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Washington considers Al-Qa'iti death an important victory for Yemen Al-Qa'eda vows revenge

By: Aqeel Al-Halali
 For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Aug. 20 — The Al-Qaeda Jihad Organization in Yemen yesterday confirmed the death of its leader, Hamza Al-Qa'iti, along with four other elements in confrontations with security forces in Tarim, Hadramout governorate, on Aug. 11.

In a press release published by online web site Islamic Faith, the group vowed revenge for Al-Qa'iti and his companions. "We pledge to carry out a revenge operation soon, God willing. The real news is what you see, not what you hear." The press

release maintained that eight security soldiers died during the confrontations, not two as stated by the government.

Yemen's Interior Ministry reported that two security men were killed and three injured during the confrontations with an Al-Qaeda cell prior to an announcement by security sources that a third soldier also died due to serious injuries he sustained while fighting with the cell.

A security source reports that security apparatuses in Hadramout arrested four Al-Qaeda elements on Monday, following three days of searching out an armed cell near Mukalla, the capital

of Hadramout governorate.

Yemen's Saba News Agency reported that the same security source said that Hadramout security apparatuses arrested four Al-Qaeda elements in the town of Al-Qatn near Sayoun, which last month witnessed a suicide bombing resulting in two deaths and 18 injuries, most of whom were soldiers.

The U.S. Embassy in Sana'a complemented the Yemeni government's efforts in combating terror, considering Al-Qa'iti's death "and the arrests that followed...an important victory in the ongoing anti-terrorism battle in Yemen and the region."

A press release issued by the

embassy and published by Al-Masdar newspaper mentioned that "the success of the government operation against Al-Qaeda gives a clear message that Yemen stands firm with the international community, which is determined to deprive those terrorists and extremists, who use violence to realize their targets, of a safe shelter," pointing out that the Yemeni government can depend on U.S. support to fight terrorism.

The U.S. Embassy release also expressed its sorrow for the "courageous soldiers who were killed," and wished the injured soldiers a full recovery.



The dead body of Hamza Al-Qa'iti.

Opposition threatens to escalate protests, Saleh vows to retaliate

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Aug. 20 — "Opposition parties have the right to announce their objections to whatever happens in the country, but political extortion is strongly rejected and all national parties must respect the [Yemeni] Constitution and Law," President Ali Abdullah Saleh said Tuesday at a consultative meeting for media personnel.

His statements were in response to threats by opposition parties to escalate protests in the streets to express their rejection of the previous Election Law, which a majority of ruling party (General People's Congress) members in Parliament approved on Monday. Saleh vowed to hit back against any irresponsible actions by the opposition.

He noted, "We are approaching a democratic event, represented by the upcoming parliamentary elections." He called on all national parties and organizations to participate in the upcoming democratic process, while further lamenting the Joint Meeting Parties' absence from Monday's session of Parliament dedicated to voting on the draft Election Law amendments.

"We had no problem with the previous Election Law," Saleh said, "We legislated this law with the opposition and we're all partners in it. However, they insisted on amending it, so we responded to their demand."



Monday's parliament session.

Saleh blames opposition for not naming SCER candidates
 He further pointed out, "We continued to amend the law for two months until we reached this final version of the amended law. The opposition parties were supposed to have voted on the [new] law and submitted a list of their candidates for the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum. Regrettably, they neither attended the Parliament session designated for this purpose, nor did they name their SCER candidates."

The president noted that every political party is entitled to work hard to gain the majority of votes with no fear of the others.

GPC MPs approve SCER candidates list
 On Monday, Parliament for the current Election Law – without any amendments – and approved a list of 15 candidates for SCER membership after opposition parties refused to name their candidates for

participate or to refrain from participating in politics, as well as to protest.

Opposition parties accused of being traitors
 President Saleh warned the opposition against escalating protests in the streets against the government, alleging that they don't enjoy good popularity in order to do this. He further accused them of being "traitors" and seeking funds from foreign states.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Abdurrahman Bafadhil, head of Islah Party's parliamentary bloc, maintains that the formation of the SCER by the ruling GPC party alone violates a recent agreement reached between the nation's various political parties.

Bafadhil alleges that the GPC has created obstacles to dialogue and coexistence with Yemen's political groups and further holds that party accountable for the negative consequences stemming from its behavior.

He continued, "We were surprised that Parliament's Presidency Board and the GPC majority bloc voted in favor of the previous Election Law, despite the fact that we prepared our list of candidates for SCER membership. We were ready to vote for the draft Election Law amendments on Monday before noon."

Bafadhil expressed sorrow at the GPC's conduct, accusing those whom he described as "influential individuals

within the party" of caring more about their own personal interests, thereby creating obstacles to national development and hindering the execution of President Saleh's directives to release political detainees.

According to him, the way the ruling party has behaved may return Yemen to totalitarian reign and destroy all of the

positive steps taken toward democracy and pluralism.

JMP parliamentary blocs hold the GPC bloc responsible for the potential consequences of their false allegations and their rejection of amending the Election Law according to a recent agreement signed by both sides.

Continued on page 2

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تنظيم شركة ماس للإنتاج الفني والإعلاني

Summer centers and youths: expectations and obstacles

By: Yasser Al-Ariqi
For The Yemen Times

Twelve-year-old Tawfiq Al-Mazari is missing summer center activities this year because he must work at his father's grocery in order to help his family. However, he doesn't seem at all concerned, noting that he just completed the school year and neither wants nor needs to study the same things he'll study next year.

Al-Mazari isn't the only one skipping summer center activities, which are organized by the Youth and Sports Ministry in association with the Ministry of Education, and target 300,000 Yemeni youths between ages 12 and 18 at 721 summer centers.

Although this is the fourth year, this summer's centers enjoyed particular attention from the two ministries, which allocated more than YR 4 million for their activities.

Such interest is due to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh ordering the government to pay more attention

to Yemeni youths. "[Their] importance lies in filling up the spare time of youths, allowing them to move toward reading, sports and memorizing the Qur'an instead of chewing qat or doing things that are prohibited and harmful," Saleh stated at the summer centers' July 17 launch.

He emphasized the importance of summer centers and camps "because young people are the beating heart of a nation and the future of Yemen. Our people attach great hopes to such youths."

Sadaq Abu Ras, head of the summer centers high committee, stated to the media that their activities aim to qualify Yemeni youths educationally, culturally and religiously. "We must instill patriotism in the hearts of youths. Ethics such as national loyalty, love and loyalty to the homeland must be planted through such activities."

Summer centers vs. extremism

To achieve these goals, the ministries circulated a curriculum to be applied at the centers, including lectures addressing youth topics such as



Summer centers' activities include various sporting and gaming activities like chess and tennis.



their role in the development process, early marriage, the water crisis in Yemen, qat, smoking, female student dropouts, the negative impacts of revenge killings, Islam and moderation.

The program also contains courses for learning English language, computer skills and the Qur'an, in addition to various sporting and gaming activities like soccer, tennis, volleyball, gymnastics and chess.

Establishing these summer centers is in conjunction with the government's shutting down of various religious schools and institutes and arresting their personnel. The government alleges that such institutes were circulating negatives thoughts among youths, potentially threatening national unity.

"It's more than excellent that we should protect our students from extremism," says Aisha Al-Dhafari, director of the Salahaddin Center, further noting that summer centers are the most appropriate venue for young people to develop their mental capabilities.

Attracting youths' attention
Due to the president's urging and the

two ministries' plan, this year's summer centers have witnessed acceptable (average) attendance by youths, many of whom admit that many of the activities fail to attract their attention.

"It was so boring," remarked Huda and Ameena, who decided to stop going to the school where summer center activities are held.

"We registered for an English course and sports, but we stopped going after a week because we were bored. The English class was boring because we had to stay in class like on study days. We had nothing special to do in sports, as the coach let us play whatever we wanted, so there was no motivation to encourage us to continue," Ameena explained.

Lack of motivation isn't the only reason many youths are dropping out of these centers. As Kuwait Summer Center director Yahya Al-Qahira notes, "The centers' activities begin during the rainy season, so that negatively impacts attendance."

Additionally, many centers lack facilities such as computers labs and raw materials for handcraft classes.

According to Al-Qahira, such deficiencies also have occurred at the cen-

ters during the previous three years. "Problems like providing more facilities such as computers, sports equipment and the budget each center needs should be discussed by the organizers who create these plans and programs and the centers' managers," he suggests.

Higher girls' attendance

Unlike centers for male youths, female summer centers have witnessed notable attendance, which indicates that girls attend and commit more than boys do. "I think the intensive presence of girls is the result of their sitting at home all the time," Al-Qahira remarks. Regarding this higher attendance and participation, Al-Dhafari states, "This is natural because girls are always very interested in learning. They take things more seriously and last longer than boys."

Girls' summer center activities differ from boys' centers in numerous aspects. Some centers go beyond the prescribed curriculum, adding extra activities such as embroidery, sewing, painting and other art projects, as well as learning how to cook popular Ramadan meals.

At Asma'a Summer Center, girls participate in many activities, including cultural and arts activities such as short story and poetry competitions, in addition to training to act and perform in theatrical productions.

Girls also show great interest in homemaking activities like sewing and embroidery, handicrafts and cooking.

Summer centers are held in public schools from 9 a.m. to noon and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Thus far, the outcome of these summer center activities reveals that some Yemeni youths have distinguished talents in particular fields such as painting and handicrafts. "Unfortunately, we don't have a sufficient budget to support such talent by displaying their works. We also don't have any way to encourage or train them to improve their skills," notes one trainer at Asma'a Summer Center.

In a few days, the 2008 summer center activities will conclude. Although many Yemeni youths missed out on this year's activities, officials affirm that this summer was better than previous ones regarding youth participation and they hope that participation will be better in the future.



Some summer centers fail to attract youth attention.

What is the best age for girls to marry?

By: Bashir Al-Selwi
For the Yemen Times



Anwar Al-Idrisi, 36, Company employee
"In my opinion, the appropriate age for a girl to marry is 22 because by that time, she's completed university and there are no impediments preventing her from marrying."



Mohammed Salah, 26, Student
"The best age is 18 because then a girl is healthy and physically ready."



Tariq Mahmoud, 19, Student
"I think the appropriate age is after she completes high school because by this age, a girl knows a lot about life and has had many experiences."



Abdullah Hosun, 25, Student
"I think anyone over age 12 is OK."



Majid Al-Selwi, 24, Student
"Twenty years old is the appropriate age because it's considered safe physiologically."



Fathi Hamed, 30, Pharmacist
"Age 20 is OK because at that age, a girl has the ability to take on responsibilities. At the same time, she's also considered good from a health standpoint."



Yasmin Al-Ariki, 25, Dentist
"I think 25 is the best age because by then, a girl has the ability to take on responsibilities from every side."



Rami Al-Absi, 23, Designer
"I think 23 is the best age for many reasons because a girl will know [by then] if she's able to be a wife."



Karen Al-Sadi, 47, Principal of Hadda Valley Junior High School
"It depends on the girl. There's no specific age, so long as the girl is over 18 and able to decide for herself apart from the boy and the boy is able to decide for himself."



Mazen Saif, 25, Student
"I think over 18 years old because the girl then is able to choose the right person and make the right decision."



Sa'eeda Ali, 50, Homemaker
"I think whenever a girl is able to take care of children and a husband, then she can get married, so in my opinion, there's no specific age."



Maher Abdullah, 26, Student
"I think between ages 20 and 25 because a girl is more mature by this age."



Ibrahim Al-Idrisi, 21, Student
"The appropriate age for a girl to marry is after completing school because by this age, she can make decisions about her future and also about the boy."



Mansour Farah, 22, Student
"I don't think there's any specific age for a girl to marry, as it depends on the individual girl."



Shadi Kulib, 23, Pharmacist
"I think the appropriate age is 22 because a girl will have completed high school and university by this age."

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- Participates in the coordination of community-based communication activities, especially with ECD related interventions, in geographic areas covered by UNICEF country programme.
- Monitors and evaluates the appropriate and timely dissemination of programme communication materials to target audiences, and participates in the evaluation of their impact.
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- Knowledge of current developments in the fields of community organization and participation.
- Training in community planning, behaviour analysis, formative research, and evaluation of communication interventions
- Ability to research, analyzes, evaluate and synthesize information.
- Ability to express clearly and concisely, ideas and concepts in written and oral form.
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Interested and qualified individuals should send their application along with the curriculum vitae and copies of the performance evaluation report (most recent two reports) to - yemenhr@unicef.org. Applications received after August 25 2008 will not be considered.

"UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non-smoking environment."

Aden embraces giant investment projects costing US\$ 10 billion

By : Radhwan Al-Saqqaf

Construction work has started in the Firdous Aden Residential and Tourist City project in Aden city's Al-Beraika district. The project is considered the largest among investment projects in Aden carried out by Al-Guaizi and Al-Salahi Instruction Companies.

The project aims to build a modern residential city of 16 million square meters on the coastal area between Faqim and Amran regions, stretching for 8 kilometers.

The project will contain five-star, four-star and three-star hotels in addition to a tourist and residential resort. It will also contain restaurants, cafeterias and markets, similar to the Sharm Al-Sheikh and Marina resorts in other Egypt. Furthermore, 2,000 villas will be constructed, many including swimming pools and gardens. There will be a special zone in the resort dedicated to hous-



ing presidential palaces which overlook the sea. Another residential zone will contain 1,400 buildings with a total of 16,000 apartments.

There are also many recreational facilities intended for the resort city.

Amusement parks of the latest international technology and character will also be constructed. Tourist sites and yachts will be provided in the city, and there are designs to build the largest water park of its kind in the Middle East. A social club

and a sports club will be equipped with sport and health facilities, and will supplement an athletic sports academy with trained technical staff.

The project also includes plans for world trade towers which will house international companies, banks and restaurants. Foreign and Arabic schools for all school levels will be built in the resort, in addition to a scientific university available for students who will live in the city and in nearby areas. To serve the health and medical needs of its residents, a medical complex will be built which will contain clinics for different medical specializations. The Firdous Aden Tourist City will also include a civic defense system and security stations. There will be infrastructure in place for a postal system, phone bill payment and car parks.

Those involved in the construction claim that the city was designed in a way such that it will be able to contest with the greatest tourist cities worldwide.

In addition to Firdous Aden Tourist

City, other investment activities are significantly increasing day by day in Aden's Free Zone. The number of accredited projects currently amount to 75 companies and factories which employ 15,000 workers, according to Abdul Jaleel Al-Shuaibi, head of the Aden Free Zone.

Al-Shuaibi stated that the international community is preparing a report about the future and strategic vision for the Free Zone in the upcoming period as part of the World Bank's project to develop port cities. He pointed out that the vision focused on the ways and means of developing the Free Zone's activity in Aden.

He further noted that all the concerned bodies should cooperate with each other in order to promote and develop activities in the Free Zone, which would serve to attract Arab and foreign investment projects into the area. He particularly stressed the importance of providing facilities and resources to create a better investment

atmosphere.

He explained that licenses were given to the international companies which established their offices in containers' stations in the Aden Free Zone. For example, a number of companies including perfume and steel factories were recently inaugurated, with preparations to open the factories in the future. The companies had received licenses from the General Authority for Investment Attraction, which aims to attract businesspeople to invest in Yemen.

In the near future, Aden is preparing to host the Gulf 20 sporting event. The area has plans in the making for the construction of more hotels in order to accommodate the expected influx of local and international tourist groups, particularly given that preparations are in the making for the Gulf 20 sporting event. Currently, the accommodation of visitors and tourists is considered to be one of the largest obstacles facing Yemen with regard to hosting the Gulf 20 sporting event.

Free trade breakdown

By: Bjørn Lomborg

COPENHAGEN – Last month, the Doha negotiations, promising freer trade, broke down, ostensibly over a small technicality in safeguard rules. In reality, the talks collapsed because nobody – not Europe, not the United States, China, India, or the other main developing countries – was willing to take the political short-term hit by offending inefficient farmers and codded domestic industries in order to create greater long-term benefits for virtually everyone.

And they broke down because we really don't care. After a few exasperated editorials, the world has pretty much dropped the subject and gone back to its usual concerns.

This is foolish. Establishing significantly freer trade would help the world combat almost all of its biggest problems. For an astonishingly low cost, we could improve education and health conditions, make the poorest people richer, and help everybody become better able to tackle the future.

We have known for centuries that free trade almost always benefits both parties. The economist David Ricardo pointed out in 1817 that both Great Britain and Portugal would benefit if they exploited their comparative advantages. Portugal could produce wine cheaply, whereas Great Britain could produce cloth much more cheaply than wine. By selling cloth and buying wine, Great Britain obtains more of both, as does Portugal. The same holds true today, when countries, doing what they do best, produce more and exchange it for more of all other goods.

Yet today, with international trade talks stalled and protectionist rhetoric rising, we are instead moving toward building bigger trade barriers. These barriers are supported by deep-pocketed, self-serving corporations and lobby groups, and defended by politicians who are scared that the redistribution of jobs, income, and wealth resulting from freer trade will reduce their chances of remaining in power.

When the Doha trade round was launched shortly after September 11,

2001, there was plenty of international goodwill. But a recent Financial Times/Harris poll in the US, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain found people nearly three times more likely to say that globalization is negative than positive.

Recently, the Copenhagen Consensus project gathered some of the world's leading economists to decide how to do the most good for the planet in a world of finite resources. The panel – including five Nobel laureates – found that one of the single best actions the planet could take would be completing the Doha negotiations. They based their conclusions on new research for the Copenhagen Consensus project by Australian economist Kym Anderson.

Anderson showed that if developing countries cut their tariffs by the same proportion as high-income countries, and services and investment were also liberalized, the annual global gains could climb to \$120 billion, with \$17 billion going to the world's poorest countries by 2015.

This is a respectable sum, and certain-

ly a benefit that the international community should try to achieve. But what we often fail to realize is that the story only starts here. As economies open up, as countries do what they do best, competition and innovation drive up rates of growth.

More competition means that previously sheltered companies must shape up and become more productive, innovating simply to survive. Having more open economies allows more trade in innovation, so that new companies can almost instantly use smart ideas from around the globe.

Instead of every closed market having to re-invent the wheel, once is enough to get everyone's economy going.

This means that over time, the advantage of moving toward freer trade grows dramatically bigger: the \$120 billion benefit in 2015 grows to many trillions of dollars of annual benefits by the end of the century. And the benefits would increasingly accrue to the developing world, which would achieve the biggest boosts to growth rates.

We have seen three very visible cases

of such growth boosts in three different decades. South Korea liberalized trade in 1965, Chile in 1974, and India in 1991; all saw annual growth rates increase by several percentage points thereafter.

If we recast these benefits as annual installments, a realistic Doha outcome could increase global income by more than \$3 trillion every year throughout this century.

And about \$2.5 trillion annually would go to today's developing countries every year, or \$500 a year on average for each individual in the third world, almost half of whom now survive on less than \$2 a day.

There would, of course, be costs. Freer trade would force some industries to downsize or close, although more industries would expand, and for some people and communities, the transition would be difficult. Yet the overall benefits of a successful Doha Round would likely be hundreds of times greater than these costs.

It is interesting to contrast global skepticism about free trade with support for expensive, inefficient methods to combat

global warming. Many argue that we should act, even if such action will have no benefit for the next decades, because it will help lessen the impact of global warming by the century's end.

But free trade also promises few benefits now and huge benefits in the future. Moreover, if we could stop global warming (which we can't), the benefit for future generations would be one-tenth or less of the benefit of freer trade (which we certainly can achieve). Still, there are few celebrity campaigners calling on politicians to sort out the Doha Round.

Global fear about free trade leaves the planet at risk of missing out on the extraordinary benefits that it offers. Free trade is good not only for big corporations, or for job growth. It is simply good.

Bjørn Lomborg is the author of The Skeptical Environmentalist and Cool It, head of the Copenhagen Consensus Center, and adjunct professor at Copenhagen Business School. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2008. www.project-syndicate.org



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

JOB SUMMARY:

Perform maintenance and repairs on all JHOC rotating equipment.

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Carry out scheduled preventative maintenance on a variety of equipment.
- Review manufacturer's technical manuals for procedures and problem solving.
- Troubleshoot and resolve problems on gas turbines, compressors, and high energy equipment.
- Assist supervisors in identifying and ordering replacement parts.
- Follows all company safety procedures and practices.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Experience:

- Minimum 10 years experience with a mechanical background, preferably in the petrochemical industry.
- Must be willing to work in desert location on 28/28 rotation.

Education/Skills:

- Engineering degree or High school/Equivalent with apprentice courses or technical school, and mechanical background.
- Good working knowledge and experience on gas and diesel engines, gas compression, and pumps, both centrifugal and positive displacement.
- Excellent in English and Arabic (Written and Spoken).
- Good computer skills.

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

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ALL CANDIDTES MUST BE YEMENI NATIONALS – DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING YOUR C.V FOR THIS POSITION IS AUGUST 26, 2008.



Jannah Hunt Oil Company (JHOC) is currently recruiting for the position of Human Resource Representative.

JOB SUMMARY

Assist Human Resources Manager with all Human Resources functions including recruiting, policy issues, payroll, PCSS and Yemen income tax reporting, and analysis.

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Manage the recruitment and selection process for all positions at JHOC.
- Prepare the monthly calculations and forms related to social security (PCSS).
- Prepare the monthly calculations and forms related to Yemen income tax.
- Monitor the leave reporting for staff.
- Prepare monthly Human Resources reports as directed by Manager.
- Doing any other duties related to Human Resources Department.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Experience:

- Minimum 5 years of experience in the Human Resources

Education/Skills:

- Bachelor of Business Administration Degree
- Solid working knowledge of Microsoft office suite, good knowledge of Yemen labor law, social security law and tax law.
- Good Interpersonal Skills.
- Very Proficient in English and Arabic (Oral and Written).

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

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Women's reproductive health in Yemen: Are they in a dilemma?

By: Dr. Walid Nasser Abdullah
walid134@yahoo.com

Women in Yemen certainly experience a terrible situation regarding their reproductive lives.

Numerous health indicators reflect not only the deterioration of basic health care, particularly prenatal care and safe childbirth services, but also women's social inferiority in various aspects of their lives, such as the right to receive an education, proper nutrition, occupational opportunities and access to health care.

The following essay discusses three important issues related to Yemeni women's reproductive health.

1) Female circumcision

Yemen has no valid statistics regarding female genital circumcision because Ministry of Health and Population regulations forbid the procedure at health care facilities; thus, it is performed at home by folk medicine practitioners.

The most reliable estimate, according to a 1997 national survey, is that it is performed on 23 percent of the population.

The incidence of female genital circumcision is wide-ranging in Yemen, according to its different regions. For example, it is done in the coastal governorates due to that area's social links to Africa, while it is seemingly absent in the nation's mountain governorates.

The underlying motivation for the phenomenon of female genital circumcision within Yemeni society is relative, as numerous interrelated factors, including social, cultural, racial and geographic variations, may be behind a family's decision to perform the procedure on its female members.

2) Early marriage of young girls

Another form of violence many Yemeni women suffer is the marriage of young girls, which seriously and negatively impacts their reproductive health. However, tackling this societal and health problem is no easy task

because it's a complex matter rooted in social, economic and cultural factors.

A teenage girl's parents and relatives typically undertake the decision to marry her off – with or without her approval – and is commonly observed in poor and/or non-law abiding families.

3) Use of family planning methods

Yemen's rapid population growth rate (4.4 percent in 2001) is attributed to its people's deferment to underlying social, economic and religious factors that encourage fertility (Yemen's overall fertility rate was 7.6 percent in 2001) and population expansion.

In fact, the country's population explosion is expected to accelerate even more over the next few years, thereby yielding an economic and demographic crisis.

In this regard, the prevalence of family planning methods among married women is low (23 percent in 2003), despite the availability of these services at health care centers. Many Yemenis actually are antagonistic toward family planning, depending on their level of education, their beliefs and misinterpretation of Islamic texts.

Many Muslims accept the use of family planning methods by a married woman, but not by couples.

While some fundamentalists refuse its use, even by married couples, others don't discriminate between family planning and limiting fertility, including both female and male sterilization, which is unacceptable to a majority of the Yemeni population.

From a medical standpoint, the goal of family planning is to avoid successive pregnancies. Allowing an interval between each pregnancy is very important for the mother to restore her health, while also allowing time to breastfeed and nurse the new baby.

Yemen's high number of offspring per woman is associated with a high rate of maternal deaths (an estimated 366 per 100,000 live births) due to complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period.

Many factors contribute to Yemen's

high maternal mortality rate, one of which is its weak health care system, particularly at the level where basic health care services are in contact with the people. The Yemeni system offers poor quality prenatal health care in addition to an absence of essential obstetric services in the country's remote areas.

The higher illiteracy rate (68 percent) among Yemeni women, particularly in rural areas where it is 90 percent, further contributes to the low usage of family planning methods.

A Yemeni wife typically has no right to take contraceptive pills; in fact, her husband may refuse, even if she suffers poor health and is under medical supervision.

Concerning such a medically unfit wife and her risks of becoming pregnant, it's a real shame that she can't decide to regulate her own conception. Additionally, she also may not have the right to discuss with her husband even when to conceive a child.

A decision to kill the other marriage partner

One common ethical dilemma doctors and surgeons face are hospital regulations regarding maternal health and human rights, including whether to perform a Cesarean section, an abortion or female sterilization (under medical advice) during a critical emergency when a pregnant woman is in the operating room.

Thus, a Yemeni woman's life is based solely upon her husband's decision, as his signature is required to allow his consent or the necessary procedure won't be performed. He even has the right to go to court and charge the doctors if the operation is done without his consent.

A husband sometimes may refuse or it may take hours to satisfy him in order to obtain his approval, so what if he doesn't agree? How can we handle such cases? Who gives him the right to make such a decision? How can we solve this problem?

How about modifying these hospital regulations to give this right to the

woman herself, her father or mother or another close relative if her husband refuses to give his approval for the procedure?

Frequent stories happen at numerous hospitals and the woman is always the victim. A husband sometimes may refuse his wife an abortion, against the advice of the hospital's medical team, thereby causing her death.

One such story involved a young girl suffering heart valve disease who died in labor. Her doctor had advised her husband at the beginning of her pregnancy to terminate it as early as possible in order to avoid risks and complications in childbirth, but the husband's unyielding mind was the problem.

He refused to do so in the mistaken belief that abortion is completely forbidden in Islam for any reason. However, in such cases, the Islamic position is very clear, that is, a married woman may have an abortion if her life is in danger, but it should be performed only upon medical advice.

This is a matter of saving lives. It's a matter regarding unfair regulations encountered in our daily lives as doctors, as well as an ethical and medical problem related to women's reproductive health and the rights of a human being. A human life shouldn't be a matter of personal opinion or a decision left solely to the other marriage partner.

It's time to protect not only the lives of these mothers, but also the destiny of those children within a family. It's time for the Yemeni Parliament to issue legislation to protect our mothers, sisters and daughters from all forms of violence, but particularly those issues relating to their reproductive health.

It's time to give women their rights within the context of our Islamic religion, which respects their rights in all aspects of life, treating them as human beings within society.

Dr. Walid Nasser Abdullah is an assistant professor and community medicine specialist at Aden University's women's research and training center.

Is having daughters an absolute evil?

By: Assma Al-Saqqaf

Humans love to have children, as it is a natural desire within every creature. However, one question is why do so many prefer to have sons rather than daughters? This desire exists within many human beings in general, but particularly in the Arab world.

This preference for boys was understandable in the past due to the differing circumstances then. Life then was more difficult than today as people had to exert much physical effort in order to gain their livelihood. Thus, parents naturally preferred having more male offspring because they are stronger physically and able to bear tough labor.

We also can't deny that previously, people lived in a world full of wars and conflicts, when males were most desired whereas females were unsafe and considered a source of worry for their family and possibly their tribe.

However, nowadays, in such a modern society, why does this concept of male superiority still dominate our minds? For example, why does the parent with nine sons feel so happy at having a 10th male child while the one with two daughters curses such bad luck and destiny at having a third female child?

Today, everyone knows that women are no source of trouble for their families. They can be educated and work as well as a man. Additionally, they can be responsible for themselves and even their family.

Life, in most of its various fields, doesn't require abilities that only men are competent in, but also women.

The Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) said that the one who raises even one daughter well will attain paradise. In another context, he said paradise is the reward for the one who delights a female. He knew absolutely that people need to change their view and position toward women.

We've recently heard about a new technique to choose the sex of a baby. By using such a technique, I suppose our society will be full of males, with females perhaps becoming in danger of extinction.

Maybe only then will their value and significance be realized, but who knows?

Through The Mind's Eye

Educated women: between misunderstanding and misbehavior

By: Adel Hassan Al-Adlany
aladlany@yahoo.com

How nice to find writers like Maged Al-Kholidy talking about youth issues through his wonderful window, "The Mind's Eye." Actually, I've fallen in love with this honorable newspaper, the Yemen Times, twinking with knowledge and enlightenment as bright as daylight.

I'd like to write spontaneously on the topic of whether to marry educated or uneducated women because it's one of the most sensitive things young men in Yemen must contemplate. I'm not going to talk philosophically, like Socrates or Plato; instead, I'll use the language of reality and logic.

"Why do most Yemeni young men not wish to marry educated young women?" This question has disturbed my mind both day and night. I've searched books and encyclopedias, thinking about this subject to the point of hallucination, but I haven't found a convincing answer.

Nevertheless, I persevered until, after a lengthy search, I finally stumbled upon the answer. After visiting a particular faculty, I found the truth in reality, which is that "educated women are somewhere between misunderstanding and misbehavior."

Most Yemeni men have a misconception about educated women, particularly those studying at university, believing such women are extremely bad, proud and treacherous; therefore, they aren't as good as illiterate women.

I once asked one junior student, "Why don't you get an educated wife?" He then turned to me angrily and exclaimed, "What are you talking about?! Do you want me to have a minister to dominate me? No, it's impossible!"

Seeing that he was angry and stressed, I didn't press the matter because I feared for his health. Such people aren't persuaded easily except by the pragmatic "school of life," wherein they see matters as they really are.

Another young man responded to the same question, "I don't want to marry an educated girl because they make relationships with more than 100 guys, perhaps sitting closely in the company of a handsome one, talking, smiling and exchanging love letters and stories of infatuation."

I was shocked to hear such scathing words because, as the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) said, "Educated individuals belong to the soil of wisdom." Misunderstanding has become such a fashion that it's not strange to come across such ignorant individuals in the guise of education.

However, I'm afraid this will become an intricate disease that's hard to manipulate as such people neglect the prudence of sayings like, "Don't judge a person without knowing all the facts," generalizing certain cases from only one side.

On the other hand, undoubtedly, there are girls wanton in both morals and values. They're like butterflies, flitting from one place to another to collect honey.

The most recent mediums used to entice young women can be perceived in their imitating bad models of fashion, wearing makeup in public places, bragging and swaggering in both talk and walk. Such young women imagine themselves as empresses and princesses, forgetting that they live in a conservative Islamic society.

These types of women are a heavy burden upon the shoulders of virtue and they reflect the misbehavior that causes many young men to stay far

away. Do you really think such women can really be wives in the future? I don't because such types know nothing of the responsibilities and duties of marriage except chewing gum and licking a lollipop.

Logically, dealing with this social knot requires faithful efforts by both sexes to correct the wrong thinking that has infiltrated our society through illegal methods for ignoble aims.

We should seek to find urgent solutions rooted in fidelity and cooperation; otherwise, we'll create a misanthropic generation, which would encumber the movement toward development. For this reason, it's better to inculcate noble principles and virtues leading society to live in heavenly happiness.

Nothing in this life is entirely good or entirely bad, as everything is a mixture. It simply depends on us and our capacity as to how we can retain the good and filter out the bad.

However, I don't believe the wrong is in our personality itself; rather, it is latent in the venomous ideas and concepts imported from those societies famous for trading honor. Thus, we are witnessing a cold and ambiguous war, so be careful, my friends.

Accordingly, I sincerely urge my fellow educated young men studying at various faculties and colleges to remove their dark glasses and attempt to look carefully at their life affairs, in particular, marriage.

A successful marriage is based on similarities and consistencies in many aspects, including morally and intellectually. It doesn't depend primarily on money or social class, as some believe; rather, it's determined by one's values system.

Compared to uneducated women, I believe educated women are better, but I don't mean the type previously mentioned. I mean those sophisticated young women dressed in the gown of shyness, veiled with decorum and adorned with words of wisdom. Thus, I add to what Al-Kholidy already has said.

In comparison, an educated wife at least knows how to care for herself as a human being. By this, I mean cleanliness, which is a trait of faith, because Allah loves both cleanliness and beauty.

Additionally, she knows how to behave well with her husband, understanding his wishes and desires, whereas an uneducated wife simply may know how to carry stones on her head and make loud voices.

An educated woman can raise children properly, based on love and cordiality. For example, upon returning home from work, you'll be greeted warmly with a rapturous chorus of, "Baba! Baba!" and lovely kisses straight from the heart that just may melt away your fatigue. My fellow men, wouldn't you want such an educated wife?

Answer or not, but you have to know that a woman is a man's spiritual home and this home is the basis of society. Just as we build our homes, so we can build our nation. As Ahmad Shawqi said, "A mother is a school; thus, when prepared well, you'll have a sophisticated generation."

The long and short of it is that although educated women often are considered victims of misunderstanding by some young men and the misbehavior of some wanton young women, some of them still are better than illiterate women, so the decision is left for you to think about and reconsider, friends.

Remember, when choosing your life partner, you must employ both the heart's bells and the mind's intuition. And don't forget to invite us to your wedding party to share in your gaiety, pleasure and congratulations. Salaam!



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- 4- A copy of valid certificate of registration and classifications.
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 • مطلوب سائق شخصي براتب ١٥٠٠٠ يحمل رخصة سواقه

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٧٣٩٨٨
 • مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية واستخدام الكمبيوتر والمراسلات للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٢٧٧٨ - ٥١٤٤٩٢٠
 • مطلوب محاسب وأمين مخازن ومدير شؤون موظفين للعمل لدى مصنع بلاستيك شرط وجود الخبرة والإلمام باللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٢١٣٧
 • يعلن مركز متخصص في طب الأسنان في محافظة إب عن حاجته

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 عدن ت: ٢٤٣١٤٤/٥
 صنعاء ت: ٢١٢٤٨٩
 المكلا ت: ٢٠١١٠٠
 الحديدة ت: ٢١٢٤٢٤

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مستشفيات
 مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٣٦٧-٦٦
 المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١/٢٤٣٨٧/٧٧
 مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤٣١٣٨١
 مستشفى الامتاني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
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البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٤-١٦٠٨٢٤
 فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٢٩ - ٢ - فاكس/٢٣٧٨٢٩
 بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ٠١/٧٦٦٦٦٦
 البنك التجاري ت: ٣٧٧٣٤ فاكس: ٣٧٧٣٤
 مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٣٦٤٧٥,٣٦٤٧٠-٢
 فاكس: ٣٦٤٧٠-٣,٥٠٣٥٠
 بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٠١-٤٧٠٣٠٠
 البنك العربي ت: ٠١-٣٧٥٨٥/٢
 بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٢٣١٣
 البنك المركزي ت: ٠١-٣٧٤٣٤

تأجير سيارات

زوييه (Budget) ت: ٣٠٦٧٠٠-٣٠٦٧٠٠ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
 يورب كار ت: ٣٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٣٧٠٨٠٤
 هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
 فرع شبراتون ت: ٥٥٩٩٥٥
 عدن ت: ٠٢-٢٤٥٦٣٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.
 صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٦٣٣٠٥
 فاكس: ٠١-٤٧٤١٩
 عدن ت: ٣٠٠٣٧١٩٩
 تعز ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٢٤٣
 المكلا ت: ٥٠٢-٧٤٦٢

البريد السريع

Infinit Education T 444553
 NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨٧٠-٤٤٢٠٧٣

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 صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
 الحديدة ت: ٢٤٣٢٨
 إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨
 المكلا ت: ٣٠٢٦٤١
 شوه ت: ٣٠٣٣٦٦
 سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩
 DHL: 441099/8/7/6

عقارات

• البيوع: أرض وقف ١١ لبنه - سعر اللبنة ١٣٥٠٠٠ ريال - الموقع حده للتواصل: ٢٧٩١٤٤
 • للإيجار: فله مفروشة أثاث فاخر - مجلس عربي - مجلس أفرنجي - غرفتان - حمامين - حديقة للإيجار: ٨٠٠ \$
 • للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٧٨٥٢٥
 • البيوع: عيادة أسنان تأسست منذ ١٤ عام - الموقع متميز - دخل شهري ممتاز جداً - معروفة وناجحة السعر المطلوب: ٣٥٠٠ \$
 • للتواصل: ٧٢٤٣٥٤٩٤٧
 • البيوع: فيلا دور مسلح - حجر - المساحة ٧ لبن حر - مكونة من ٥

سيارات

• للإيجار (للجانب أو شركات نظفية بعقد دائم مدته عام أو عامين) - سيارة مونيكا - موديل ٢٠٠٦ - جديدة للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٥١٦٨٢
 • البيوع: سيارة هائلوكس - موديل ٢٠٠٨ - دفع رباعي - اللون فضي - وارد بازرعة - قطعت مسافة ٣٦٥٠٠ كيلومتر - السعر: ٢٢٥٠٠ دولار للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٢٨٢٢٢

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