpful information (see the list posted with this article). In the meantime, here is a starter set of possible stories for reporters to consider and readers to

request: *In the realm of science*, what is the stability of ice sheets in Greenland and West Antarctica, and how will this affect rising sea-level estimates? What plants and animals are at most risk of extinction, and what can be done about that? What about adaptation to climate change, both here and abroad? Regardless of new control efforts, greenhouse gas emissions already in the pipeline will continue to have warming-related impacts for decades to come. How will Americans cope with changing conditions?

In land use and transportation, what efforts are under way to push auto makers to improve gas mileage? What can drivers do today? Hint: it's not just what you drive, it's how often and how far (eco-driving anyone?). How does air travel compare? How can city planners encourage compact living to reduce a community's carbon footprint? What else can consumers do?

In technology, what are the R&D prospects for biofuel alternatives like cellulosic ethanol, made from grass, wood chips, and other inedible plants? What about futuristic ideas like genetically engineered carbon-eating trees?

In policy, what lessons does the European Union's experience have for the U.S. about possible carbon cap-and-trade schemes? How are the world's countries doing at meeting their Kyoto Protocol targets, which expire in 2012, and how do they compare to the U.S.?

In economics, what can be done to make tough emission caps in the U.S. more cost-efficient? How can developing countries balance economic growth and better living conditions against rising greenhouse gases?

Internationally, what is being done to slow deforestation in the tropics, from Indonesia to the Amazon, which is estimated to cause almost one-fifth of human-induced global carbon emissions? What about population growth and the increasing number of environmental refugees forced to flee because of flooding, drought, or other problems? How will global health be affected by climate change?

How will climate negotiations affect the geopolitics of energy, and what does "energy security" really mean?

There are countless such questions for reporters to tackle on a story that is only going to get bigger and more complicated in the decades (yes, decades) ahead.

And there is some urgency. Despite increased coverage of climate change, it is still not at the top of the media or public priority list. "If you don't have climate change as a headline in the press," says Nisbet, who writes the blog Framing Science, "it's unlikely to be a top-tier issue in the public or among policy makers." A 2007 ranking by the Project for Excellence in Journalism found that among all media, environmental coverage ranked nineteenth, at 1.7 percent of the newshole—just behind sports and celebrity coverage.

A Gallup report last November found that only about four in ten Americans believe that immediate, drastic action is needed to deal with global warming, and just one in four says there will be "extreme" effects of global warming in fifty years if efforts are not increased. Is this a failure of the experts and politicians to communicate the situation or a failure of journalists to dig and report?

Yet journalists should not be cheerleaders. As climate change moves further into the policy and political arena, the traditional wall between analytical reporting and advocacy is in danger. The issue is coming to the fore at a time of major change in mainstream journalism and the growth of opinionated Web sites and blogs that have helped to blur the old lines.

"It's very simple. The job of a professional journalist is to give the audience information that is a good thing for them to know," says seasoned ABC News correspondent Bill Blakemore, who has led the network's new multiplatform approach to global warming. Yet he finds that the momentous nature of the climate-change story carries even more of a responsibility and psychological burden than the dozen wars he has covered. "The unprecedented nature of this story," says Blakemore, "is quite grave."

Cristine Russell is a freelance science journalist who is president of the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing and a senior fellow at Harvard's Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. She is a former Shorenstein Center fellow and Washington Post reporter.

Lahj cement factory depends only on local materials and increases employment

By: Emad Al-Saqaf

LAHJ, July 20—On Sunday, Prime Minister Dr. Ali Mujawar opened the US \$250 million National Cement Company for Cement in Lahj governorate, which uses only Yemeni materials to make its products and is the first of its kind.

The factory is owned by Hayel Saeed Anam Company Groups and has the production capacity to make 1.6 tons of cement annually. While in Lahj, Mujawar also opened the Industrial Alam Company that belongs to the same group and is located nearby in the governorate.

Mujawar said that the industrial growth in the governorate would increase and improve the national economy by providing both direct and indirect job

opportunities. He also said that the factory depended completely on nationally-available raw materials to make its cement. He congratulated Hayel Saeed Anam Group and the 4,000 other contributors who helped establish the factory on their achievement.

In the opening ceremony, the Prime Minister expressed his pleasure that Lahj governorate is growing to become an industrial zone specializing in manufacturing construction tools and equipment. Mujawar said he supports this step and encourages the private sector to continue forward with other large industrial projects.

Ahmed Hayel Sa'eed, the Vice-chair of the National Cement Company, said the project was one of the most promising the group had done in the last few

years. He added that the group's activity is an efficient contribution to development and investment as it supports the continuous partnership between the private and the public sectors.

Ali Al-Hajj, the Chairman of the company, demonstrated the phases and steps through which the National Cement Company was established. He pointed out that his company wanted to raise individuals' income and that his company would make a new working class through offering employment opportunities with stock options and living wages. Al-Hajj added that his company planned to establish another cement factory in the near future.

The opening ceremony was also attended by a number of ministers, governors, businessmen, foreign com-



The Prime Minister: Authorizing the factory depending on 100% national raw materials is considered to be the first of its kind.

pany representatives and journalists. A documentary film about the National Cement Company was played while

gifts were distributed to special guests who were honored at a banquet following the ceremony.

Where Are the Global Leaders?

By Jeffrey D. Sachs

The G-8 Summit in Japan earlier this month was a painful demonstration of the pitiful state of global cooperation.

The world is in deepening crisis. Food prices are soaring. Oil prices are at historic highs. The leading economies are entering a recession. Climate change negotiations are going around in circles. Aid to the poorest countries is stagnant, despite years of promised increases. And yet in this gathering storm it was hard to find a single real accomplishment by the world's leaders.

The world needs global solutions for global problems, but the G-8 leaders clearly cannot provide them. Because virtually all of the political leaders that went to the summit are deeply unpopular at home, few offer any global leadership. They are weak individually, and even weaker when they get together and display to the world their inability to mobilize real action.

There are four deep problems. The first is the incoherence of American leadership. While we are well past the time when the United States alone could solve any global problems, it does not even try

to find shared global solutions. The will to global cooperation was weak even in the Clinton administration, but it has disappeared entirely during the Bush administration. The second problem is the lack of global financing. The hunger crisis can be overcome in poor countries if they get help to grow more food. The global energy and climate crises can be overcome if the world invests together to develop new energy technologies. Diseases such as malaria can be overcome through globally coordinated investments in disease control. The oceans, rainforests, and air can be kept safe through pooled investments in environmental protection.

Global solutions are not expensive, but they are not free, either. Global solutions to poverty, food production, and development of new clean energy technology will require annual investments of roughly \$350 billion, or 1% of GNP of the rich world. This is obviously affordable, and is modest compared to military spending, but is far above the pittance that the G-8 actually brings to the table to solve these urgent challenges. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown has made a valiant effort to get the rest of Europe to honor the modest aid pledges made at the G-8 Summit in 2005, but it has been a tough fight, and one that hasn't been won.

The third problem is the disconnection between global scientific expertise and politicians. Scientists and engineers have developed many powerful ways to address today's challenges, whether growing food, controlling diseases, or protecting the environment. And these methods have become even more powerful in recent years with advances in information and communications technology, which make global solutions easier to identify and implement than ever before.

The fourth problem is that the G-8 ignores the very international institutions – notably the United Nations and the World Bank – that offer the best hope to implement global solutions. These institutions are often deprived of political backing, underfunded, and then blamed by the G-8 when global problems aren't solved. Instead, they should be given clear authority and responsibilities, and then held accountable for their performance. President Bush may be too unaware to recognize that his historically high 70% disapproval rating among US voters is related to the fact that his government turned its back on the international community – and thereby got trapped in war and economic crisis. The other G-8 leaders presumably can see that their own unpopularity at home is strongly related

to high food and energy prices, and an increasingly unstable global climate and global economy, none of which they can address on their own.

Starting in January 2009 with the new US president, politicians should take the best chance for their own political survival, and of course for their countries' well-being, by reinvigorating global cooperation. They should agree to address shared global goals, including the fight against poverty, hunger, and disease (the Millennium Development Goals), as well as climate change and environmental destruction.

To achieve these goals, the G-8 should set clear timetables for action, and transparent agreements on how to fund it. The smartest move would be to agree that each country tax its CO2 emissions in order to reduce climate change, and then devote a fixed amount of the proceeds to global problem solving. With the funding assured, the G-8 would suddenly move from empty promises to real policies.

Backed by adequate funding, the world's political leaders should turn to the expert scientific community and international organizations to help implement a truly global effort. Rather than regarding the UN and its agencies as competitors or threats to national sover-

eignty, they should recognize that working with the UN agencies is in fact the only way to solve global problems, and therefore is the key to their own political survival.

These basic steps – agreeing on global goals, mobilizing the financing needed to meet them, and identifying the scientific expertise and organizations needed to implement solutions – is basic management logic. Some may scoff that this approach is impossible at the global level, because all politics are local. Yet today, all politicians depend on global solutions for their own political survival. That by itself could make solutions that now seem out of reach commonplace in the future.

Time is short, since global problems are mounting rapidly. The world is passing through the greatest economic crisis in decades. It's time to say to the G-8 leaders, "Get your act together, or don't even bother to meet next year." It's too embarrassing to watch grown men and women gather for empty photo opportunities.

Jeffrey Sachs is Professor of Economics and Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2008.

Business In Brief

Transparency International comes to Yemen

In a joint workshop with Yemen's Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption, a delegation from the Germany-based Transparency International has indicated that the organization will open an office here in Yemen, and will provide technical support in combating corruption and transparency measures for all interested parties in Yemen.

PM Announces New Residential project in Aden

Prime Minister Mujawar has announced a new 8 billion riyal residential project in Aden, named Al-Saleh Residential Project for people with limited income. The first phase of the project includes the construction of 2130 residential units, while the total capacity of the project is 4000 units.

MoE Inaugurates New Education Project

The Minister of Education Dr. AbdulSalam Al-Jawfi has inaugurated a 20 million dollar Basic Education Support and Training Program, supported by the US Agency for International Development. The new project has a life span of four years, from 2008 to 2012.

Son of Businessman Kidnapped

Businessman Tawfiq Al-Khamari has called on the authorities to take serious measures regarding the state of lawlessness in the capital city, as his son, Omar, was kidnapped last week by militants in Hadda area in Sana'a, and taken to Bani Dubyan for a ransom. Two months ago the son of another businessman (Al-Komaim) was similarly kidnapped and a ransom exceeding ten million Riyals was given to the kidnappers to free him.

Al-Attar Reopens Chinese Restaurants

Director of the General Investment Authority Salah Al-Attar has announced that the two Chinese restaurants shut down by the Virtue committee have been reopened, adding that only government authorities have the right to shut down any business.



Invitation for International Bid

The International Telecommunication Company (TeleYemen) announces its interest to invite bidders to bid no. (TY/EMS/PP2-08) for Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) supply, installation, and dismantling services at TeleYemen Gurraf site in Sana'a.

Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes by express mail addressed to the following address:

Purchasing & Contracting Department
26th September St.
P.O. Box 168
TeleYemen
Sana'a, Yemen
Telephone: +967 777009410.

Interested bidders can submit their request to buy the bid documents during the working hours to the above contact address

The bid documents cost will be [USD 200] non-refundable.
The deadline for selling bidders will be on [10 September, 2008].

All bidders must submit the following with their bids:

- 1- A bid security of \$ 25,000, which can be in the form of either a certified check, or an irrevocable bank guarantee from a reputable bank.
- 2- Valid tax certificate.
- 3- Valid registration and classification certificate.

The deadline for bids submission and opening will be at 10:00 AM on Wednesday 8 October 2008 at TeleYemen Headquarter, Sep. Building, 26th Sep Street. Bids received after the deadline date will be rejected and returned unopened.



Invitation for International Bid

The International Telecommunication Company (TeleYemen) announces its interest to invite bidders to bid no. (TY/MKT/2-08) for:

Marketing and Advertising Services Supply
Bids must be sealed, received by 23/8/2008 at 11:00 am, and submitted by registered mail (Courier -express mail) in three (3) copies to:

Purchasing & Contracting Department
26th September St.
P.O. Box 168
TeleYemen
Sana'a, Yemen
Telephone: +967 777009410.

Interested bidders can submit their request to buy the bid documents during the working hours to the above contact address
The deadline for obtaining the bid documents will be 3 August 2008.

All bidders must submit the following with their bids:

- 1- A bid security equal to \$ 5,000, which can be in the form of either a certified check, or an irrevocable bank guarantee from a reputable bank.
- 2- A Valid tax certificate.
- 3- A Valid registration and classification certificate.

The deadline for bids submission and opening will be 23/8/2008 at 11:00 am. Bids opening will take place at TeleYemen Headquarter, Sep. Building, 26th Sep Street.

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Team Lead – Heijah Position # 0813

- a. Supervise, as appropriate, the preparation, implementation and maintenance of an "end of life" asset management development plan for each reservoir (and Field) in area of responsibility.
- b. Establish and maintain clear lines of communication with Field Staff and ensure that the asset management plans are established in conjunction with Production and Field Operations;
- c. Apply concepts of uncertainty and decision analysis in the preparation of the asset management development plans;
- d. Supervise and mentor your staff in the use of (and use as appropriate), state of the art, as well as standard petroleum engineering tools – e.g., reservoir simulation, decline analysis, material balance, etc – to predict and optimize reservoir performance – oil, water and gas production profiles;
- e. Develop and present, in conjunction with team members, new well locations, re-completion campaigns as well as well optimization projects, and, supervise, and perform as necessary, economic evaluations in support of new drilling, well re-completions, and well optimizations;
- f. Take a lead role in championing new technology where appropriate;
- g. Estimate total field reserves and report to Corporate on an annual basis as part of the Corporate reserves annual review. Prepare annual depletion plans as part of this annual review;
- h. Take responsibility for the CAPEX budget associated with new wells, re-completions and optimizations for those Fields in area of responsibility, and actively participate in the development of the annual OPEX budget for those Fields;
- i. Actively participate in technical meetings with partners and government representatives, especially as relate to approvals;
- j. Develop in conjunction with team members and the VP, Goals and Objectives as well as an Accountability Statement that is in line with the Department Goals and Objectives
- k. Actively supervise staff and take a key role in performance management and overall development of staff, recommending selection, training, discipline and remuneration of staff.
- l. Participate in, and encourage staff to participate in, functions which promote the petroleum industry in Yemen, the region and globally – e.g., SPE
- m. Mentor junior, less experienced engineering staff.

Minimum Requirements:

- a. Minimum a Bachelor's degree in science/engineering with preference given to Petroleum Engineering or Geosciences
- b. Minimum 10 years experience with 4 in petroleum engineering related to the evaluation of reserves and resources.
- c. Three years in a supervisory capacity preferred

✦ if you would like to apply for this position please send your resume to:
Recruiting_yemsana@nexeninc.com

✦ Applications **should be submitted NO later than August 20th, 2008**. Faxed applications will not be considered.




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For the next generation

By: **Nashwan Al-Khawlani**
nashwan336@yahoo.com

It's shameful, mysterious and completely not understandable how we can accept promoting ourselves at the expense of self-humiliation and accept becoming teachers teaching numerous generations how to read, write, be honest, faithful, frank, saying even more than the truth, and treat others kindly. Unfortunately, we're not efficient, well-informed or conscious of what we're doing unintentionally.

How we can educate an excellent generation is the mysterious question filling our heads with doubts, our eyes with tears and our ears with curses because there is still some rust showing behind. Since we're in school, even now this backside rust still causes us not to be able to use our insight and makes us deviate toward achieving our dreams via any bad means.

We actually don't deserve to be called university students, which reflects ethical and moral values distinguishing us among our society. Although they're brilliant, some university students are unwillingly infected by such a disease that eats at them until they rust through, causing them to use bad means to achieve their goals through cheating.

This is a word that educated students feel is disgusting to articulate because it's so awful, reminding them of the backwardness that just leads to darkness where one no longer can determine what's right or wrong. For this reason, not only should we consider the consequences of cheating, but also consider

who will be harmed by it.

Hence, it's vital to compare cheating in the realm of education to that of goods, which merchants substitute with each other on the markets. If we think deeply and look at the cost of cheating in these two areas, we'll realize that not only will one become disfigured or spoiled by such goods cheating, but in education, it will grow like a fire that burns everything around it with no recognition that we're only burning our brothers, friends and our community.

Consequently, one should think of himself as a Muslim, asking what are those principles we should consider in order to enlighten our society by teaching its generation well and making them aware of these days of corruption and deviations that allow many students to achieve their goals illegally.

The only thing they must think about is faith in Allah, who gives self-confidence to those who are willing to reach their destination rather than cheating to achieve their goals or make good grades.

It's so easy to attempt to reach our goals, which we haven't achieved yet, however, we're trying to get back our principles as Muslims, but this is difficult because no one around us will trust us anymore. Thus, we must take a life as a challenge, basing it on self-confidence rather than on cheating in order to get what we want.

Likewise, how can we educate an excellent generation when we're envious of our friends and classmates whom we love? Instead, why don't we join hands one-by-one - teacher with student, employer with employee and manager with worker - to fight this self-

love and create a nicer portrait of our nation and so that we can help each other achieve our goals and surmount every difficulty we face, no matter what it is.

As a result, we would be like stars in the gloomy night sky, shining brightly to cause the world to see our nation. Therefore, we'll one day take pride in ourselves at seeing that we are like someone from our society, nation or country.

If we look at real life, we'll see that because no object is immortal, we are not immortal. We should remove those thoughts that rust our minds in order to see the reality of life and give chances to those who are beginning to bloom like buds to become scientists or great writers, as their attitudes guide them to be.

We must consider envy a matter of awareness to be rid of because it is a mental disease. As the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) said in one hadith, envy eats up alms just as the fire does to wood. Therefore, we must get rid of things like self-love, jealousy and envy because they're like weeds in the garden - if you leave them, they'll spread. So, we want to keep our garden ever-green and free of weeds.

It's important to expose another fault that students commend as a particular feature of theirs. Because a good generation requires honesty, faithfulness and frankness, we shouldn't use flattery, which has become an example of mere appearance displaying fake love nowadays, using nice words to get what they want, which actually is not in their hearts, simply to get the satisfaction of others like teachers, managers, etc.

Unfortunately, we do so for the sake of "something."

Some will do the impossible to achieve good grades, just as beggars do for the sake of money, running after rich people only to get money. We must wake up to the gloomy illiteracy that eventually will cover our nation.

We must think deeply about these matters because we are like a cloud that goes everywhere gathering water vapor so that almighty Allah will guide it to where He loves. He'll also guide us to where He loves after we graduate, but then the matter involves what are the drops of that cloud that we carry in our minds. Are they beneficial or harmful to the next generation we'll teach or deal with?

With proud sight, we can overcome every difficulty to study, gaining characteristics that lead us to promote our personalities in order to behave, deal with others and develop the best features that raise our personalities to the highest estimation, like a star, so that everyone will want to imitate our actions. As a result, even just one teacher can help create an ideal generation because he'll teach many generations in one community.

Because we as Muslims have good intentions toward others, whether they're Muslims or not, we can get rid of bad traits so that they won't infect our future generations.

Thus, the question still is how we can educate a perfect, self-confident, well-informed and altruistic generation that will create a constant stream of doctors, teacher and writers without self-love or any type of backwardness.

It's good to marry educated women, but marrying uneducated is better

By: **Mofeed Al-Jaad**
mofeed336@yahoo.com

First, I'd like to express my deep thanks to Maged Al-Kholidy for his articles discussing social and political issues. I'd like to comment on his July 17 article published in issue No. 1173, "To marry educated or uneducated women?"

Al-Kholidy's article is completely true. Today's young men do prefer marrying uneducated women rather than educated ones because educated women behave in a superior manner, requesting their husbands give them endless demands that are beyond his ability.

For this reason, both educated and uneducated young men prefer marrying uneducated women because they have easygoing natures and don't ask their husbands a lot of demands like educated women do. Uneducated women simply desire to live happily with their husbands, so they accept sharing his simple life because they don't want to be a burden upon him.

Moreover, most educated women nowadays are practical, judging a man according to his economic and social status rather than his moral and religious status. It's said that the more educated one is, the more evil she or he will be; that is, educated women have cruel hearts and evil minds with which to think.

Most educated women deceive

faithful young men seeking a marriage partner with their deceptive love and false promises. For example, a girl promises to accept an innocent young man as her future husband, but then refuses when the time comes.

My classmate's story is a clear example of this situation, as he dearly and purely loved one of our classmates, who promised at the beginning of their sophomore year to accept his marriage proposal following their graduation.

After graduation, my classmate met with her to inform her of their engagement arrangements, but she refused him, explaining, "You've just completed your studies and you have no job in order to make money. I'd like my husband to be employed and making plenty of money in order to meet all of my demands, so I can't accept you because you're not a proper husband."

Looking at real life, we see that a large number of unmarried women are educated because the majority of educated young men prefer to marry uneducated women, thus leaving educated women to marry their jobs, which becomes a form of punishment for educated women, who hold a high view of themselves.

I want to clarify that I'm not against marrying educated women, as I believe that some educated women could be good housewives and make their husbands' home a heaven. I hope I've discussed this topic in a logical way that doesn't hurt anyone.

I dream of a world

By: **Somaya Al-Shameery**
Sana'a University Faculty of Education
somaya_hmd@hotmail.co.uk

I dream of a world like no other
A world where war has been abolished from existence and is superseded by fantasy.
A world where there's:

No more sorrows
No more hunger
No more depression
No more false promises
No more separation.

I dream of a world of fantasy and freedom, a world of peace and I am the peacemaker.
I dream of a world where I can go:
Beyond realism

Cross boundaries
Break barriers
Overcome fears
Overcome missions
and be the cause of a smile on an innocent's face.
I dream of a world of laughter and enjoyment, a world of success and settlement.
I dream of a world where:

Happiness can be reachable
Freedom can be audible
Success can be honorable
Understanding can be inevitable.
I dream and wish for what's called this Planet Earth and its creatures, "human beings," to be merciful when dealing with one another and to try to be creators, not destroyers.

Finding my family

By: **Zakariya Shareef Bin Hyder Shareef**
zakariya20042003@yahoo.co.in

My name is Zakariya Shareef from Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. I need some help finding and contact-

ing my Shareef family members in Yemen, as my grandfather emigrated from Sana'a, Yemen to Hyderabad, India. I wish to see the country of my father and grandfather, so if anyone can help me with this, inshallah, Allah will reward you.

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INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 15/08

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

Title : Supply Assistant
Level : GS-5
Type of Contract : Fixed Term
Duty station : Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Under the supervision of the Supply and Procurement Manager in UNICEF Sana'a office, the Supply Assistant - shall be responsible for the following duties:

- 1- Uses PRoMS software package to monitor supply expenditure against Budget ceilings for each programme. This information should be tabulated and circulated to the operations officer on a monthly basis.
- 2- Maintain lists of local sources of procurement, contacts local vendors for price quotations, prepares summary of bids including information on price and conditions of offer.
- 3- For more costly procurements required under the procurement procedures, drafts bid invitations and/or requests for price quotations; drafts telex solicitations and related correspondence...
- 4- Prepare meetings of the Tender Committee or Local committee on Contracts, by arranging for suitable dates and rooms, and by preparing and distributing files containing the cases to be presented.
- 5- Assists in obtaining prices and quotations from the market when UNICEF undertakes local procurement.
- 6- Extracts procurement information from logs and records and summarizes for use into the biennial budget presentation, adjusting costs for inflation and other anticipated changes (i.e. effect of staffing changes on office equipment and supply purchases).
- 7- Maintains manual and automated procurement files and records; provides purchase information to receiving and inventory staff; maintains procurement supply and vendor reference library.

Qualifications and Skills Required:

- Completion of High school is required, supplemented by courses in purchasing methods and/or accounting.
- Seven years of progressively responsible clerical or administrative work, with specialized experience in purchasing a variety of materials and services.
- Experience with computer databases, for the maintenance of procurement records.
- Fluency in English and Arabic is required.

Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with the curriculum vitae to yemenhr@unicef.org. Applications received after **5 August 2008** will not be considered. Only the short listed candidates will be contacted. UNICEF encourages qualified women to apply. UNICEF is non smoking environment.

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Request for Expression of Interest for REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP) - YEME/SAN/RFP/2008/004

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites proposals from qualified individuals/research institutions for the following:

Level: Consultancy to undertake a follow-up assessment on HIV Community-Based Interventions in Vulnerable neighborhoods in Aden
Type of Contract: 3 months
Duty station: Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

The National Strategy for Children and Youth calls for supporting peer education and life-skills especially in poor vulnerable neighbourhoods, as part of HIV community based interventions. Scaling up to national level entails the evaluation of existing peer education and outreach activities. The community based youth study to be conducted this year will be an important tool to evaluate youth community based interventions, and to ensure necessary adjustments for the HIV interventions to support national counterparts scaling up interventions per the National Strategy for Children and Youth. This research will highlight the key adjustment to peer education and community outreach activities.

The consultants will conduct a household study to assess the HIV and AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and practices of young people residing in high-risk poor communities of Sheik Othman and Dar Saad in Aden Governorate, especially in these four neighborhoods: Basateen, Abdulqawi, Al-Memdara, and Al-Saysaban. In addition, the consultant will develop focus group discussion guide, and train a team to conduct 12 focus group discussions as well as 10 in-depth interviews with different groups: local councils, religious leaders, NGO leaders, and health workers, most-at-risk groups of young people, peer educators, and community outreach focal point.

Expected deliverables

The consultants are expected to proceed as follows;

- 1) Work plan covering the entire assignment period, first draft of questionnaires and draft outline of focus group discussions/ in depth interviews, and a detailed plan for sampling
- 2) Finalized questionnaire in English and Arabic
- 3) Progress report on data collection
- 4) Data Base of Statistical Analysis (using SPSS or any agreed upon statistical software)
- 5) Draft report in English 6) Final report in English, and the database as a CD ROM, and 3 hard copies. Executive Summary is also to be provided both in English and Arabic

Interested and qualified individuals/research institutions can request copies of the detailed document for the "Request for Proposal" (YEME/SAN/RFP/2008/004) for Mr. Yuji Taketomo at ytaketomo@unicef.org by **Wednesday 23 July 2008**. UNICEF will be expecting interested and qualified individuals/institution to send

- 1) One technical proposal
- 2) One sealed financial proposal by **5 August 2008**. Applications received after **5 August 2008** will not be considered.

Yemen's grandest mosques depict history's artistic side

By: Saddam Al-Ashmori
For The Yemen Times

Yemeni mosques, both old and modern, are distinguished by their unique architecture influenced by nature. While they incorporate magnificent beauty, they also are constructed with durability and solidity in mind, as well as resistance to decay.

In the past, Yemenis paid more attention to their mosques than to their own houses in terms of construction style, decoration, carving and beautification.

Carving was the most prevalent art form in ancient Yemen. Archeological researcher Ali Ahmed Dariss notes that the Grand Mosque in the Old City of Sana'a and several other mosques, including Zabid Mosque in Hodeidah governorate and Al-Janad Mosque in Taiz, contain stones in their walls with carvings and decorations dating back to pre-Islamic times.

A stone in one of the gates of Old Sana'a's Grand Mosque has Himyari symbols carved on it, which means that the carvings are approximately 2,000 years old.

"In Yemeni mosques, one can find overlapping and varying styles of architecture, decoration and carvings dating back to various ages and nations," Dariss explains, adding, "Observers cannot differentiate between them, as they often find native Yemeni, Turkish, African and Indian carvings in one image, which depicts the integration of all of these



peoples and the mixing of their civilizations."

Dariss says such diversity displayed in Yemeni mosque architecture and decoration illustrates the fact that mosques are "houses of God," gathering His worshippers regardless of race or language.

He adds, "The diversity in Yemeni mosque architecture indicates

Yemenis' ability to incorporate the civilizations of other nations in such a way that retains each nation's characteristics."

Founded by Muath bin Jabal in the sixth Hijra year (627 A.D.), Taiz's Al-Janad Mosque is Yemen's oldest. The mosque has been renovated several times in different stages; for instance, according to archeological studies, it was covered with a type of plaster in 1215 A.D. Inscriptions also were added to its southern wall.

The Grand Mosque in the Old City of Sana'a dates back to approximately the same date as Al-Janad and it too has been renovated many times, the most important being the renovation of its ceilings and inscriptions in 1016 A.D., according to Adham Ali Al-Hakim, an archeologist specializing in mosque decoration and carvings.

Al-Hakim notes that Zabid's Grand Mosque is decorated with plaster and carved inscriptions dating back to the Al-Thahiri period in the ninth century A.D. Considered one of Yemen's most unique styles of artistic decoration, mosaics appear on the mosque's northern pillars and date back to the Amawi period of 705 A.D.

Another decorative style is the leaf design on the ceiling of Khawlan region's Aslaf Mosque, located approximately 50 kilometers south of Sana'a and dating back to 1125 A.D. In this design, three leaves appear in the form of grapevines and clusters growing from a stem. This mosque also contains decorations in the form of roses, borrowed from the Turkish style, which dominated Yemen in the first half of the 20th century.

Al-Hakim adds that Aden's Al-Aidaroos Mosque, built in 1485 A.D., is characterized by its Indian sub-continental style in which its minaret is located on the north side of a domed shrine.

Jawhar Mosque, also in Aden, contains circular and cubic window decorations similar to the decorated windows of Syria's Amawi Mosque in Damascus.

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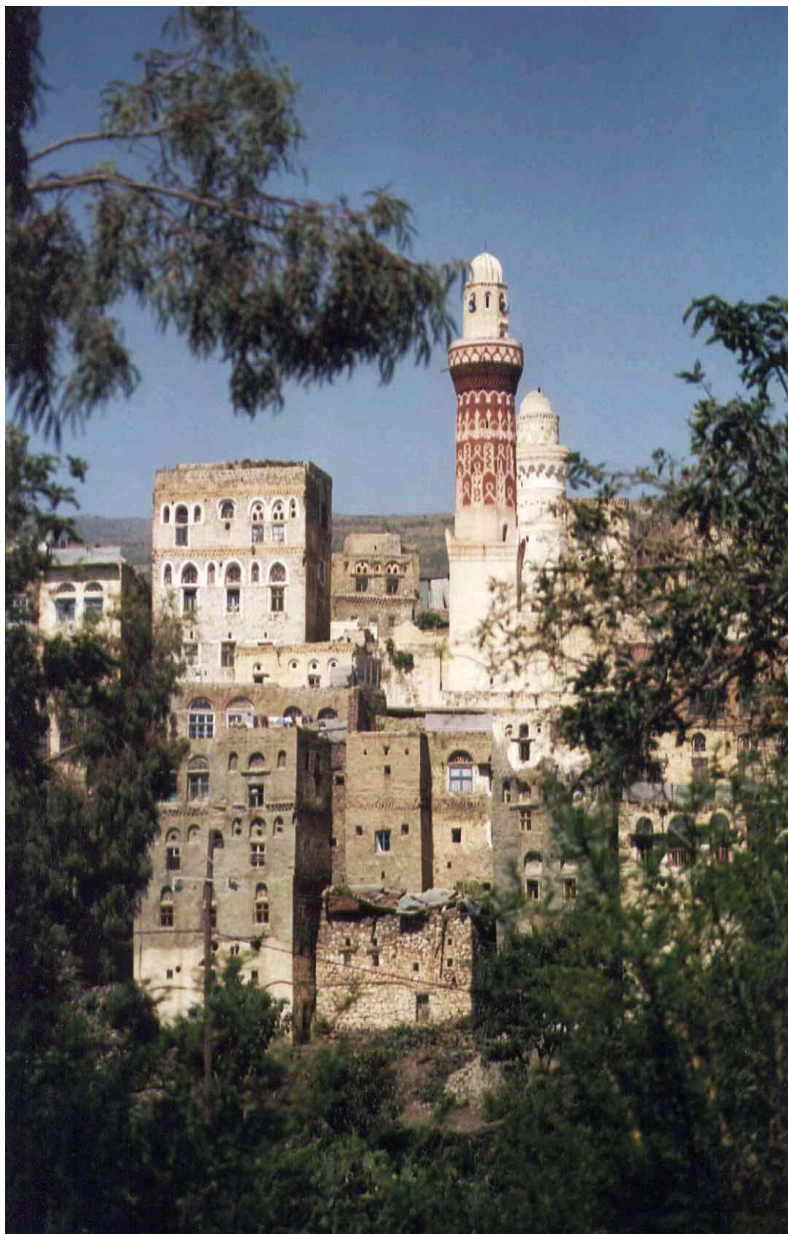
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AGENT FOR:

BIOKUBE Biological purification of wastewater

HORIZON HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)
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Biological Cleaning of Wastewater for Oilfield camps, Office buildings & Residential apartments (3 - 1000persons)

- Small systems.
- Big systems.
- Mobile systems.
- The components.

Diagram showing wastewater treatment components: Inlet wastewater, Pre- sedimentation tank 45 m³, Pumped 15 m³, PAX 14 palletcontainer access for lift truck, 3000, 750, 15, Floorblower, Pipe for PAX 14 for the process.

FMC Technologies Smith Meters / LACT Metering Systems

Solar Turbines A Caterpillar Company

FMC Technologies Fluid Control / Pump / Invalco / Manifolds

DRESSER Masoneilan Control Valves

MURPHY FW Murphy

ECP Euro Contrôle Project Project Management & Consulting Company

Enraf Complete Tank Gauging Inventory System

Score Group plc Intelligent Valve and Gas Turbine Solutions

DRESSER Consolidated Safety valves & Pressure Relief valves

KOBOLD Flow Products Pressure Products Level Products Temperature Products

BIOKUBE Biological purification of wastewater

FMC Technologies WECCO / Chiksan / Dynetor products

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