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After 75 percent slump, Yemeni oil revenues expected to rise

By: Salma Ismail

SANA'A, June 7 – Although Yemen's oil revenues witnessed a 75 percent drop in the first three months of 2009 as crude prices weakened, revenues are expected to rise again because of the global increase in oil prices.

Yemen's oil revenues fell to USD 365.1 million in the first quarter, compared to USD 1.46 billion the year earlier, according to a report by the Central Bank of Yemen.

Revenues in the first quarter of 2009 declined to USD 254.8 million, from USD 998.8 million during the same period last year, according to the report.

Yemen is a small oil producer that exports around 200,000 barrels per day,

exactly 2 percent of the estimated 10 million barrels exported daily by Saudi Arabia, key player in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In Yemen, income from oil production constitutes 70 to 75 percent of government revenue and about 90 percent of its exports.

As Yemen is not a member of the OPEC, the country does not have the same power that OPEC members enjoy in setting oil prices as a result of their collective strength.

OPEC member countries are Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Trends indicate that oil prices are on

the rise from the beginning of the year when a barrel was around USD 35. The price of oil now stands at USD 70 a barrel: "When oil prices go up this should reflect positively on the citizen in Yemen," says Dr. Mohamed Jibrán, Professor of Economics at Sana'a University.

"Rising oil prices have a double whammy effect on the economy. On one hand revenues for the country will go up, while on the other the price of our imports will increase," said Saif Al-Asali, a former Yemeni Minister of Finance, pointing out that Yemen imports up to 90 percent of its food.

"The problem in Yemen is not the oil; it's the mismanagement of funds that affects the ordinary person," said Al-Asali. "It is the corruption that is eating at the economy, not the global financial crisis nor the price of oil."

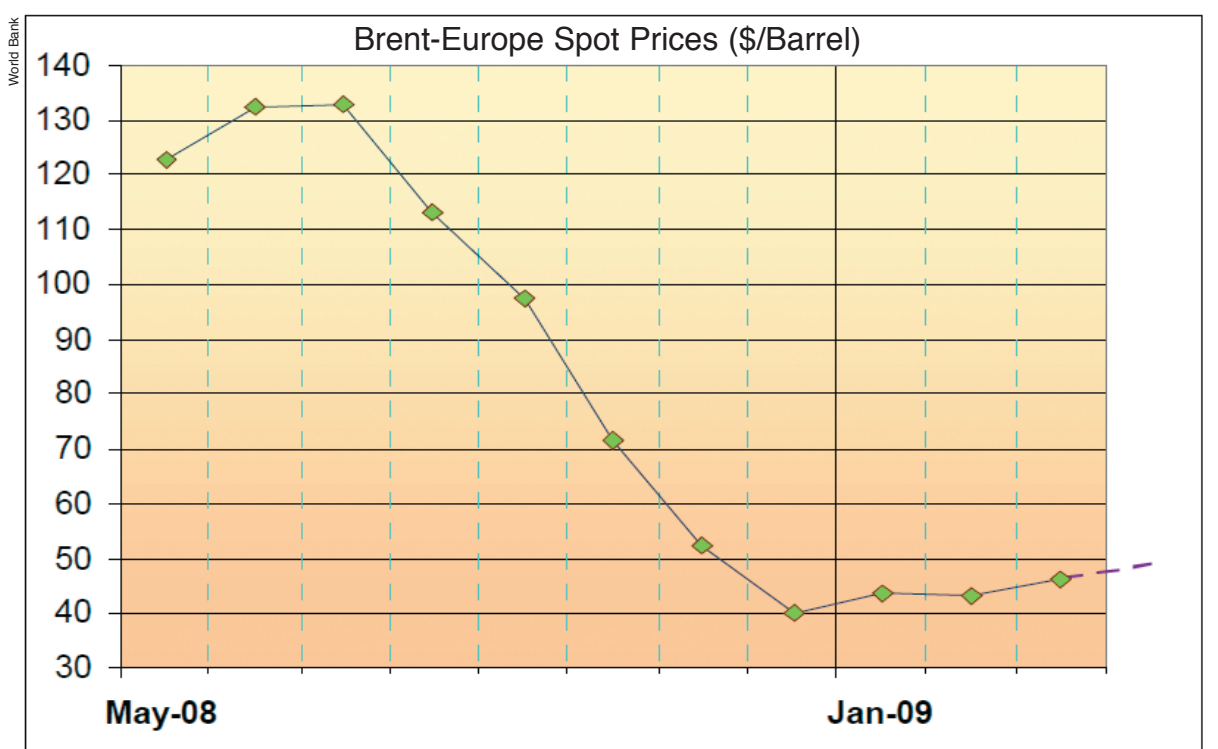
"In the second quarter revenues will not drop so drastically, because there's a pattern of oil prices increasing," he predicts.

However, Nabil Al-Muntasir, deputy assistant of the Central Bank of Yemen argues that ordinary Yemenis are benefiting from oil revenues: "Infrastructure is improving, development projects are underway," he says. "Moreover, because of the oil subsidies, the fluctuation in oil prices is not affecting the Yemeni that fills up his car every morning."

Al-Muntasir also expects prices to go up: "We cannot be sure when it will happen but eventually it will, analysts say by 2010," he adds.

Yemen's has a population of 23 million people, almost equal to that of Saudi Arabia. Almost 35 percent live in poverty, and the population is expected to double by 2035. Yemen's poor were hard hit by a 60 percent spike in world food prices in 2007-8.

"The government has got its spending all wrong," Al-Asali laments. "They buy unnecessary military equipment,



Oil's rapid rise to USD 70 a barrel points towards a repeat of last year's rollercoaster. Prices have risen by more than 50 percent since the start of the year and have more than doubled since mid-February. This time last year, prices were up just 33 percent from the year before.

build hospitals that have no doctors, schools with no teachers and roads that lead to nowhere."

Oil prices have been soaring for months despite a massive surplus of petroleum and natural gas: "If the price of oil continues to rise, this should impact positively for Yemen," he says. "However the government does not have a plan to place the revenues in a development fund."

"Between 2004 and 2008, Yemen's revenues from oil amounted to 13 million dollars," Economics professor Mohamed Jibrán said. He explained that the money wasn't put to use to benefit the citizens.

"When there is surplus, the government spends it, rather than placing it in a fund, he adds. "The government splurged on unnecessary military spending."

Yemen's economy is highly dependent on oil production, with the country's oil exports accounting 33 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

When Yemen's GDP grew by about 4.4 percent during 2008, up from 4.2 percent during the previous year, the World Bank called this "disappointing," given high world oil prices in the year's first nine months.

In 2006, around 240,000 barrels per day of oil were exported, primarily to Asian markets, including China, India, and Thailand. Recent high oil prices have increased Yemen's hard currency

receipts and remittances from Yemeni workers in other Gulf countries.

As Yemen is a small oil producer and does not belong to the OPEC, unlike many regional oil producers, it relies heavily on foreign oil companies that have production-sharing agreements with the government.

The World Bank predicts that non-OPEC Yemen's oil and gas revenues will plummet over the next two years and fall to zero by 2017 as supplies run out. When this happens the country will fall into chaos as tribes scramble for resources.

The UK's Royal Institute for International Affairs warns that instability could expand a zone of lawlessness from northern Kenya to Saudi Arabia.

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Amid apprehensions of a potential sixth war, military mobilizations, Houthi expansion toward coast

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, June 7—Tribal leaders in the Sa'ada governorate said that the security situation is worrying and that most citizens, particularly those living in tense areas, are preparing to leave their homes and look for safe shelters.

Sources said people became fearful when they saw the daily mobilization of the Yemeni military. Soldiers moved into new sites, set up Catoosa rockets, bombardiers, and artillery, as well as mobilizing tanks in many areas.

Sheikh Saleh Habra, a representative of Abdul Malek Al-Houthi's office, said that army forces are conducting unprecedented mobilizations in several areas, in a phone interview. He also told the Yemen Times that Houthis have information confirming that the Ministry of Defense is recruiting tens of thousands of youths from different governorates and training them primarily in Al-Dhuha camp located in Bajel city in the Hudieda governorate. He said that the ministry is gathering a number of professional military affiliates, such as the special forces of the Republican Guard, in Al-Obli, an area east of Sa'ada and providing them with heavy weaponry, including Catoosa rockets, artillery and modern tanks.

"We learned that the political leadership is seriously preparing to launch a sixth war and that it gave directions to conduct a huge mobilization of forces and have imported military equipment," said Habra. "Some of these forces have already started launching artillery shells in intervals against a number of areas, including civilian plantations and safe villages in the



Security examining vehicles at checkpoint on the outskirts of Sana'a. Political tension between the state and Houthi rebellion has caused to both government and Houthi militants to line up armed groups in anticipation of a potential war after almost a year of ceasefire.

Asfal Marran area. Farmers are no longer able to go to their plantations, in fear of the sudden and repeated attacks that government's forces launch in order to force citizens to stay in their homes and hideouts."

Concerning humanitarian issues, Habra said that the situation is completely disastrous and that it is now worsening because people cannot shop or go to work. He said that much humanitarian aid hasn't reached the devastated areas since the beginning of the war in 2004, because government bodies have been seizing the aid and distributing it to people not affected by the war. The rest of it is put into gov-

ernment stores.

Habra also said that "what the official media reports about Sa'ada reconstruction is baseless, as construction takes place only in the public facilities and in areas that were not affected by the war."

Similarly, a detailed report issued by Al-Houthi's office and published on the Houthi Web site said that after the fifth war in Sa'ada was over according to media reports, the military continued raids, violating the decision that ended the war.

The report said that between July 7, 2008, when President Ali Abdulla Saleh announced the end of the war

and March 9, 2009, over 85 citizens were killed as a result of security and military violations by the army and tribal militias supported by the government.

In addition, the report said, "The government still refuses to release detainees, practices psychological and physical torture on them, and refuses to disclose the fate of the missing. The government also continues its racist initiatives against people's culture and thought, and kills and arrests people who celebrate any religious occasion."

Concerning the compensation of people whose houses and plantations were destroyed due to war, the report said that "the government is putting off compensating people for the damage that befell them as a result of excess use of force. The government imposes a complete siege on intellectual freedom and people's beliefs. It occupies mosques, schools and scientific centers, spreads racist and sectarian brochures that reject any recognition of any intellectual freedom, and aim to change the people's religious and cultural identity to suit the government and serves its initiatives."

"The government still aims to foment the situation through its aggressive practices, recruiting youths in the governorate, supporting them lavishly, protecting them and arming them to commit assassinations and provoke the situation."

Al-Houthi said that due to military mobilizations in Razeh district, "it is clear that there is a dangerous aim against Razeh area to make it spark the war."

In a related context, unreliable media

sources said that Houthis have recently aimed at expanding their influence toward Midi district, a coastal area in the Hajja governorate.

The sources said that Houthis following a new tactic by expanding to areas west of Razeh, and controlling areas that lead to Shada district as well as blocking the Sa'ada-Razeh-Shada road.

They added that Houthis aim to control Midi area because it would provide them with a maritime supply line. Houthis have been purchasing important lands in Midi and Wadi Haradh since the beginning of this year.

In a related event, the Criminal Court specialized in terrorism issues began hearings last Saturday, trying 12 Houthis on charges of planning to murder senior officials in the army, forming an armed gang and resisting security soldiers.

The accused denied the charges and chanted "Death for the US and Israel!" during the hearing. Another 99 individuals have been transferred to the court in separate groups and 100 more have been in detention for a year.

The prosecution and the accused revealed that the ideology expressed in the court reflected information disseminated through CDs, handouts, and documentaries about the Iranian revolution, which Abdul Malek Al-Houthi distributed among them. The accused denied all the charges, and rejected the procedures, maintaining that they are war prisoners.

The 12 Houthis are the ninth group to be tried on charges of being involved in an armed group and killing security soldiers. Including these suspects, 111

Houthi supporters have been charged for similar offenses since April 2009.

A representative of the Attorney General told the jury last Saturday that 1200 Houthi loyalists resisted the government in Bani Hushaish. Up to 900 of them hail from Sa'ada and the others from Bani Hushaish.

Judge Radwan Al-Namer, head of the court, decided to continue the second hearing of the ninth group on June 20 to enable the attorney general to read the statements of the accused. The judge also ordered medical reports to be produced about two of the accused, who claim they are under 16-years-old.

This trial comes at a time when there are increasing tensions in Sa'ada, confrontations between tribesmen who support the government and Houthi supporters, and exchanges of accusations between Houthis and the government about those confrontations.

Sa'ada Jews also complain Jewish citizens who left their homes in Sa'ada and moved to Sana'a during the fifth war appealed to Saleh in an urgent letter intended to move the government to compensate them for the damage that befell their property due to Sa'ada war.

"We ask you re-consider demands the Compensation Committee neglected, and compensate us as soon as possible in the name of justice," said the message.

Rabbi Yahya Yusuf who represents 64 Jewish citizens who now live in Tourist City in Sana'a attached many complaints, documenting what Jewish citizens had already reported to the government concerning reconstruction and compensation.

Government bombs family home of suspected murderers

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, June 7 — A week after the government destroyed the house that once belonged to the father of the man suspected of killing Dr. Derhim Al-Qadasi's, the criminal court is expected to decide whether or not it has the jurisdiction to prosecute on Monday. The case has been pending since March.

Al-Qadasi was attacked in December 2008 while on duty at the University of Science and Technology Hospital by a group of 18 armed tribesmen, according to witnesses and hospital video. The mob including the son of an 85-year-old patient, Nasser Al-Maflahi, that had recently died in the doctor's care.

Nasser Al-Maflahi's sons, Yusif and Tawfeeq Al-Maflahi are suspected of murdering Al-Qadasi. Security forces in the Al-Baida governorate destroyed the family home last Thursday.

The bombing came after President Ali Abdullah Saleh gave instructions to government officials in Al-Baida to arrest the men suspected of killing Al-



Qadasi. This came during his visit to Taiz, which is the hometown of the Al-Qadasi family.

But some believe that the government went too far by bombing the house. "There was no reason to destroy

Nasser Al-Maflahi's house," said Abdulqawi Al-Qadasi, brother of the murdered doctor. "We don't know why the government did this and we don't accept it at all because our rival is not the house. We only need the suspects to

be handed over to justice."

Of the seven suspects, two brothers, Yusif and Tawfeeq Al-Maflahi, face charges of murder. The other five are charged with crimes related to the murder. They are accused of facilitating entry into the hospital, standing by as the murder was committed, and assisting in the brothers' escape.

Yemen Observatory for Human Rights (YOHR) has condemned the destruction of Al-Maflahi's house, describing it as "irresponsible action against human rights that doesn't lead to justice or help the victim."

The punishment carried out by the security forces was illegal, violent and cruel against innocent people, according to the YOHR Web site, which also said that "this crime does make citizens feel the state is useful and fair but it incites tensions and encourages the violence."

Members of Al-Maflahi tribe living abroad in Gulf countries issued a statement addressing the president, physicians and people of Taiz. It condemns the killing of Al-Qadasi and is sympa-

thetic and supportive of the victim's family.

They renewed their declaration that they are not protecting or sheltering the suspect, and expressed their desire to cooperate with authorities in order to arrest him.

They said the crime was an individual act, and stressed the importance of not treating all the Al-Maflahi's as suspects. They also asked authorities to arrest the suspect legally, and noted the suspects have yet to collect the body of their father.

"A person who dares to kill a human being which is forbidden by God, will not care about others," the statement noted "He who leaves his dead father for hundreds days in the hospital's refrigerator will never worry if his complete clan or city goes to prison."

The dead Maflahi remains in the hospital morgue, and some family members said the hospital refused family members attempts to collect the body.

Since the December 2008 killing, the Al-Qadasi's family, colleagues, doctors,

friends and human rights activists, hold peaceful protests every Tuesday in front of the Cabinet in Sana'a and in front of the governor's office in Taiz. They want the government to arrest the suspected killers.

Sons and relatives of Nasser Al-Maflahi stormed into the hospital, overpowering unarmed security to murder Al-Qadasi after being informed of their father's death, according to analyses of hospital video.

Witness who were later arrested in connection with the crime said that Tawfiq Al-Maflahi pinned down Dr. Al-Qadasi while his brother Yusif stabbed the latter in the back causing injuries that lead to his death.

Al-Qadasi died three weeks later, sparking nationwide protests and displays of solidarity.

In March the Primary Penal Court in Sana'a started its trial of seven suspects involved in the murder. Three of them are still at large, including Yusif Al-Maflahi, who is suspected of stabbing Al-Qadasi.

Mango producers lose millions of Yemeni rials

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, June 7 — Yemeni mango producers and exporters have suffered great economic loss, after new Saudi regulations for all Yemeni agricultural exports since last April.

"Small farmers have lost an estimated YR 10 million and large-scale farmers up to YR 30 million," said a recent survey by the Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC).

New Saudi regulations include imposing a SR 2,000 [YR 100,000] fee on every truckload of mangoes entering the country, and forcing Yemeni exporters to unload their products onto Saudi trucks, according to SEMC.

At customs on the Al-Tiwal border crossing with Saudi Arabia, either Yemeni mangoes are inspected and reloaded onto Saudi trucks to enter the Saudi or foreign markets, or, if exporters cannot pay the fees, they are turned back at the border to flood the local market.

Yemeni exporters have complained that extensive custom inspections increase the expense of running their refrigerator trucks, and lead to mangoes rotting as they wait at the border.

Those mangoes that do make it to

Saudi Arabia are overly ripe and can only be sold very cheap: "This year one kilo of mangoes costs SR 1 in the Saudi markets, whereas last year one kilo was sold for SR 3," said Mustafa Nasr, chairman of SEMC.

In the local market, as mango supply by far exceeds demand, a 20-kilo basket of good mangoes now costs YR 800, up to 60 percent less than last year. Whether they eventually sell their mangoes in Yemen or abroad, Yemeni mango growers are losing money.

Many farmers are reconsidering whether to grow mangoes at all, and some have already cut down their mango trees in Al-Mahwit governorate.

The SEMC on Thursday sent a letter to the Yemeni-Saudi joint technical committee discussing the matter this week in Sana'a to find urgent solutions to enable Yemeni agricultural exports to transit through Saudi Arabia to other Arab markets.

Saudi Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade Abdullah Al-Hamoodi on Saturday has told the Yemeni press that a Saudi agricultural team would visit Yemen soon to allow the Yemeni agricultural exports to re-enter Saudi markets.

However, Nasr has said that he is pessimistic about the meeting, which

he called, "a routine meeting that will not have any practical consequences on the ground."

"How many times have they held meetings only to find that recommendations from previous meeting have not been implemented!" he said.

"If they are serious about solving the problems of Yemeni agricultural exports, they should meet with the Yemeni farmers and exporters who have suffered so much from the tough Saudi restrictions," suggested Nasr.

"Why don't they meet in Haradh [border crossing] to listen to mango farmers and see how much they lose, instead of holding meeting in the capitals of their two countries far away from reality?" he asked.

More agricultural land is dedicated to growing mangoes in Yemen than anywhere else in the Middle East, with over two million mango trees, according to General Authority for Agriculture Development, but the latest Saudi regulations have frustrated their growers.

Last month, the Saudi authorities halted around 1,200 Yemeni truckloads of agricultural products at the Saudi Arabian border of Al-Tiwal, causing a great loss to both Yemeni farmers and exporters.

Although agricultural exports were expected to be an alternative source of national revenue after the drop in oil prices and the threat of depletion of Yemeni oil reserves, it is not much given any encouragement or strategy.

Mango juice factories could save farmers

One way to rescue Yemeni mango farmers would be to use their produce in local mango juice factories, instead of these importing mango pulp, suggested Nasr. Such a solution would not only support struggling mango farmers, but also boost Yemen's economy.

"Yemeni mango juice companies tend to import mango pulp from abroad, when they should be buying up local mangoes," he said, explaining that, with the Saudi issue, Yemeni mango pulp is now cheaper than that imported from India, for example.

"Seeking the best deal, Yemeni mango juice factories import bad mango pulp from outside," he continued. "Sometimes it is even rotting, as in the case of the huge quantities recently seized in Hodeida by the Yemen Standardization and Quality Control Organization."

Mango production in Yemen is on the rise, since in 2008 mango produc-



In the local market, as mango supply by far exceeds demand, a 20-kilo basket of good mangoes now costs YR 800, up to 60 percent less than last year.

tion reached 375,000 tons, 6,000 more tons than in 2007, according to statistics by the General Authority for Agricultural Development.

Land used to grow mangoes has simultaneously risen to 25,000 hectares in recent years, in a 1,000 hectare increase compared to the previous period.

Hodeida, Hajja, and Taiz are the

main centers of mango plantation in Yemen, according to official statistics, representing 93 percent of the surface area dedicated to mango cultivation in the whole country.

Hodeida and Hajja produce 45 and 44 percent of the country's mangoes respectively. Taiz makes a modest contribution with 4 percent of the country's mangoes.

In Brief

Sana'a

Children, teenagers most smokers
Yemen has been ranked second in the Arab World on smoking, with a WHO report saying that Yemenis smoke 604 billion cigarettes per year, at a total cost of YER 21.5 billion.

While 77 percent of the Yemeni men and 29 percent of women smoke, 3.4 million out of a total population of 22 million, children and teenagers represent a high percent of smokers in the country.

According to a study conducted by the National Program for Combating Smoking, 29 percent of the total rate of Yemeni smokers are young people, aged 17-24, mostly high school students.

The study also noted that the rate of primary school smokers reached 19 percent, with the WHO urging the authorities to fight tobacco advertising, which is deemed one of the key reasons for driving teens and young people in the country towards passive smoking.

Tunisia was top and Lebanon led the rest countries in the region with highest rates of smoking.

The announcement came as the World celebrated 'No Tobacco Day', May 31.

Yemen, WB discuss agriculture projects follow-up mechanism

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Mansour al-Hawshabi discussed here on Monday with Director of WB Sustainable Development Sector mechanisms of following up the current agriculture project funded by WB in Yemen.

Both sides briefed the implementation process funded by the WB in the areas of agriculture and irrigation in Yemen as well as the obstacles facing the implementation process to find appropriate solutions.

The talks dealt with the role of World Bank to support the development process in Yemen, particularly the agriculture sector.

AMRAN

Yemeni, German joint cooperation discussed

AMRAN, June 01 (Saba)- Amran governor Kahlan Abu-Shawareb discussed on Monday with the German ambassador to Yemen Michael Klor-Berchtold the German support for the governorate in education, health and water fields.

Abu-Shawareb made reference to the German support, topped by the GTZ's grant for the health and water fields.

He said that Amran is supported by Germany, particularly in the health field, calling to keep on the support for the governorate, especially to complete the sanitation net of Amran city.

For his part, the German diplomat said "our objectives during coming years in Amran is to provide a safe drinking water, briefing that Germany is focusing on the water field in the gover-

norate.

TAIZ

Yemen Navy Offers Help after Pirates Get Onboard Tanker

Yemen's navy rushed after a Filipino-flagged oil tanker sent a distress call when it was about 15 nautical miles off the Makha port in the Red Sea.

Arriving at the tanker site, Yemeni marines were informed that two pirate boats were trying to hijack the tanker.

"Two boats fired at us and then four pirates got onboard," the crew said, adding the pirates stayed for a while aboard the tanker before they returned to their boats.

However, the pirates remained a mile and half away from the ship after they left it, the Interior Ministry's Information Center cited the crew as saying.

And later, the tanker continued its voyage for the Swiss Channel, when the crew made sure that the pirates have been taken, the police said, affirming measures to help it reach its destination peacefully were ongoing.

In Lahj, the police captured six people in the district of Qabaita after finding explosives with them, the Interior Ministry said Monday.

The police collected explosives including 70 bags of dynamite, each bag is 25 kg, as well as 76 explosive belts, each is as 250 meter as long, and 310 detonators, from the houses of the arrestees who lived in the city of Rahida. The arrested were smugglers, the police said, adding a seventh person involved in smuggling the explosives is still at large.

A hunt has been launched for him, the police added.

In recent years, pirates have stepped up their attacks against merchants passing along one of the world's busiest waterways where about 20,000 ships pass a year off Somalia.

The attacks have drawn the world's attention, prompting states such as the US, the EU and Asian states including China and Japan as well as Russia to send anti-piracy ships to the pirate-plagued Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea.

Last year and during the first quarter of this year more than 120 vessels have been attacked, with Somali pirates demanding ransoms for what they already seized.

Since the anti-pirate ships arrived in the region, many pirate attacks have been foiled and many pirates arrested.

MAHRAH

UNOPS explains rural development project

Mahrah governor Ai Khawdam briefed on Monday with Oversight Mission of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) on the development role of rural project in Mahrah province.

During the meeting, Khawdam affirmed that the rural communities have benefited at 50 per cent of the service provided by the rural development project, noting the importance of implementing the 2nd phase of the rural project to present its services to people.

Mahrah governor praised the management of rural development project and mission oversight of UNOPS for their exerted efforts to support development process in the country.

RIYADH

Saudi Arabia stands with Yemen Unity, says al-Qirbi

Foreign Minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi has affirmed that Saudi Arabia is standing with the unity of Yemen and always supports the constructive attitudes that serves the historical relations and ties of the two brotherly countries.

The minister said, in a statement published Al-Riyadh newspaper on Monday, that Yemen government will not allow to turn Yemen into another Somalia or Iraq, criticizing those who say the government neglects the southern provinces and exclude them from development.

The government will work to solve many problems and differences that exist in accordance with a mechanism of a constructive dialogue to ensure the sovereignty and unity of Yemen, the minister added.

He also accused Yemeni elements living abroad of financing these acts of sabotage, affirming that the initiative put forward by President Ali Abdullah Saleh for the reconciliation put the responsibility at the level of each province.

The minister praised attitudes of the Gulf in supporting Yemen unity and stability, considering this attitude is due the special relationship that ties Yemen with GCC states.

ADEN

Over 40,000 metric tons of diesel unloaded in Aden port

Around 42,000 metric tons of diesel were unloaded on Monday in Aden refinery port coming from one of the Singaporean ports.

The whole shipment will be distributed to all gas stations and seaports in the country.

On the other hand, three container ships from different nationalities unloaded 872 containers of various goods for local consumption.

The three ships carried 37 containers containing local products of frozen fish, sweets, milk and biscuit.

Awareness course on dangers of AIDS started

An awareness educational course on the dangers of HIV infection (AIDS) started Monday in Aden governorate.

The course, which is financed by the

Social Welfare Fund (SWF) in cooperation with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNICEF, targets 27 women.

The five-day course aims to deliver awareness and educational lectures to the participants dealing with modern ways and means to combat this disease.

The course focuses on aspects of awareness, education and health promotion among members of the family and the society as well as avoiding erroneous behaviors.

A number of films showing transmission of the disease and ways to combat are also part of the course.

MAREB

Tens of Ethiopian refugees arrested

Police in Mareb governorate have arrested 71 Ethiopians had entered Yemen illegally.

The Interior Ministry said that the policemen arrested the Ethiopians in three cars, while they were in their way to an adjacent country.

The security authorities captured the Ethiopians, the drivers along with their cars to complete the legal procedures.

MUKALLA

VP inaugurates sub-conference of local authority in Hadramout

Vice President Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi inaugurated here on Monday the sub-conference of local authority in eastern governorate of Hadramout.

The two-day conference will deal with issues and topics related to the development fields at various levels.

Furthermore, the conference will discuss issues that concern Hadramout's people to serve the development and to perpetuate the democratic process and social and security stability on the way to realize broad-power local governance.

HADRAMOUT

Two convicts killed as Gunmen help Yemeni inmates escape

Two Yemeni convicts were killed and one was injured, shortly after the Court of Appeals in Yemen's western province of Hadramout delivered a verdict in the case of inmates convicted for murders on Sunday.

A fourth prisoner managed to escape jail after a prisoner truck carrying the

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inmates, which was parked at the court gate, came under heavy gunfire by masked gunmen.

The incident took place at 11: 00 am, eyewitnesses told the media.

The masked gunmen were of the tribe of the inmates and wanted to release them after the court ruling against them.

The security forces were confused and did not expect the shootings as helping convicts escape is uncommon in Yemen. As a result a soldier was wounded.

Heavy gunfire was produced by the masked gunmen, in an effort to clear the area for the escape of the convicts.

Noteworthy, the prisoners were found guilty of murders during clashes

between their tribe and another tribe in the area.

The police have said that the two tribes have been fighting for years with lives of the people claimed and other losses caused.

Meanwhile, one of the attackers from the Bani Suwaidan tribe was seized along with two cars belonging to people of the tribe, the police said.

In north, A Yemeni soldier has shot dead one of his colleagues, local officials have said.

Secretary General of the Local Authority Council said the assailant suffers from a mental illness.

He comes from another province, Taiz, while the victim was from Hajjah.

Their News

Qatar Foundation Announces WISE Awards 2009

Application Deadline: July 15, 2009
Qatar Foundation invites applications for the WISE Awards 2009 to support outstanding practice and achievements within the themes of Pluralism, Sustainability and Innovation in education. Two prizes will be awarded for each of these three themes.

Each of the six laureates will receive a WISE Prize Award of \$20,000 at the Gala Dinner on November 17, 2009. Laureates will also be given the opportunity to showcase their projects during the WISE Forum.

The WISE Awards application process is open to individuals or teams of individuals from across the world and in all education sectors, to be supported by a letter of endorsement from senior management of their organization.

Laureates will be selected by a jury then by an international jury consisting of 10 of the world's leading experts in pluralism, sustainability and innovation in education, drawn from public institutions, civil society, the private sector, international organizations, universities and social entrepreneurs.

Applications should be submitted on the official application form downloadable from the website with a closing date of July 15, 2009. No late applications will be considered. 45 Finalists will be announced by August 31, 2009.

To submit, follow the instructions at www.wise-qatar.org/en/submission.

Journalist award

From 6th April to 15th July 2009, journalists nationals of the 43 countries of the Union for the Mediterranean are invited to participate in the Mediterranean Journalist Award.

The Award is the leading region-wide prize for journalists reporting across cultures and on issues of cultural diversity, with winning journalistic works chosen by an international jury of leading intellectuals and media experts.

For the 2009 edition, the award categories are: (1) Award for Printed Articles; (2) Award for Online Blogs; (3) Award for Radio Productions; (4) Award for Television Productions; (5) Special Recognition for Conflict Reporting.

The 'Special Recognition for Conflict Reporting' has been included for the 2009 edition in the aftermath of Gaza and the events which impacted on the Mediterranean region at the start of the year, in recognition of the challenge journalists face in reporting on conflict.

Annual winners of the Mediterranean Journalist Award gain the opportunity to receive recognition at an international awarding ceremony, participate in a high profile regional reporting tour and receive a cash prize for their journalistic works.

To get involved in the Journalist Award 2009, you can submit a journalistic item related to one of the five categories which was published between 1st January 2008 and 15th July 2009.

Documents can be submitted electronically by filling in the online application form - <http://www.euromedalex.org/journalist-award/application> - and attaching the documents or you can print out the form and send it by courier mail to the following address:

Environment awareness campaign at the old city

Among the activities of its 21 day social services campaign, MTN had recently organized an environmental awareness campaign at Sana'a old city. The event included an educational session on cleanliness, hygiene in the streets and in the Great Mosque. When the volunteers concluded their work, they gifted the Mosque's personnel a number of vacuum cleaners, brooms and other cleaning tools.



thanked MTN for its social contribution especially in the environmental and city maintenance context and called on other companies in the private sector to follow suit. Ahmed Raed

MTN Yemen's executive director explained the purpose of this event and added that the campaign is still ongoing and would include health, sports, cultural, educational social events. And that soon the company volunteers will help in paving grounds in the parks, trimming trees and painting some of the schools.

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What you don't know, but pirates of the Red Sea do A journey with Yemeni fishermen to face the pirates

By: Firas Shamsan
For the Yemen Times

It is the distance between three equal dangers, either to drown, become a hostage in the hands of a pirate, or to be the target of the international maritime forces.

The burning sun is no longer the biggest concern of Yemeni fishermen who everyday tackle the waves with their ancient wooden boats. The sun which burns their complexion guides them every morning toward the sea, the only source of their livelihood.

The real danger consists in 180 maritime mile which separates the Gulf of Aden from the Somali coast where piracy is on the rise against both international trade ships and small Yemeni fishing boats.

Recently, Yemeni fishermen have made national and international headlines as victims of the international maritime forces, who claimed that they suspected that the Yemeni fishermen's boats belonged to pirates.

But how did Yemeni fishermen become pirates? The answer was disclosed by the fishermen themselves, who explained that many times they have been kidnapped by Somalis pirates, who use the fishing boats to attack commercial ships.

Khaled Omar, the senior assistant of the captain on a fishing boat carrying about eight fishermen, explained that pirates usually use a nine meter-long fiberglass boat.

"Each fiberglass boat carries eight pirates armed with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades," said Omar. "The fiberglass boats are very small compared with the ships they seize, so pirates seize the Yemeni fishing boats to use them in piracy."

According to Omar, the pirates take the Yemeni fishermen hostage, forcing them to wander the sea using their boats until they achieve their goal. The pirates then released the Yemenis after having held them captive for hours or



Yemen coast guard has intensified its security measures to protect Yemeni fishermen from potential piracy.



Yemeni fishermen during lunch break.

even days.

"During this time, the pirates threaten the fishermen with death if they refuse to carry out their orders," said Omar.

Official reports say that nine Yemeni fishing boats have been seized by pirates in the Gulf of Aden since the beginning of 2009.

Yemeni fishermen are accustomed to moving in the regional water to fish in a "nakhoda," a medium-sized fishing boat. These boats cost YR 5-15 million each, which fishermen pay to obtain a livelihood.

Based on the season, fishing ground changes from Yemeni regional waters to the border with Somali waters. They seek out areas where the catch is best. Nowadays, the best fishing spot is in the Gulf of Aden where they can find shark.

However, Omar confirmed that the

threats of pirates have prompted many fishermen to refrain from fishing as pirates use them as human shields and their boats to seize large commercial ships.

"We are not allowed to carry arms at sea," Said Omar. "If the government finds any weapons with us on board, it prevents us from working for at least three months and we are fined YR 1 million. But as our boats are not bullet-proof, a single bullet can cause the boat to sink."

Fishermen demand that the government allow them take weapons with them to defend themselves against pirate attacks. They say that these demands came after they lost hope that Yemeni Coast Patrol Authority would be able to protect them while fishing in Yemeni regional waters. However, Yemeni maritime laws don't allow fishermen to carry weapons and those

who violate the law are subjected to imprisonment and fined.

Asked whether pirates the routes and schedule of the targeted ships, Omar said that some Somali reports said that there is a network of spies who watch the movement of the targeted ships.

A Kenya-based maritime organization has estimated the number of pirates up and down the Somali coast at about 3,200 individuals in three groups.

Most of them worked in the Somali Coast Patrol Authority in the past. In addition, a number of Eritrean pirates are also present in the regional waters off the Somali coasts. Most pirates are stationed in Puntland, a semi-independent region in northeast Somalia, where the port of Ail reportedly the main stronghold of pirates.

Pirates not the only threat

Last May, local newspapers reported that six Yemeni fishermen were killed and several others injured in when two Yemeni boats were separately hit by international forces on suspicion of being pirates.

"We receive complaints from fishermen saying that they were insulted by the international forces who searched their boats, took their mobile phones and other equipment," said a source in the Yemeni coastguards. "Some of them saying that they even were beaten by these soldiers."

In a report released last December, the United Nations (UN) group monitoring the 1992 arms embargo on Somalia included a paragraph on piracy, alluding to the growing financial ties between Somali pirates and criminal entrepreneurs in Yemen.

The UN report said the NATO

Shipping Center had identified five ports along the Yemeni coast, which were serving as re-supply stations for mother ships belonging to Somali pirates.

Mother ships are usually hijacked fishing trawlers or merchant vessels, used to tow the speedboats needed to attack slow-moving ships sailing in open waters.

Nearly 20,000 ships pass through the Gulf of Aden each year, heading to and from the Suez Canal. Seven percent of world oil consumption passed through the Gulf of Aden in 2007, according to Lloyd's Marine Intelligence Unit.

A few dozen warships from the United States, the EU, NATO, Russia, China, India, Iran, Japan and Malaysia are positioned in the international waters to protect their interests and partake in anti-piracy missions.

Montessori house celebrates end of academic year

At Montessori house's end-of-the-year celebration last Wednesday, children showed off remarkable talents in a festive atmosphere. The program included a presentation of the Cinderella and Snow White stories by kindergarten students. The upper grades presented an "Our World" fashion show.

The fashion show featured the traditional costumes of different countries and each child said a few words about that country, while the audience tried to guess the country. Students also presented a sketch about a lousy school principal who made promises but never fulfilled them. In the sketch, the students eventually revolted and threw the principal out.

Students also presented a fashion show featuring

recycled items in order to educate the audience about protecting the environment. Children sang patriotic songs and a song about mothers. Nursery students wore fruit and vegetable shapes and presented them to the audience.

Magnificent decorations were made by the staff and students, and revenue from the buffet was donated to Al-Tahadi Center for Disabled Women. Jalila Jahaf, Montessori House Principal, invited other schools to follow the example and donate some of their revenues to charities.

"Let this be our legacy in the educational sector. We need not wait for donor countries or international organizations to donate to our needy people. Let us teach our children about giving and charity, and sharing humanity."



Section I. Invitation for Bids**Tender Advertisement no. (14) 2009** for 1st Time
(One Envelope System - Technical + Financial)

The [Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation — Port of Aden] here announces its desire to invite bidders to Tender no. (14) for supplying [One No. Twin Screw Fast Pilot boat for Port of Aden] which will be financed from:

Government source.

Bidders who are willing to participate in this Tender have to submit written applications to [Tender committee Secretary] to receive Bidding Documents for an amount [30,000YR] non-refundable. Bidders have to apply during the official working hours at [Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation — Port of Aden-Tawahi]

Tel : 00 967 02 20200168

Fax: 00 967 02 201541

YGAPCplanning@y.net.ye

The deadline for selling BDs will be on [27th June 2009]

Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the Chairman of the Board Executive Chariman. The following documents must be contained in the bid:

- 1- A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum (60,000 USD for one pilot boat) (Sixty Thousand American Dollars.) Bank guarantee has to be valid for not less than 150 days from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
- 2- Valid tax certificate (A foreign bidder who is not already doing business in Yemen may provide a copy of the appropriate VAT registration document from his home country.)
- 3- Valid Insurance Certificate. (Insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefits from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen)
- 4- Valid registration and classification certificate. (In the event of an award of contract if the successful firm is not already registered it will be required to evidence registration with the concerned Entity in Yemen as a requirement for contract effectiveness.)

A foreign bidder may provide the equivalent documents indicated in 2, 3 and 4 from its country of registration as appropriate.

The Dead line for submission and bids opening will be (Wednesday) at [11:00 Am] on 1 July 2009 . Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened.

Bid Opening will take place at [the Office Chairman Executive — Headquarters] and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.

Potential bidders may inspect BDs before purchasing during working hours for a period 27 days starting from advertisement.

**Danish Refugee Council**

The Danish Refugee Council, Aden office, is seeking 2 qualified candidates for the following positions, which will all be based in Aden but include some travel to field offices in Kharaz, Mayfar, Ahwar and Red sea (Dhubab).

Logistics/Security officer

Key responsibilities: To ensure proper and effective implementation of logistic and procurement procedures and standards. In close consultation with the Country Director be the focal point for security issues in Yemen. Ensure proper and effective implementation of Procurement procedures and standards:

- ¥ Ensure proper and effective implementation of all logistical needs for the mission in Yemen;
- ¥ In close consultation with the country Director be focal point of security issues in Yemen.

All applications should be sent to:
drcjobskenya@gmail.com.

The closing date is Friday 19th. June 2009.

Applications must include cover letter and CV and should be clearly marked with the position applied for. **Only short listed candidates will be contacted.**



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**Danish Refugee Council**

The Danish Refugee Council, Aden office, is seeking 2 qualified candidates for the following positions, which will all be based in Aden but include some travel to field offices in Kharaz, Mayfar, Ahwar and Red sea (Dhubab).

Finance officer

Key responsibilities: The finance officer will carry out all bank and cash transactions and booking of project expenses. The officer will ensure that financial transactions are in accordance with DRC financial principles and guidelines, and will ensure timely and correct reporting on all financial matters. This position will aim to meet the following main objectives:

- ¥ Carry out all bank and cash transactions and booking of expenses.
- ¥ Ensure that financial procedures in DRC Yemen are in accordance with the Financial principles and practices.
- ¥ Ensure timely and correct reporting on all financial matters

All applications should be sent to:
drcjobskenya@gmail.com.

The closing date is Friday 19th. June 2009.

Applications must include cover letter and CV and should be clearly marked with the position applied for. **Only short listed candidates will be contacted.**

**Danish Refugee Council****VACANCY: Reporting & Information Officer for the Mixed Migration Task Force- Yemen**

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a private, independent, non-government organisation working with refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants. DRC Yemen operates within a broader regional context including the Horn of Africa. DRC is the secretariat of the Mixed Migration Task Force- Yemen (MMTF- Yemen) and is responsible for the organisational aspects concerning the coordination of the membership.

Duty Stations: Aden

Overall Objectives:

1. To facilitate the workings of the MMTF- Yemen secretariat in English;
2. Organisation of and participation in the MMTF- Yemen meetings in Aden and Sana'a, including the taking of minutes in English;
3. Developing materials for the MMTF- Yemen in English, in collaboration with MMTF- Yemen members;
4. Acting as a focal point for MMTF- Yemen enquiries and responding to any requests for information concerning mixed migration.

Qualifications:

- University degree;
- Must know how to take minutes in English;
- Good understanding of protection and migration related issues would be an asset;
- Strong written and organisational skills;
- Excellent analytical and report writing skills in English;
- Excellent spoken English;
- Able to develop presentations and organise meetings;
- Must know how to use internet, MS Word, MS Excel and Power Point;
- Excellent interpersonal skills and demonstrated ability to establish effective and working relations with local staff and other stakeholders;
- Experience and willingness to work in the field;
- Ability to work well under pressure and in adverse conditions;
- English and Arabic language (written and spoken) essential
- Work experience in an international organisation would be an asset.

Please forward your cover letter and CV via e-mail to drcjobskenya@gmail.com or via fax: (02) 349 320, by 19th June 2009.

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بابا وماما - وهي خاصة جداً من محمد عبدالعزيز
وكافة الاهل والاصدقاء

Selection of Consultants Request for Expression of Interest in providing Consultancy Services to prepare Tender documents and contracts, assist in negotiation and Supervise Execution of Dhabah Industrial Port Project, Hadramout, Yemen

The Ministry of Transport in Yemen and the Yemen Arabian Sea Port Corporation are interested in promoting private investments in the construction and management of a port in the Dhabah area. This port is intended to be a private port to be used for importing/exporting processing industries and raw materials, in concurrence with the construction of other various industrial plants at the facility including grain silos, so as to ensure complementation of the port of Brum (planned to be constructed by the Government of Yemen) and this industrial Port of Dhabah, both are in the governorate of Hadramout, Yemen.

Based on the above, the Yemen Arabian Sea Ports Corporation (YASPC) now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing necessary consultancy services for the above project. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

Such consultancy services are expected to include:

PHASE I:

1. prepare the tender documents,
2. prepare a contract model in accordance with established international commercial standards,

Period of phase I of the consultancy services is expected to be two months from the date of signing the contract with the selected consultant.

PHASE II:

1. assist in evaluation of bids and in subsequent negotiations with the winner till the conclusion of the contract.
2. Supervise the execution of the project.

Period of phase II of the consultancy services is supposed to be estimated by consultant depending on their expertise.

The consultant shall include the following information:

1. Its qualification for the job,
2. its financial, technical and advisory status,
3. its major business, years of relevant experience,
4. key staff qualification,
5. references (for verification)

Expressions of Interest shall be made in duplicate hard copies along with a soft copy (CD) to the address mentioned below.

Finance: Government Financing

The consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the High Tender Board's Manual for the Procurement of Consultants Services. Interested consultant may obtain further information at the address below between 09:00 am and 14:00 pm from Saturday through Wednesday, excluding official holidays.

Expressions of Interest must be delivered to the address below by 15 July 2009 :

Executive Chairman
Yemen Arabian Sea Ports Corporation
Head Office, Port of Mukalla
Hadranoout, Yemen

Tel: +967 5 350743
Fax: +967 5303508
Email: info@portofmukalla.com
planning@portofmukalla.com

Deadline for submission is 12:00 hours noon on Wednesday, 15 July 2009.

No submission after the date above will be considered.

Incomplete submissions will not be considered.

Opening of applications will be at the meeting room of the Ministry of Transport at the same time mentioned above with the presence of the consultant firms or their representatives.

Selection of Consultants Request for Expression of Interest in providing Consultancy Services to prepare Tender Documents, contracts and assist in negotiating for finding a Strategic Partner in the National Dockyard Company— Aden, Yemen

The National Dockyard Company (NDC) is a state-owned company located in the Port of Aden, and renders ship repair services to vessel calling the port as well as those passing through the region which reach more than 25,000 vessel per annum.

The Port of Aden is the main maritime center of Yemen, and handles a major part of the country's seaborne cargo. It is considered the closest seaport to the international shipping lane connecting Europe, Africa and Asia. Further, the Container Terminal in the Port is currently run by the Dubai Ports World (DPW). Due to the growing importance of the maritime trade and its economic and social returns to the Country, the Ministry of Transport and the NDC are willing to improve the industrial performance of the dockyard.

Though the NDC is considered to be one of the major industries in the Port and an important source of employment and industrial development, it has not been able to develop an active and competitive facility in the region due to its limited capabilities in terms of equipment and expertise. A recent market opportunity report has confirmed the importance of the number of vessels calling at and passing through the Port and the region, and has pointed out to the good business opportunities for the NDC (A Feasibility Study by a Consultant Company made in 2005).

In order to upgrade and develop the ship repair industry in the Port of Aden and in other Yemeni ports in general towards the establishment of a wide, prominent regional ship repairing and building industry, the Government of Yemen (GoY) is planning to have a specialized international company as a strategic partner to manage, operate and develop the NDC through a Joint Venture arrangement.

Now, the Ministry of Transport and the National Dockyard Company invite eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing necessary consultancy services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform those services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

Such consultancy services are expected to include:

PHASE I:

1. prepare the tender documents,
2. prepare a contract model in accordance with established international commercial standards,

Period of phase I of the consultancy services is expected to be two months from the date of signing the contract with the selected consultant.

PHASE II:

1. assist in evaluation of bids and in subsequent negotiations with the winner till the conclusion of the contract.

Period of phase II of the consultancy services is supposed to be estimated by consultant depending on their expertise.

The Consultant shall include the following information:

1. Its qualification for the job,
2. its financial, technical and administrative status,
3. its major business and years of relevant experience,
4. key staff qualifications,
5. references (for verification)

Expressions of Interest shall be made in duplicate hard copies along with a soft copy (CD) to the address noted below.

Finance: Government Financing

The consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the High Tender Board's Manual for the Procurement of Consultants Services. Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below between 09 am and 14:00 pm from Saturday through Wednesday, excluding official holidays.

Expressions of Interest must be delivered to the address below by 15 July 2009 :

Mr. Khaled I. Alwazir
Minister of Transport
Sana'a—Yemen
Tel: +967 1 260903
Fax: +967 1 360908
Email: mot@yemen.net.ye

Deadline for submission is 12:00 hours noon on Wednesday, 15 July 2009.

No submission after the date above will be considered.

Incomplete documents will not be considered.

Opening of bids will be at the meeting room of the Ministry of Transport at the same time mentioned above with the presence of the consultant firms or their representatives.

اختيار استشاريين إعلان للتعبير عن الاهتمام مشروع إعداد وثيقة المناقصة والعقود والمشاركة في التفاوض والإشراف على التنفيذ لمشروع ميناء الضبة الصناعي بمحافظة حضرموت

حيث أن وزارة النقل ومؤسسة موانئ البحر العربي اليمنية ترغبان في تشجيع الاستثمار للقطاع الخاص في إنشاء وبناء وإدارة ميناء في منطقة الضبة في محافظة حضرموت حيث مطلوب بناء ميناء خاص لتصدير واستيراد الصناعات التحويلية والمواد الخام ويتألف ذلك مع إنجاز مصانع مختلفة في الموقع بما في ذلك صوامع ومطاحن الغلال وخدمة صناعات تنشأ في المنطقة وبما يخدم تكاملية عمل الميناءين (ميناء بروم الجديد المزمع إنشاؤه من قبل الحكومة اليمنية وميناء الضبة الصناعي) في محافظة حضرموت. وعليه

تدعو وزارة النقل ومؤسسة موانئ البحر العربي اليمنية الشركات الاستشارية المؤهلة للتعبير عن اهتمامها في تقديم الخدمات الاستشارية المطلوبة وعلى الشركات الراغبة تقديم كافة المعلومات والوثائق التي تؤكد أهليتها لأداء الخدمات (أدلة ، نشر تعريفية، وصف ومعلومات تفصيلية عن المهام والأعمال المماثلة وتجربة الشركة وخبرتها في نفس المجال ، وتوفر المهارات بين موظفيها وغير ذلك من الوثائق اللازمة للتأهيل) يمكن للشركات الاستشارية الدخول في ائتلاف لتحسين فرص تأهيلها.

وتشمل الخدمات الاستشارية المطلوبة:-

المرحلة الأولى :-

١-إعداد وثائق المناقصة.

٢- إعداد نموذج للعقد وفقاً للمعايير المتفق عليها تجارياً على نطاق عالمي. إن المدة المتوقعة لتنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من الخدمات الاستشارية هي شهرين تبدأ من تاريخ توقيع العقد مع الشركة المختارة.

المرحلة الثانية :-

المساعدة في تقييم العروض والمفاوضات اللاحقة مع المتقدم الفائز وحتى إبرام العقد. الإشراف على تنفيذ المشروع. أن المدة المتوقعة لتنفيذ المرحلة الثانية من الخدمات الاستشارية (تقدر من قبل الشركة المتقدمة حسب خبرتها).

على أن يتم تقديم المعلومات التالية:

-المؤهلات في مجال المهمة المطلوبة

- وضع الاستشاري الفني والمالي والإداري .

- مجال العمل الرئيسي وسنوات الخبرة في مجال الدراسة المعنية .

- مؤهلات الكادر الرئيسي بما في ذلك الكادر القانوني.

- الجهات التي يمكن الرجوع إليها للتأكد من تنفيذ الأعمال السابقة .

يجب تسليم نسختين ورقية ونسخة الكترونية (CD) من وثائق إبداء الرغبة إلى العنوان الموضح أسفل الإعلان .

التمويل:- حكومي. سوف يتم اختيار الاستشاري للقيام بالخدمات وفقاً للأسس والمعايير في الدليل الإرشادي للمشتريات والخدمات الاستشارية للجنة العليا للمناقصات والمزايدات المعمول به في الجمهورية اليمنية ويمكن للشركات الراغبة الحصول على معلومات إضافية من العنوان أدناه وذلك خلال أوقات الدوام الرسمي من الساعة (٩ صباحاً حتى الساعة(٢) ظهراً .

تقدم وثائق التعبير عن الاهتمام إلى العنوان أدناه في موعد أقصاه ١٥ يوليو ٢٠٠٩م.

رئيس مجلس الإدارة - الرئيس التنفيذي .

مؤسسة موانئ البحر العربي اليمنية المركز الرئيسي- ميناء المكلا

إدارة التخطيط والإحصاء

محافظة حضرموت الجمهورية اليمنية

تلفون:- (٣٥٠٧٤٣-٣٥٠٧٤٣/٥-٠٩٦٧) فاكس:- (٣٥٠٨-٥-٠٩٦٧)

بريد الكتروني:- INFO@PORTOFMUKALLA.COM

PORTOFMUKALLA.COM

وأخر موعد لاستلامها هو الساعة (١٢:٠٠) من يوم الأربعاء الموافق ١٥ يوليو ٢٠٠٩م. ولن تقبل الوثائق التي ترد بعد هذا الموعد. كما لن يلتفت إلى الوثائق الغير مستوفية للشروط المحددة أعلاه.

وسيتم فتح المظاريف بقاعة المناقصات في مبنى المؤسسة في نفس الموعد أعلاه بحضور ممثلي الشركات الاستشارية أو مندوبيهم.

اختيار استشاريين إعلان للتعبير عن الاهتمام مشروع إعداد وثيقة المناقصة والعقود والمشاركة في التفاوض للحصول على شريك استراتيجي لشركة أحواض السفن الوطنية عدن

تعتبر شركة أحواض السفن الوطنية شركة تابعة للحكومة وموقعها في ميناء عدن وتقدم خدمات إصلاح للسفن التي تؤم الميناء. وكذا السفن المارة في المنطقة والتي تقدر بعدد يزيد عن خمسة وعشرون ألف سفينة في العام .

وميناء عدن هو المركز البحري الرئيسي لليمن ويستقبل العديد من البضائع التي تصل البلاد بحراً ويعتبر أقرب ميناء بحري يربط الخط الملاحي الدولي الذي يربط أوروبا وآسيا وأفريقيا ويدر ميناء الحاويات بميناء عدن حالياً من قبل شركة موانئ دبي العالمية ، ونظراً للأهمية المتزايدة للتجارة البحرية ومريرياتها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية على البلاد فإن وزارة النقل وشركة أحواض السفن الوطنية ترغبان في تطوير الأداء الصناعي لأحواض السفن .

وبالرغم من أن شركة أحواض السفن الوطنية تعتبر إحدى الصناعات الكبيرة في الميناء، ومصدراً هاماً لفرص العمل ولتطوير الصناعة إلا أنها لم تتمكن من لعب دور كمرق نشط ومنافس في المنطقة نظراً لمحدودية إمكانياتها من حيث المعدات والخبرات.

ويؤكد تقرير حديث عن الفرص السوقية على أهمية عدد السفن التي تؤم وتمر عبر الميناء وفي المنطقة ويشير إلى الفرص التجارية المتاحة للشركة (دراسة جدوى اقتصادية أعدت من قبل شركة متخصصة عام ٢٠٠٥م).

ومن أجل تطوير وتحسين قطاع إصلاح السفن في ميناء عدن بشكل خاص وفي الموانئ اليمنية بشكل عام من أجل النهوض بقطاع بارز في مجال إصلاح وبناء السفن على نطاق واسع فإن الحكومة اليمنية قررت في مرحلة قادمة دعوة الشركات الدولية المتخصصة لإدارة وتشغيل وتطوير الشركة من خلال مشروع مشترك (Joint Venture). وعليه

تدعو وزارة النقل وشركة أحواض السفن الوطنية الشركات الاستشارية المؤهلة للتعبير عن اهتمامها في تقديم الخدمات الاستشارية المطلوبة وعلى الشركات الراغبة تقديم كافة المعلومات والوثائق التي تؤكد أهليتها لأداء الخدمات (أدلة ، نشرات تعريفية، وصف معلومات تفصيلية عن المهام والأعمال المماثلة وتجربة الشركة وخبرتها في نفس المجال، وتوفر المهارات بين موظفيها وغير ذلك من الوثائق اللازمة للتأهيل). ويمكن للشركات الاستشارية الدخول في ائتلاف لتحسين فرص تأهيلها .

وتشمل الخدمات الاستشارية المطلوبة:-

المرحلة الأولى :-إعداد وثائق المناقصة . إعداد نموذج للعقد وفقاً للمعايير المتعارف عليها تجارياً على نطاق عالمي. إن المدة المتوقعة لتنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من الخدمات الاستشارية هي شهرين تبدأ من تاريخ توقيع العقد مع الشركة المختارة .

المرحلة الثانية :- المساعدة في تقييم العروض والمفاوضات اللاحقة مع المتقدم الفائز وحتى إبرام العقد. أن المدة المتوقعة لتنفيذ المرحلة الثانية من الخدمات الاستشارية (تقدر من قبل الشركة المتقدمة حسب خبرتها).

على أن يتم تقديم المعلومات التالية:-المؤهلات في مجال المهمة المطلوبة وضع الاستشاري الفني والمالي والإداري. مجال العمل الرئيسي وسنوات الخبرة في مجال الدراسة المعنية.

مؤهلات الكادر الرئيسي بما في ذلك الكادر القانوني. الجهات التي يمكن الرجوع إليها للتأكد من تنفيذ الأعمال السابقة يجب تسليم نسختين ورقية ونسخة الكترونية (CD) من وثائق إبداء الرغبة إلى العنوان الموضح أسفل الإعلان.

التمويل:- حكومي. سوف يتم اختيار الاستشاري للقيام بالخدمات وفقاً للأسس والمعايير في الدليل الإرشادي للمشتريات والخدمات الاستشارية للجنة العليا للمناقصات والمزايدات المعمول به في الجمهورية اليمنية ويمكن للشركات الراغبة الحصول على معلومات إضافية من العنوان أدناه وذلك خلال أوقات الدوام الرسمي من الساعة (٩ صباحاً حتى الساعة(١٢:٠٠) ظهراً .

تقدم وثائق التعبير عن الاهتمام إلى العنوان أدناه في موعد أقصاه ١٥ يوليو ٢٠٠٩م:

خالد إبراهيم الوزير وزير النقل

صنعاء الجمهورية اليمنية

تلفون :- ٠٩٦٧١٢٦٠٩٠٣ فاكس :- ٠٩٦٧١٢٦٠٩٠٨

بريد الكتروني:- MOT@YEMEN.NET.YE

وأخر موعد لاستلامها هو الساعة (١٢:٠٠) من يوم الأربعاء الموافق ١٥ يوليو ٢٠٠٩م. ولن تقبل الوثائق التي ترد بعد هذا الموعد. كما لن يلتفت إلى الوثائق الغير مستوفية للشروط المحددة أعلاه. وسيتم فتح المظاريف بقاعة الاجتماعات في مبنى الوزارة في نفس الموعد أعلاه بحضور ممثلي الشركات الاستشارية أو مندوبيهم.

Jordanians continue their stride to empower their nation

The Jordanian ambassador to Sana'a, Ahmed Ali Jaradat, held a reception to celebrate the 10th anniversary of King Abdullah II's assumption of constitutional authority, and the 63rd anniversary of the independence of the kingdom.

"Our celebration on this precious occasion is only a truthful expression of our love to the soil of the country and our pride and loyalty to our sophisticated Hashemite leadership which achieved has tremendous accomplishments," said the ambassador. "Thanks to this leadership, Jordan has become an example for economic development, reform and democracy, and an oasis for stability and security of the region."

The ambassador commended the brotherly and historical relations between Yemen and Jordan, and the unified positions the two countries have towards many regional issues. He also pointed out that the Jordanian

Independence Day coincides with the Yemeni people's celebrations of the 19th anniversary of the country's unity.

For his part, the Yemeni government's representative in the ceremony Dr. Yahya Al-Mutwakkil, Minister of Trade and Industry reported congratulations of President of Yemen Ali Abdullah Saleh, the Yemeni government and people to the His Majesty King Abdullah The Second and the Jordanian people on this precious occasion, wishing more development and prosperity for Jordan.

Al-Mutwakkil said that understanding and harmony between leaders of the two countries are apparent through the positive activities of joint committees on all levels. He also said he valued the level of Jordanian experiences in many fields.

The Jordanian community in Yemen expressed their deep appreciation and pride for Abdullah's leadership, commending the economic and social accomplishment achieved during his

rule. Abdulla is the son of King Hussein bin Talal, who died in 1999.

The celebration also coincided with the tenth anniversary for King Abdullah's assuming power. Under his leadership, the country has developed tremendously and overcome challenges and moves towards the future with strength and aspiration.

Through the last few decades, Jordan has become one of the most developed countries in the region, despite natural and political difficulties. Jordan, under its wise leadership, played a significant role in regional and even international mediations among Arab and other friendly countries. It also remains a great supporter of the Palestinian cause, and Palestinians' fight for an independent state.

Jordan a constitutional monarchy with a record of protecting and promoting human rights. It has democratically chosen its parliament since 1989 in elections known worldwide as fair.

Just a few weeks ago, Jordan was the focus of the world through two events. Pope Benedict XVI began his first trip to the Middle East in Jordan, where he expressed his "deep respect" for Islam and hopes that the Catholic Church would be a force for peace in the region.

The World Economic Forum also met on the shores of the Dead Sea, where world legislators and economic experts discussed international humanitarian issues.

Over 500 people, including Yemeni high-ranking officials, Jordanian diplomats, representatives of the international organizations, and members of the Jordanian and Arab communities in Yemen.

The ceremony included music, poems depicting Jordan accomplishments and demonstrations of Jordanian traditions and tourist attractions. In addition, a panoramic film was showed during the ceremony, which received the admiration of the attendees.



Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Jordan is a constitutional monarchy based on the constitution promulgated on 8 January 1952. Executive authority is vested in the king and his council of ministers. The king signs and executes all laws. His veto power may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the National Assembly.

Jordan's legal system is based on Islamic law and French codes. Judicial review of legislative acts occurs in a special High Tribunal.

King Abdullah I ruled Jordan after independence from Britain. After the assassination of King Abdullah I in 1951, his son King Talal ruled briefly. King Talal's major accomplishment was the Jordanian constitution. King Talal was removed from the throne in 1952 due to mental illness. At that time his son, Hussein, was too young to rule, and hence a committee ruled over



Jordan.

After Hussein reached 18, he ruled Jordan as king from 1953 to 1999, surviving a number of challenges to his rule, drawing on the loyalty of his military, and serving as a symbol of unity and stability for both the Bedouin-related and Palestinian communities in Jordan. King Hussein ended martial law in 1991 and legalized political parties in 1992. In 1989 and 1993, Jordan held free and fair parliamentary elections. Controversial changes in the election law led Islamist parties to boycott the 1997 elections.

King Abdullah II succeeded his father Hussein following the latter's death in February 1999. Abdullah moved quickly to reaffirm Jordan's peace treaty with Israel and its relations

with the United States. Abdullah, during the first year in power, refocused the government's agenda on economic reform.

Jordan's continuing structural economic difficulties, burgeoning population, and more open political environment led to the emergence of a variety of political parties. Moving toward greater independence, Jordan's parliament has investigated corruption charges against several regime figures and has become the major forum in which differing political views, including those of political Islamists, are expressed. While the King remains the ultimate authority in Jordan, the parliament plays an important role.

Modern Jordan With the break-up of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I, the League of Nations and the occupying powers chose to redraw the borders of the Middle East. The ensuing decisions, most notably the Sykes-Picot

Agreement gave birth to the French Mandate of Syria and British Mandate of Palestine. More than 76% of the British Mandate of Palestine was east of the Jordan river and was known as "Transjordan".

The country was called "Transjordan", under British supervision until after World War II. In 1946, the British requested that the United Nations approve an end to British Mandate rule in Transjordan. Following this approval, the Transjordanian Parliament proclaimed King Abdullah as the first ruler of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan. Abdullah I continued to rule until a Palestinian Arab assassinated him in 1951 as he was departing from the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Ancient Jordan The most prominent early roots of Jordan, as an independent state, can be traced to the Kingdom of Petra, which was founded by the Nabataeans an

ancient Semitic people from Arabia who developed the North Arabic Script that evolved into the Modern Arabic script. The region of present-day Jordan has been conquered successively by the Persian Empire, the Seleucids (4th cent. BC), Romans (mid-1st cent. AD), and Arab Muslims (7th. cent.).

During its glory, the Nabataean Kingdom controlled regional trade routes by dominating a large area southwest of the fertile crescent, which included the whole of modern Jordan extending from Syria in the North to the northern Arabian Peninsula in the south. As a result, Petra enjoyed independence, prosperity and wealth for hundreds of years until it was absorbed by the emerging Roman Empire.

Later, Jordan became part of the Arabic Islamic Empire across its different Caliphates stages including Rashidun Empire, Umayyad Empire



and Abbasid Empire. After the decline of the Abbasid, Jordan was ruled by several conflicting powers including the Mongols, the Crusades, the Ayyubid and the Mamluk until it became part of the Ottoman Empire.

Source: Wikipedia

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Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

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



OUR OPINION

Thanks Obama, but the real problem is us

I have never witnessed a speech so well written and so customized to fit its audience as US President Barack Obama's to the Muslim on Thursday, June 4, delivered from Cairo, Egypt. It was different from the same old song US leaders used to sing to our region. For once, it was about us (the Muslim community worldwide), and spoke about issues ignored by US leaders in the past.

Obama was not groomed in the White House, which is why he delivers hope and is a symbol of change. He also has charisma, and a cultural awareness built through years of travelling.

Yet, when I heard and read the speech, I could not help wondering why it moved us so much. It was an important speech because Obama is the president of the strongest country in the world. He also talked about controversial issues from a just and objective point of view.

I believe, however, that this speech touched us deep inside because we are longing for a leader, any leader, to give us hope. And since leaders in the Arab world are doing just the opposite, we welcomed these remarks from such a powerful man.

When he talked about the role of Islam in modern civilization, and when he introduced examples like Al Azhar and Algebra, the audience went wild and interrupted him with applause. When he talked about democracy, and the right to freedom of expression, one person in the crowd shouted: "We love you Obama!"

I have come to like this president, and can't think of anyone I know who doesn't. Yet, no matter how much Obama promises, if believable pledges don't come from our own leaders, I think there is no point. Obama's speech was not a simple political line to please the host government. He talked about violent extremism, the Palestinian-Israeli issue, nuclear weapons, democracy, women's rights, religious freedom and economic development.

He also redefined US policy towards the Middle East and tried to mitigate the damage previous administrations have done to the US reputation worldwide.

However, we need our own leaders to start sympathizing with the people and discussing the people's issues. I wish that an Arab head of state would, for once, forget political enemies and talk to the people about their needs.

But leaders in the Arab world lost the ability to move their nations long ago. We don't believe a word they say. Obama touched on this subject and reminded Arab leaders of their responsibilities. For example, on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict he said: "For peace to come, it is time for them, and all of us, to live up to our responsibilities... And finally, the Arab states must recognize that the Arab Peace Initiative was an important beginning, but not the end of their responsibilities."

I hope that the new spirit Obama is bringing into world politics will touch our own leaders and communities. I also hope our communities realize that no matter how great the American president is, for us to prosper, we need change to come from within.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Extremism and how to deal with It

By Nidal Sakr

It is no secret that I love Arabic, perhaps just as much as I despise Arabism. Arabic is the expression of the Quran - the Great Book of Civilization, while Arabism is a reminder to some longest lasting and senseless wars that predated Islam. Today Arab kingdoms, republics, and emirates are none but exaggeration in Arabism, and have no relevance to Arabic except for a name assigned to the country by its ruler.

Some of what I like about Arabic is its precision to differentiate meanings between lingual and referential. Linguistically, "Extremism" is an exaggeration in that which people agree as ordinary. Referentially, extremism is excess in understanding and interpretation of that which is acceptable by people, to that which is unacceptable by people.

If people are accustomed to modesty in food and clothing, then extravaganza and waste in clothing and food are considered extremism. In the same token, if people regard extravaganza as normally accepted, then modesty is considered extremism. On the other hand, if people accept fair distribution of wealth as just, and if the ruler took to confiscating the rich's wealth and giving it to the poor for equal distribution of wealth as measure of fairness, then such a fairness is injustice, and exaggeration in such a perceived justice may in fact be worse injustice than its origin.

Therefore, any discussion of extremism must be exhaustive, in depth, and pragmatic for such a discussion not to be both deceptive and manipulative. It is also noteworthy that views of most of those who talk about extremism have no relevance whatsoever to moderation, and that much of the talk about extremism is in itself motivated by extremism, and only aims to fuel further extremism.

The Problem:

As we all know, Islam is in the heart of the human civilization we know of today. As a matter of faith, Muslims are responsible for liberating mankind from ignorance, killing, and oppression and for leading humanity to success and prosperity for all people through making the world a better place to live.

The Quran praises countries and lands when characterized by peace and security, and condemns the very lands when engulfed with torment, hardship and lack of peace and security. However Islam is very clear in that justice and benevolence are preconditions for stability and peace. Emerging about eleven centuries after revelation of the Quran, many principles of governance you would find in today's most modern constitutions of leading democracies parallel some of those you would find in Quran and Islamic sources. Interestingly, the Quran condemns lands in which oppression persists, and holds both leaders and public responsible for allowing and condoning such "dysfunctionality." Further, Quran stip-

ulates that oppression and injustice are the primary threats to stability and peace. Such references are clearly made in a number of citations with regard to Egypt, for example.

Egypt has always been home to some of the world's most impressive civilizations, old and not so old. Egypt is the birth place of Islamic renaissance, home to the world's first universities, and birth place to some of the world's leading scientists and explorers. Egyptians made up the bulk of the army led by Kurdish commander Salahuddin, which defeated barbaric crusaders, signaling the breakdown of medieval Europe, which in turn gave way to the emergence of new Europe we know of today. Salahuddin's remarkable accomplishment effectively put an end to a dark era of human history highlighted by crusaders' massacre of Jerusalem when blood of Jewish, Muslim, and Christian inhabitants of the holy land literally ran knee-high through the streets of the old city.

Egypt is the indicator by which human civilization, not only Islamic one, is measured, and a dysfunctional Egypt only means one quarter of world's population of Muslims live in disarray, thus signaling trouble for all people the world over. Therefore, it is no wonder that president Obama chose Egypt of all places to try to make peace with the world's Muslims whereas it is the only place to do so.

Egypt is a land of wealth and prosperity, yet chronic mismanagement of its resources causes severe maldistribution of wealth, thus providing seeds for discontent and instability.

But also, Egypt is the birthplace to some of the world's most prominent thinkers and reformists. In particular, there is one Egyptian thinker who stands out as one of all time geniuses. Although forty years since his execution, world tyrants such as George W. Bush still feared him so greatly that a leading US magazine had this thinker on its cover misleadingly titled: "Godfather of Terror." Such a thinker, incidentally, was an honorary visiting scholar to some of the US leading institutions in late forties of the last century. Today, he is still regarded by many world thinkers as a landmark in human intellectualism, insights, and foresights, Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

Not only was Sayyid Qutb a thinker, but he was a firm-principled one and a staunch believer in the causes of social justice and the universality of human values. He promoted reflection and contemplation as original Muslim workshops so as to attain higher realization. He despised oppression and injustice as disgrace to human qualities, and he wrote on various disciplines of human and social sciences, some of the most sophisticated a human brain may ever produce. Our thinker never held a gun, as the only weapons he ever knew were his brain and the pen which he used to enlighten millions around the world. He lived for a word and a principle, and died for a word and principle so his life would be inspiration for generations to come.

As a civilized principle, human intellect is only confronted with intellect, yet some forty years later his books continue to be banned in Egypt and other countries fearing that his writings will be perceived to be specifically referenced to current ruling regimes.

It is the censorship of intellect and political persecution of community organizers and society builders that are the primary cause for political dissent and violent tendencies. Violent tendencies, by otherwise enlightened and civilized movements, only occur as a result of taking away freedoms including freedom to think, read, learn, assemble, and taking part in solving people's problems, and that is precisely where the problem to all of us is. Islam is the antidote to mayhem, killing, and oppression, so why is it then Muslims are being deprived of learning their religion which only raises them as such?

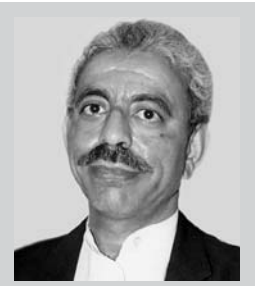
The Solution:

Obama is giving his speech today to reconcile with world's Muslims. It is a make-it or break-it for America and the Western World, as the West can no longer engage in an endless war of attrition with millions who love dying for a cause just as much as living for it. With depleted wallets and empty safe boxes, the US just cannot do without Arab petrodollars to fund its industrial machine, infrastructure, and its economic rebirth. Muslim nations have seen it all from America, and they are not about to buy nice words from some US president merely because they identify with his heritage. It is the redemption and resurrection of Western nations that relies on Obama's gesture towards Muslims which is bound to backfire unless it translates into true reconciliation with ordinary Muslims. Such reconciliation has only one way to begin that is by siding with the people and demanding public and political freedoms, after siding with totalitarian oppressive and dysfunctional regimes for way too many decades.

Today some of Egypt's leading thinkers, professors, entrepreneurs, and professionals are kept behind bars. Their convictions by Stalin-style military tribunals are entirely based on cliché charges reminiscent of McCarthyism. These political prisoners are most highly regarded by their western and non-Western counterparts alike. Each of these prisoners has become a symbol in his particular field of expertise as well as to reformists and libertarians all over the world. Political freedom to Egyptians and to all Muslims anywhere and everywhere is the litmus credibility test for Obama, particularly since persecution of these reformists and freedom activists is primarily blamed on Western pressures and influences.

It is about time we all understood that we all have a lot to benefit from Muslims instead of aligning with dictatorships and police states. But we must also understand that we can no longer enjoy our freedoms as long as we insist on taking others'.

COMMON SENSE

Abdul Aziz Al-Saqqaf
For those who knew him
and those who did not

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

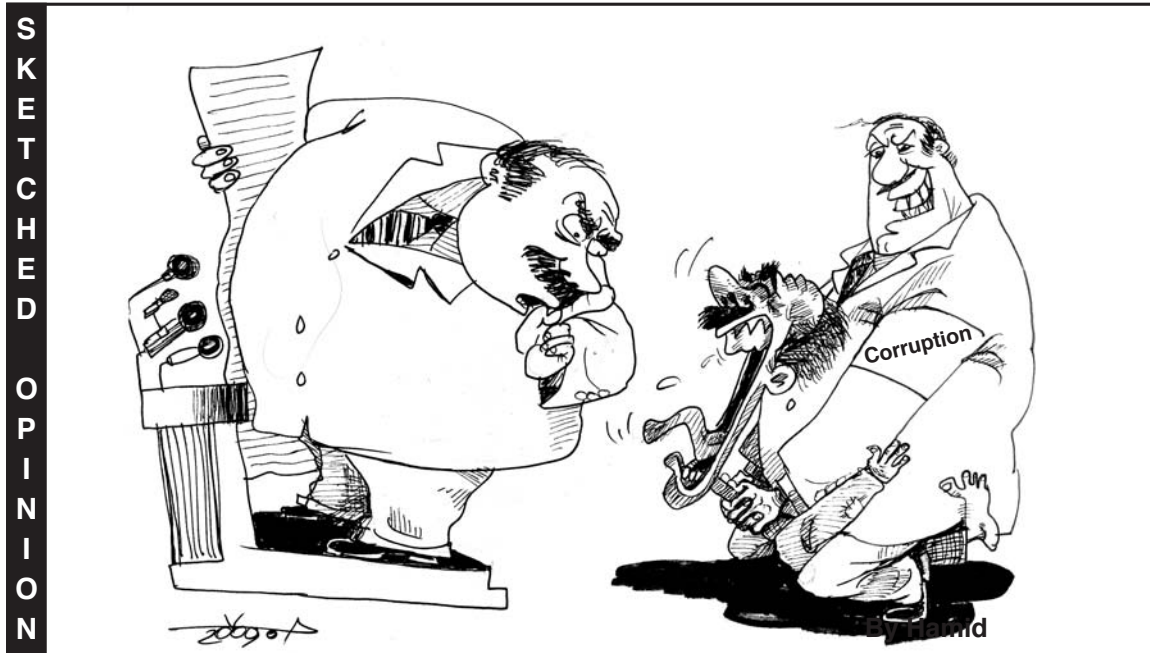
It is hard to believe that 10 years have passed since the tragic and untimely death of the late Professor Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf, the founder of the YT and a very close and congenial friend of this observer, whose links to the phenomenal journalistic and political personality that Dr. Al-Saqqaf represented go back to more than a decade before he set up this citadel of Yemeni journalism that the YT has tried to remain notwithstanding the awesome challenge that this has become. If anyone was fortunate to make the acquaintance of this academic and controversial personality, they would remember that boisterous and happy smile that slightly leaned to the left, but never left his face, even when talking with those he did not necessarily agree with, or those whose jealousy of his great intellect may have caused them to despise him. This observer could not forget the many that were scared of him, yet Dr. Saqqaf never hurt a fly and never had any plans to do so. What Dr. Saqqaf represented for many Yemenis, who had gone through any stream of formal academic development, was the powerful tool of intellect and how indeed intellect could bring down the most corrupt and arrogant of establishments and cause fear to creep through their seemingly unbreakable spines (the Obama phenomenon in the USA is a case in point in this context).

What I remember about the late father of the four very industrious and aspiring children divided equally between males and females, was that one must bear some banner or flag to represent a cause that one is definitely upholding or advocating. Success does not come by the amount of material well being one accumulates in one's life but by the legacy that one leaves behind for his children and their children to uphold and to keep alive long after each and everyone of them has terminated his fated stay in this world of unending trials and tribulations. I recall 10 years ago that I was asked by the heirs of Dr. Saqqaf to help them sustain the YT as a viable functioning pioneering institution and I recall telling his eldest son Walid: "No one could ever be another Dr. Saqqaf, so the best thing to do is carry on with the mission he set for himself to pursue, notwithstanding the risks that could be seen in every corner surrounding the now humble headquarters of the YT, which has been flanked by the 2 ugly relics of urbanization that stand tall - too tall that they are unable to look down as they try to tell the YT, "You're out of place here. A building like us where you stand can fetch millions per month, whereas the newspaper you print continues to struggle from month to month to eke out an honest living for some 50 full and part-time staff". That does not do any harm to the pride of the three story HQ of the YT, which answer these commercial symbols of urban greed with a raised and proud head that could almost stretch above the top of the 12 story or so citadels that stand to the left and right of the midget YT HQ: "Well, my good neighbors, God has willed that it is the meek who shall inherit the Earth and every letter that goes into the paper we print in our own printing press will last centuries beyond the building blocks and steel that constitute the steel grid that you are made of." For the YT that is the pride we can happily enjoy savoring in, as the four children of the late Dr. Al-Saqqaf continue to uphold the stringent puritanical values of their father (Dr. Saqqaf was far from being a religious extremist, but lived an immaculately clean life that was free from all the malady instigating habits of smoking or chewing qat, and while being a man of the world, Dr. Saqqaf shunned nothing more than the indulgence in alcoholic beverages, that many "educated" Yemenis could not do without before resting their heads on the pillow of their daily slumber.

Indeed, in reflecting the many moments of laughter we shared and those of disgust we felt, as we saw our country become the spoils of irresponsibility and narrow-minded selfishness that its leadership has decided to make of the authority that they have wrested away from the people of this once happy and proud nation. Yemen never sought to set up its own empires, but its people simply fanned out far and wide throughout the world to leave their legacy wherever they set their feet to call their new home away from home. For Dr. Al-Saqqaf, no place could replace Yemen itself to leave his legacy in and it is for certain that his descendants will carry forward their father's mission, notwithstanding the challenge that fighting for freedom and liberty has become amidst an intricate regime characterized by nepotism, greed and stunted growth and development, which has for the most part let their people down and failed to provide for them the minutest of the essential basics for a stable and peaceful life. As for prosperity, that is something the regime has monopolized for its icons and the agents of its evil doings spread throughout the land of Arabia Felix.

May God bless the soul of Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf and may God give the strength to his fine and faithful children to carry on with his unflinching mission and to bear the torch of freedom and the pursuit of justice for the Yemeni people and equal access to the resources of the country they also have a right to call their "homeland", and not just the homeland of those who have plundered it dry.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. He may be blogged at: <http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com/>



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Letters: yteditor@gmail.com

Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

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

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor
Amel Al-Ariqi

Head of News Dept.
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Ola Al-Shami

Offices

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

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

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Newsyemen.net, an independent news website
Thursday, June 4, 2009

Top Story

- DCMF: Yemeni government sacrificed Press freedom in crackdown

There can be no doubt that the Sana'a authorities have sacrificed press freedom in their efforts to control unrest in the south of the country, the website quoted the Doha Center for Media Freedom as saying on Sunday.

It said that the online journalist Yahya Bamahfud was freed on 28 May after being held by the State Security Service in the town of Mukalla for three weeks.

"I was interrogated at length about my ties with several websites that are censored in Yemen," the center quoted Bamahfud as saying.

He was forced to sign a pledge that he would not set up any sites or blogs without the service's permission, it said.

Several sites that had backed calls for the independence of the southern provinces or simply criticised the gov-

ernment had been closed down by their hosts at the government's request, Bamahfud said.

In its comment, the Doha Centre said: "Another online journalist is still being held, in blatant disregard for the most basic human rights. Eight newspapers are officially censored in Yemen. The army has even been sent with grenades and machine guns to arrest journalists."

"There can be no doubt that the Sana'a authorities have sacrificed press freedom in their efforts to control unrest in the south of the country", it said. "We call for an end to official censorship and unfair arrests."

It said that Fuad Rashid, owner of www.mukallapress.com, which is also censored, was also arrested in Mukalla, 800km east of Sana'a, on 4 May but his location is still unknown.

Bamahfud, who works for several news sites like Majalis hadhramout and Al-Taghyir, both of which are censored, was arrested at his home by seven men without a warrant on 11 May. The men also took his computer, and have still not given it back, said the center.

On a side note, the website quoted Amnesty International as saying that Yemeni Women continued to face discrimination in law and practice and were inadequately protected against

domestic and other violence.

In April, parliament reportedly endorsed legal amendments that benefited women in social security, retirement and holiday allowances. However, the government failed to address the wider problem of discrimination against women.

In a "shadow" report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in advance of its July review of Yemen's application of the UN Women's Convention, Yemeni women's rights organizations highlighted various forms of discrimination and violence against women, including abuses such as marriage of girls as young as eight.

The case concluded against two police officers prosecuted for raping Anissa al-Shu'aybi in 2002 while she was detained in the Criminal Investigation Department in Sana'a. In April, the Court of First Instance in Sana'a acquitted one of the police officers but convicted the other, imposing a three-month suspended prison sentence.

The court also awarded Anissa al-Shu'aybi compensation of 1 million Yemeni riyals (approximately US\$5,000). Subsequently, the Appeal Court acquitted both police officers but upheld the compensation ruling.

An Amnesty International delegate

visited Yemen in January to attend a conference concerning Yemeni nationals in US custody at Guantanamo Bay and secret detention sites operated by the US government.



26September.net affiliated with Yemeni Army
Wednesday, June 3, 2009

Top Story

- President Saleh: My visit to Saudi Arabia was successful and fruitful

"My visit to Saudi Arabia was successful and fruitful by all standards and it serves interests of the two brotherly peoples at various levels", the website quoted Saleh as saying.

According to the website, President Ali Abdullah Saleh returned on Monday to Taiz city after a successful visit to Saudi Arabia in which he met with Saudi King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud. It added that President Saleh and King Abdullah held talks on means of strengthening the brotherly relations and the joint cooperation areas

between Yemen and the Kingdom at various levels.

The two leaders also highlighted the latest developments in the Arab region, topped by strengthening Arab solidarity and coordinating the joint efforts towards combating terrorism and sea piracy.

Departing the Saudi city, Jeddah, Saleh expressed his thanks and deep appreciation to King Abdullah and the Saudi people for the good hospitality given to him during his visit to the Kingdom.

He added that he found a great enthusiasm by the Saudi brothers in front of them King Abdullah, who expressed his keenness on pushing forwards the joint cooperation between the two countries in various fields so as to achieve inspiration and interests of both brotherly peoples and his eagerness to support Yemen and its security, stability and unity.

President confirmed the two countries' viewpoints were identical towards all issues that concern both states and the Arab nation, particularly achieving the Arab conciliation, the developments of the peace process and the risks affecting the Arab national security among them conditions in Somalia, terrorism piracy.

President Saleh concluded his state-

ment saying "We hope this relationship become stronger day after day so as to serve the interests of Yemeni and Saudi peoples".

On a side note, the website reported that Saleh attended on Tuesday the 4th National Conference on Child at the University of Taiz.

Focusing on the Early Childhood: The Present and the Future is the theme of the 4th National Conference on Child, which is held under the auspices of Rehabilitation and Educational Development Center, Office of Social Affairs and Labor, UNICEF and Hayel Saeed Group of Companies on June 2-June 4, 2009 at the University of Taiz.

The Conference theme, the Early Childhood: The Present and the Future, reflects to tackle a wide range of issues on childhood.

It emphasizes the need for absorption the outputs of previous conferences and adoption of kindergarten project at the University of Taiz.

It highlights to release educational legislation to organizing the educational institutions for the early childhood stage and support for Rehabilitation and Educational Development Center with funds allowed to preparing babysitters according to special training programs that improving performance in various aspects.

Will global imbalances return?

By: Barry Eichengreen

Future history books, depending on where they are written, will take one of two approaches to assigning blame for the world's current financial and economic crisis.

One approach will blame lax regulation, accommodating monetary policy, and inadequate savings in the United States. The other, already being pushed by former and current US officials like Alan Greenspan and Ben Bernanke, will blame the immense pool of liquidity generated by high-savings countries in East Asia and the Middle East. All that liquidity, they will argue, had to go somewhere. Its logical destination was the country with the deepest financial markets, the US, where it raised asset prices to unsustainable heights.

Note the one thing on which members

of both camps agree: the global savings imbalance – low savings in the US and high savings in China and other emerging markets – played a key role in the crisis by allowing Americans to live beyond their means. It encouraged financiers desperate to earn a return on abundant funds to put them to more speculative use. If there is a consensus on one issue, it is the impossibility of understanding the bubble and the crash without considering the role of global imbalances.

Preventing future crises similar to this one therefore requires resolving the problem of global imbalances. Here, the early signs are reassuring. American households are saving again. The US trade deficit has declined from \$60 billion a month to just \$26 billion, according to the most recent data. As a matter of simple arithmetic, we know that the rest of the world is running correspondingly smaller surpluses.

But once American households rebuild their retirement accounts, they may return to their profligate ways. Indeed, the Obama administration and the Federal Reserve are doing all they can to pump up US spending.

The only reason the US trade deficit is falling is that the country remains in a severe recession, causing US imports and exports to collapse in parallel. With recovery, both may recover to previous levels, and the 6%-of-GDP US external deficit will be back. In fact, there has been no change in relative prices or depreciation of the US dollar of a magnitude that would augur a permanent shift in trade and spending patterns.

Whether there is a permanent reduction in global imbalances will depend mainly on decisions taken outside the US, specifically in countries like China. One's forecast of those decisions hinges, in turn, on why these other countries came to run such large surpluses in the

first place.

One view is that their surpluses were a corollary of the policies favoring export-led growth that worked so well for so long. China's leaders are understandably reluctant to abandon a tried-and-true model. They can't restructure their economy instantaneously. They can't move workers from painting children's toys in Guangdong to building schools in Western China overnight. They need time to build a social safety net capable of encouraging Chinese households to reduce their precautionary saving. If this view is correct, we can expect to see global imbalances re-emerge once the recession is over and to unwind only slowly thereafter.

The other view is that China contributed to global imbalances not through its merchandise exports, but through its capital exports. What China lacked was not demand for consumption goods, but a supply of high-quality

financial assets. It found these in the US, mainly in the form Treasury and other government-backed securities, in turn pushing other investors into more speculative investments.

Recent events have not enhanced the stature of the US as a supplier of high-quality assets. And China, for its part, will continue to develop its financial markets and its capacity to generate high-quality financial assets internally. But doing so will take time. Meanwhile, the US still has the most liquid financial markets in the world. This interpretation again implies the re-emergence of global imbalances once the recession ends, and their very gradual unwinding thereafter.

One development that could change this forecast is if China comes to view investing in US financial assets as a money-losing proposition. US budget deficits as far as the eye can see might excite fear of losses on US Treasury

bonds. A *de facto* policy of inflating away the debt might stoke such fears further. At that point, China would pull the plug, the dollar would crash, and the Fed would be forced to raise interest rates, plunging the US back into recession.

There are two hopes for avoiding this disastrous outcome. One is relying on Chinese goodwill to stabilize the US and world economies.

The other is for the Obama administration and the Fed to provide details about how they will eliminate the budget deficit and avoid inflation once the recession ends. The second option is clearly preferable. After all, it is always better to control one's own fate.

Barry Eichengreen is Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley.
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Grain market development

By: Dmitry Medvedev
President of the Russian Federation

Since ancient times in Russia we believe that bread is the staff of life. This popular saying has reflected the very significance for mankind of such areas as agriculture and grain production. Food supply is the main resource of life, while the level of food production is the primary measurement of the living standards.

In this connection Russia is seriously concerned about the persistent acute global food crisis. Many factors contributed to its evolution, among them the growth of world population as well as the changing diet patterns, besides development of biofuel production from raw produce, climate change impact, and many other factors. Last spring food prices in the world markets increased 55 percent, while rice prices in Asia almost tripled.

The spike in the prices on staple food products severely hit the poor countries, where the share of the food costs averages between 50 and 90 percent. The level of hunger in the world is not decreasing. Today about 950 million are afflicted by famine. Whereas the point at issue is not just plain malnutrition, in many cases it is outright famine. In the 21st century this should sound especially outrageous, but such are the facts. In a number of countries where due to

climatic conditions food production is underdeveloped the situation remains extremely unstable.

It is understandable that today the focus has shifted to the economic crisis. Yet, food market problems have not dissipated. Moreover they will remain to be urgent during the period of recovery from the crisis. Today global consumer demand for food commodities has decreased across the board. The food basket in the rich countries has been pruned down and is cheaper. In the poor countries hunger is on the rise.

The "hunger-struck billion", i.e. those whose incomes according to international classification are not enough to receive food products at even the minimum necessary level, is already faced with the "golden billion".

Currently, there is a sharp increase in grain demand, because sustainable supplies of, and access to it are at the core of social and economic stability in a number of developing countries. Experts assert that by 2030 global grain consumption is projected to increase by 30 to 40 percent. It means that the international community is not assured against new waves of the food crisis.

In this context, we welcome the idea that hold promise to establish a global food reserves management system. Such proposal has been articulated at the G8 Agricultural Ministers Meeting in Treviso. Its realization is deemed not

only to facilitate grain supplies in the form of humanitarian aid to the countries in need, but also to reduce the risks of the world food market itself.

Yet, it is important to reach a fair balance between the benefits of the export of food surpluses and the potential "dependency syndrome" (when regularly "fed" recipient countries may lose the spur to resolve existing problems by their own means).

Grain production is Russia's traditional industry, thus its development determines the availability of bread products as well as efficiency of livestock production. Grain sales incomes form the main share of the profit of agricultural producers.

Last year favorable weather conditions, high natural fertility of arable lands, and timely government financial assistance to agriculture resulted in a record grain output of recent years that amounted to 108.4 million tonnes. Russia is determined to pursue this policy even amid the economic downturn.

I would also like to point out that the possibilities for expansion of area under crop in the majority of the regions of the world have been exhausted. Meanwhile, Russia is a leader in terms of area and quality of agricultural land. That is why since 1889 the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (Paris) keeps

one cubic meter of Voronezh black soil – a sample of soil structure and fertility – next to the platinum meter bar.

Russia owns 40 percent of overall black soil – soils with the highest natural fertility – which represents a significant competitive advantage. Moreover, in the conditions of the current food crisis, development of 20 million hectares of Russian agricultural land, unused since 1991, could be relaunched.

With at least 14 percent of areas under crop, Russia's share in global grain production is only about 5 percent. In this regard, our prospects as a world exporter are clear. Effective use of Russian biological land potential and the shift to a full-scale production system matching bioclimatic areas could present an attractive solution. However, further studies – that will involve expert and scientific community – are needed.

Russia is aware of its responsibility and is now committed to realize its enormous agricultural potential and bring grain production to such a level as to ensure, together with other major agricultural producers, food security for a substantial part of the world population.

It is quite feasible to achieve this goal that seems to be proven by Russia's re-accession to the "club" of world's leading wheat exporters. Thus, in season of 2008/09, Russia is anticipated to supply about 21 million

tonnes of grains to almost 50 countries. The high-quality soft wheat is most in demand, since both developed and developing countries use it for flour production.

Thus, contributing to the global food security Russian grain substantially ensures food supply in a number of countries. Russia intends to expand its grain supply by entering new South-East Asia markets (with possible arrangements for the Eastern Development Corridor), and diversify our export mix through raising the share of processed grain products.

We are prepared to take additional measures towards increasing production efficiency in agriculture, creating favorable environment for innovations and access of efficient agricultural producers to land and capital.

Naturally, our priority is the wide use of innovations in agriculture. We are ready to support long-term foreign investments in this area. By introducing intensive agriculture, using the technology of grain cultivation and increasing average crop capacity of wheat to 2.4 tonnes per hectare (achieved in 2008), it is possible to produce 112-115 million tonnes of grain per year.

And with input of additional areas under crop – 133-136 million tonnes. And today international organizations face a particularly important task to form a research program on such issues

as development of technologies and providing access for all countries. In particular, the issue of including the supply of equipment and technologies into food aid programs for developing countries to promote domestic agrarian production is on the agenda.

Agricultural production can be effective only if there is an appropriate storage and transportation infrastructure. Therefore, the most important task for the near future is to ensure active support for infrastructure projects.

This includes modernizing and creating new elevator capacities, developing the transportation system of transport networks and transshipment areas in the sea and river ports. The United Grain Company created in our country is called to ensure active State policy in this respect as well. It will work in the grain market like any other operator. At the same time it will fulfill certain State tasks, such as conducting intervention operations, as well as supplies under intergovernmental agreements and some other.

All these issues will be discussed at the World Grain Forum in Saint-Petersburg in the beginning of June. Russia has put forward this initiative. And we are confident that an open dialogue will give an opportunity to start solving many extremely complicated issues in the area of food supply.

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The Incumbent works as the Telephone, Radio and Internet Technician for the Embassy and ICASS subscribers. This position is under the direct supervision of the Information Management Officer and is directly responsible for the maintenance and repair of all telephone and radio equipment. The position is responsible for installing and maintaining and troubleshooting ASDL connections throughout the Mission and all Embassy housing. The incumbent assists the IMO and the senior technician with the maintenance, repair and administration of the entire Mission's E&E radio system.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED

A. **Education:** Completion of high school and vocational-technical education and Technical classes in radio-telephone system is required

B. **Prior Work Experience:** Combined minimum of 8 years of telephone, radio, and Internet experience

C. **Post Entry Training:** Nortel Meridian 61C telephone PBX installation and maintenance courses. Motorola Radio Systems Training. Office 2000/2003, A+ and Network+

D. **Language Proficiency:** Arabic and English (level III) reading, speaking and writing.

E. **Job Knowledge:** Interfaces with the local telephone company, Internet Service Providers (Yemen Net), and the Ministry of Communications. In addition incumbent will deal with embassy sections (GSO, FMO, FMM), and all embassy clients using internet services.


F. **Skills and Abilities:** Computer skills and use of Manual tools is required. Professional Skills: Valid Yemen Drivers License with a proven ability to drive.

Grade/Salary: 40 hours workweek (Basic probationary beginning annual salary (FSN-06-T) of US\$ 7,680. Promotion to the next grade (FSN-07) Full Performance Level of US\$ 9,173 after satisfactory completion of a minimum period of 12 months plus \$1,500 allowances.

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

How to apply: Interested applicants should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. with a letter of application that addresses the qualification requirements of the position as listed above to Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa or via Fax No. 303-182 or through e-mail hrosanaa@state.gov not later than June 22, 2009.

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



Training and Grants Coordinator, Engaging Media in Social Issues in Yemen

Program Background:
The EMCAR program focuses on three main objectives to increase the capacity of Yemeni media and CSOs: (1) enhancing the ability of national and local media to provide accurate reporting on social issues; (2) developing the advocacy and leadership skills of CSOs, with a specific emphasis on engaging the media to disseminate their messages; and (3) promoting national and local media campaigns on social issues to empower CSOs to disseminate their messages.

Location: Sana'a

Position Summary:
CHF International seeks an experienced Training and Grants Coordinator to oversee EMCAR program training and subgrant activities, in coordination with the Program Manager.

Program Responsibilities:

- Coordinate training activities for media professionals with Yemeni trainers and local stakeholders;
- Identify additional trainings, if necessary;
- Participate in grant selection process;
- Provide monitoring and guidance to subgrantee CSOs on an ongoing basis; and
- Maintain records to feed into performance monitoring and evaluation plan.

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree with 4-5 years of experience in grants management and organizing or delivering training;
- Knowledge and experience with NGO development programs, working with international organizations, and grants programs; and
- Knowledge and experience in standard Microsoft Office products; and
- English and Arabic fluency required (spoken and written).

Duration: Length of contract is approximately 5 months in length; the program closes in late November, 2009.

Submission Guidelines:
Applications should be submitted to chfyemen@gmail.com. Applications submitted after 06/15/09 will not be considered. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Application should consist of a one page cover letter and detailed CV. Cover letter should include the applicant's earliest date of availability to begin work with CHF.

Exclusive breastfeeding an effective solution for Yemeni infants with malnutrition

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

With 46 percent of Yemeni children under five underweight, 12 percent suffering from wasting disease, and 53 percent from stunted growth, it is a mystery why Yemeni women do not breastfeed their children for two full years, or at least exclusively for the first six months.

The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months has decreased from 24.5 percent in 1997 to only 12 percent in 2007.

This decrease has alerted both the Yemeni Ministry of Health and concerned organizations like UNICEF.

A 1991-92 survey conducted by the Ministry of Health concluded that about 7 in 10 women know that breastfeeding can be a natural contraceptive in the first six months after a child is born. As a result, even children who do breastfeed may have reduced health benefits because their mothers supplement the breast milk with other, less nutritious, foods. Many Yemeni women consider breastfeeding a contraceptive method, rather than an exclusive form of nutrition for their children.

According to Dr. Najeebah Ba-Hubaish, a specialist in community medicine, about one in five women has used breastfeeding to avoid pregnancy, and 8



percent currently rely on breastfeeding as a contraceptive method.

New mothers often do not consider exclusive breastfeeding important for their children because of high illiteracy rates and the influence of formula advertisement in media.

In January 2002, the Prime Minister of Yemen adopted the Breastfeeding Promotion and Protection Regulations. The regulations apply to infant formula, dairy and other food products for children under two years old, as well as feeding bottles and dummies (pacifiers).

Manufacturers and distributors of these products may not advertise or promote them in any way. They are also prohibited from providing samples of these products or distributing promotional gifts or materials to the public. Moreover, healthcare facilities may not be used for advertising, displaying or distributing the products according to the regulations.

Moreover, the regulations dictate that information or educational materials on infant and young child nutrition or nutrition for pregnant and lactating women may not be issued without the approval of the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

Despite the regulations there has been a 10 percent decrease in exclusive breastfeeding in Yemen, and Yemeni children remain vulnerable to malnutrition and weak stamina.

"Infants are six to 25 times more likely to die of diarrhea, four times more likely to die of pneumonia and half of all Yemeni children are malnourished," said Naseem Ur-Rehman, UNICEF in Yemen's chief communications and information officer, while celebrating World Breastfeeding Week last year. "Exclusive breastfeeding can help this."

According to UNICEF's State of the World's Children report for 2008, the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) was 28 percent, a whole 10 percentage points below the average for developing countries. The MENA region is also lagging behind sub-Saharan Africa, where current rates of exclusive breastfeeding are

between 30 and 39 percent.

Dhekra Annuzaili, UNICEF in Yemen's nutrition program officer, explained that breastfeeding is also economical for Yemeni families, especially since infant formula prices are high. She described the main threats to breastfeeding as 1) poor feeding practices for infants and young children, 2) promotions from formula companies and 3) a lack of political commitment to change the situation.

It's not always easy for a mother to breastfeed. The pressure of family responsibilities, restrictions in the workplace, and social expectations can, and often do, interfere with a mother's preference to exclusively breastfeed her children.

Social misconceptions that herbs or liquid food are healthy for newborns or infants under 1-year-old also affect new mother's decisions to exclusively breastfeed.

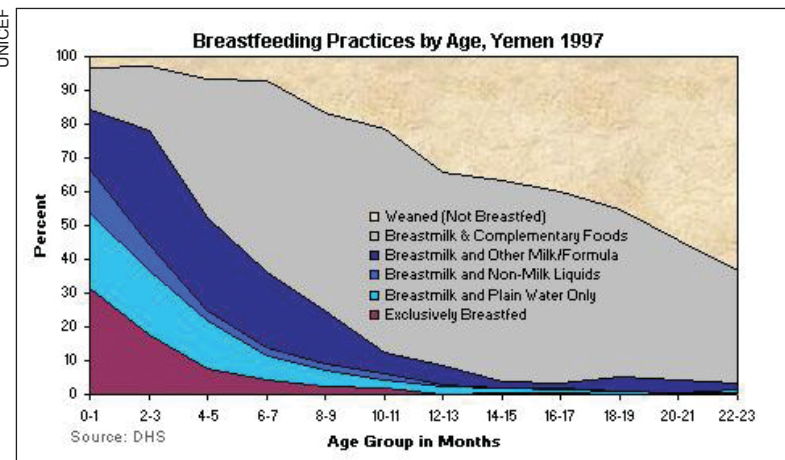
"When I had my first child, my mother told me that if my 3-month-old baby is crying a lot he probably has gas and I should give him chamomile tea with little sugar in a bottle," explained Wahbiya Yahya, a mother of four. "It worked, and I have given it to all my children and don't feel that this has harmed them at all."

The Family Health Survey 2003 says that 16 percent of children under 4 months old, and only 12 percent of children under 6 months old are exclusively breast fed. The rate of regular complementary feeding for infants between 6 and 9 months old is 76 percent.

Some other women, because they work or have to leave their children with others temporary give their children breast milk in a bottle. They find that eventually the children prefer the bottle to feeding directly from their mothers.

"I had to go back to work, so I left breast milk in a bottle for my daughter. Eventually, she started refusing to take milk from me and gradually my milk finished. I have had to give her formula since she was 7 months old," said Hanan Ahmed, a working mother.

Consequently, nationwide awareness on the importance of breastfeeding, espe-



cially exclusively for the first six months, has been a priority for the Ministry of Health and other organizations that care for mothers and children. Breastfeeding has been advocated not only for the sake of children's health, but also for mothers.

Dr. Mohammed Ali, working at the Ministry of Health, says that exclusive breastfeeding reduces deaths from common childhood illnesses such as diarrhea or pneumonia. It also encourages quicker recoveries from illnesses.

Breast milk also has anti-allergic properties, unlike other types of milk. Thus, infants who feed exclusively on human milk are much less susceptible to diseases like infant eczema (an itchy rash on all or part of the body) and allergic rhinitis (inflammation of the nose).

Additionally, breastfed infants are less likely to get rickets, a disease occurring as a result of a calcium shortage in the body because breast milk contains double the vitamin D of cow's milk. Infants who feed on human milk are also less likely to suffer from iron deficiencies because human milk contains 1.5 times the amount of iron of cow's milk.

He added that breastfeeding also has many health advantages for mothers. For example, it helps space children by delaying menstruation, since women who breastfeed exclusively usually do not become pregnant within six months of giving birth. Women who do not breastfeed may get pregnant as soon as a month and a half after delivery. Family planning is essential for a mother's health, as well as for a child's proper growth.

Breastfeeding also reduces the risk of ovarian and breast cancer in mothers.

The 2002 Yemen Regulations for Promoting Breastfeeding includes the

Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding, which is promoted at various government and non-government functions. The rules mandate that mothers in hospitals and health centers are to be advised about the necessity of initiating breastfeeding immediately after delivery, and babies are to be fed nothing but colostrums and breast milk, except in special cases under the supervision of a doctor. Mothers are also to be educated about the advantages of breastfeeding, how to maintain their breast milk supply and the role of breastfeeding in child spacing. The health care system is required to encourage exclusive breastfeeding for children up to six months old, recommend the use of a cup and spoon after that, and ban the use of feeding bottles.

Additionally, Article 15 of the regulations obliges healthcare professionals to advise mothers on the necessity of starting breastfeeding immediately after delivery, and make sure the mothers have the means and the ability to do it properly. Moreover, feeding a new born or infant with anything other than colostrums and breast milk is prohibited in hospitals. Water, any other fluids or milk-substitutes shall not be given to the child from a feeding bottle while the child and mother are in the hospital or health center, except in special cases and under the supervision of a doctor.

The regulations also prohibit giving mothers any medication that reduces breast milk supply, except in an extreme case identified by a doctor. Contraceptives that contain estrogen may not be given to the mother, particularly during the first six months after the child is born, since it might reduce her breast milk supply during the time when the child is totally dependent on it.

Good fats, bad fats, and fats that kill

By: Salma Ismail

Khalid stands at the Suq Al-Milh in the Old City of Sana'a taking in the smells of fried sambousa, falafel, French fries, zalabiya, khameera and khubz al-taawa. The famous snacks are outsold by 09:00 every day. They all taste so good, but is the oil they are all drenched in healthy? Like many Yemenis, he is unaware of the different types of fat and the different effects they have on his body. He gets his package and leaves with an ignorant smile on his face.

Although fat is an essential part of the diet, lots of people eat more than they need or is good for them. Lack of awareness and a high illiteracy in the country are to blame.

We do need fats in our diets as they help with nutrient absorption and nerve transmission, but eat too much and they can contribute to weight gain, heart disease and even certain types of cancer.

Fats are not created equal. Some fats are good for our health while others increase our risk of heart disease. The key is to replace bad fats with good fats in your daily diet.

There are two main types of fat found in food - saturated and unsaturated. Eating a diet that is high in saturated fat, over time can raise the level of cholesterol in your blood.

Worldwide, coronary heart disease killed more than 7.6 million people in 2005. The only cardiac centre in the country is at the Al-Thawra Hospital General Teaching Hospital in Sana'a. Overcrowded and understaffed, it receives no less than 150 patients a day, thus overwhelming resources, according to Dr. Aziz Saleh Al-Zindani, Head of the Cardiac Center.

However, without a Yemeni Heart Association, the country lacks specific information related to the prevalence of cardio-vascular disease.



Although olive oil is considered to be a healthy fat, it should be consumed sparingly. It contains 120 calories per teaspoon.

With the 2009 Yemeni budget plan allocating only 5.7 percent of general expenditure to health services, according to a recent analysis by the Civil Society Organizations Network for Development, understanding fats and choosing food wisely is essential to avoid having to see a doctor altogether.

Is cholesterol bad?

Surprisingly, cholesterol itself isn't bad. In fact, cholesterol is just one of the many substances created and used by our bodies to keep us healthy. Some of the cholesterol we need is produced naturally, and can depend on your family's health history, while some of it comes from the food we eat.

There are two main types of cholesterol to be concerned about: high-density lipoproteins (HDL) and low-density lipoproteins (LDL).

High levels of LDL in the blood are considered to be bad. These lipoproteins leave cholesterol deposits on arterial walls. The cholesterol hardens into a

waxy substance called plaque. Over time, the plaques narrow the opening of the affected vessel leaving blood less space to flow freely.

Those cholesterol plaques could break free from the walls of the arteries and with other substances, lodge in a smaller vessel causing a stroke, heart attack, or pulmonary embolism, which is a blot clot in the lung.

High levels of HDL in the blood are considered to be good. These lipoproteins remove cholesterol from arterial walls before they can form life-threatening plaques. The cholesterol is returned to the liver. The arteries are kept free from anything that might hinder blood flow to the organs of the body.

Within the category of cholesterol-containing foods, there are those that are cholesterol-high foods, while some may contain lesser amounts of cholesterol. Egg yolks as opposed to egg whites contain a very high amount of cholesterol. But of late, research has lead doctors to believe that egg yolks increase the HDL cholesterol, which is good for your heart, and not the LDL cholesterol that is bad for you.

Eating a diet that contains plenty of soluble fiber could also help to reduce the amount of cholesterol in the blood. Good sources of soluble fiber include oats, beans, peas, lentils, chickpeas, fruit and vegetables.

Saturated Fat

Saturated fats raise total blood cholesterol as well as LDL cholesterol, the bad cholesterol. In general, the main sources of saturated fat are from animal products: red meat and whole-milk dairy products, including cheese, sour cream, ice cream and butter. But there are also plant-based sources of saturated fat, principally coconut oil and coconut milk, palm kernel oil, cocoa butter, and palm oil.

Even though they are vegetable oils and have no cholesterol, they are high in saturated fats. And while you probably

don't go to the supermarket and buy these, these plant-based saturated fats crop up in a number of commercially prepared products. Cocoa butter is in chocolate. Coconut oil and palm oils are in anything from non-dairy whipped toppings and coffee creamers, to cookies and cakes.

Unsaturated fat: the good fat

Unsaturated fat helps fight the very diseases that consuming excess fat is said to cause. These unsaturated fats are divided into monounsaturated fats and polyunsaturated fats, and both types are thought to have beneficial effects on cholesterol levels.

Mono-unsaturated fats help lower LDL (bad) cholesterol while also boosting HDL (good) cholesterol. Polyunsaturated fats are also thought to help lower total and bad cholesterol. But mono-unsaturated fats tend to be favored over poly-unsaturated fats because some research suggests that polyunsaturated fats are less stable, and can reduce levels of good cholesterol as well as bad.

But let's not ignore poly-unsaturated fats. These are often a good source of omega-3 fatty acids, found mostly in cold-water fish, nuts, oils and seeds, and also in dark leafy greens, flaxseed oils and some vegetable oils.

One kind of omega-3 fatty acid is an "essential fatty acid," which cannot be manufactured by our bodies, so eating these foods is the only way to get them. Omega-3 fatty acids are thought to lower blood pressure, combat LDL cholesterol, fight inflammation and protect the brain and nervous system.

While unsaturated fats - both monounsaturated and polyunsaturated - are beneficial when consumed in moderation, saturated fat and trans-fat are not. Saturated fat and trans-fat raise the level of LDL or "bad" cholesterol. Therefore, it is advisable to choose foods low in both saturated and trans-fats as part of a healthy diet.

Trans-fat: the man-made fat

When it comes to fat, trans-fat -also called trans-fatty acids- is considered by some doctors to be the worst of all fats because of its blow on your cholesterol levels. Unlike other fats, trans-fat both raises your "bad" LDL cholesterol and lowers your "good" HDL cholesterol. Trans-fats may be mono-unsaturated or poly-unsaturated, but never saturated.

Manufacturers like using trans-fats in their foods because they're easy to use, inexpensive to produce and last a long time. Trans-fats give foods a desirable taste and texture. Many restaurants and fast-food outlets use trans-fats to deep-fry foods because oils with trans-fats can be used many times in commercial fryers.

Trans-fats were invented as scientists began to hydrogenate fat, a process in which liquid vegetable oils are converted into solid fats. This enables them to withstand better the food production process and boast a longer shelf life for the products that contain them, so they stay in the supermarket for months or even years.

As a result of hydrogenation, trans-fatty acids are formed. The latter are found in many processed foods such as many margarines, biscuits, cakes and pies.

They are also found in commercially-fried food such as French fries or chicken from some fast food chains, packaged snacks such as microwaved popcorn, as well as in vegetable shortening and hard-stick margarine.

Unlike other dietary fats, trans-fats are not essential, and they do not promote good health, according to the US Food and Nutrition Board, at the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies.

The consumption of trans-fats increases one's risk of coronary heart disease by raising levels of "bad" LDL cholesterol and lowering levels of "good" HDL cholesterol, according to the US Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and

Research Health.

Authorities worldwide recommend that consumption of trans-fat be reduced to trace amounts. Trans-fats from partially hydrogenated oils are more harmful than naturally occurring oils.

Researchers at Harvard's School of Public Health estimated that trans-fats contribute to 30,000 deaths a year in the US.

Cutting down on "bad fat"

While shopping at your local supermarket, it's easy to check the label for saturated fat. Although these are sometimes disguised under the terms "saturates" or "sat fat," food labels which tell you how much saturated fat is in the food. More than 5g sat fat per 100g is a high level, while 1.5g sat fat per 100g is low. If the amount of sat fat per 100g is in between these figures, then it is a medium level.

You can also spot trans-fats by reading ingredient lists and looking for the ingredients referred to as "partially-hydrogenated oils." In particular, look for "partially hydrogenated" vegetable oil, another term for trans-fat. The word "shortening" also is a clue: Shortening contains some trans-fat.

In saturated fats, trans-fats and cholesterol - such as canola oil, corn oil, olive oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, soybean oil and sunflower oil - but use them sparingly, because they contain 120 calories per tablespoon. Stay away from coconut oil, palm oil, and palm kernel oil. Even though they are vegetable oils and have no cholesterol, they are high in saturated fats.

So the next time you decide to indulge in falafels or sambousas, try to ask the type of oil it was fried in. Steer away from them, if they don't know what type.

Checking your food labels is also a must. However, living healthy isn't only about making healthy food choices, you need to practice moderation, eat a wide variety of foods and get enough physical activity.

INVITATION FOR BID

ADEN REFINERY COMPANY (ARC) INVITES LOCAL CONTRACTORS CLASSIFIED IN GRADE (1) AND FOREIGN CONTRACTING COMPANIES WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY ARE SUITABLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED IN TURN-KEY PROJECTS AS A PRIME CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ADEN REFINERY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

- INTENDING BIDDERS MAY OBTAIN THE TENDER DOCUMENTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE FROM THE PROJECT DEPARTMENT AT (ARC) HEADQUARTER, ADEN, UPON PAYMENT OF NON-REFUNDABLE FEE (500 USD)
- BIDDERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR SEALED OFFERS, ONE ORIGINAL + TWO COPIES, TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS

ADEN REFINERY COMPANY
REFINER MANAGER, CHAIRMAN OF TENDER BOARD
LITTLE ADEN, ADEN
TEL: + 967 2 376258 FAX + 967 2 376600

BIDS MUST REACH THE HEADQUARTER OF (ARC) BEFORE 11:00 HOURS ON 1.9.2009 LATE BIDS WILL BE REJECTED
BIDS WILL BE OPENED IN THE PRESENCE OF BIDDERS REPRESENTATIVES WHO CHOSE TO ATTEND AT 11:00 HOURS ON 1/9/2009
BIDS WILL BE PRELIMINARY QUALIFIED TO COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS TO TENDERERS

- BID SECURITY IN THE SUM OF 2.5% OF THE TENDER VALUE VALLD FOR 90 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF BIDS OPENING OBTAINED FROM A LOCALLY REGISTERED BANK OR IN THE FORM OF A CERTIFIED CHECK.
- DETAILS OF SIMILAR PROJECTS CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS AS A PRIME CONTRACTOR, DETAILS OF THE CLIENTS FOR WHOM THE WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN

THE LOCAL BIDDER SHALL ACCOMPANY BY HIS BID THE FOLLOWING

- CERTIFICATE OF GRADE(1) CONTRACTOR
- VALID TAX CARD
- VALID INSURANCE CARD
- VALID COMMERCIAL REGISTRY CERTIFICATE

FOREIGN BIDDER SHALL ACCOMPANY BY HIS BID THE FOLLOWING:

- A VALID COMPANY REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
- A VALID CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE.

THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER WILL BE OBLIGED TO PAY A CITY SERVICES FEES IN THE SUM OF 1% OF THE BID VALUE A. ANY TAXES, DUTES, LEVELS RELATED TO THE WORKS SHALL BE PAID BY SUCCESSFUL CONTRACTOR TO ACCORDING LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

ARC WILL FACILITATE A SITE VISIT FOR CLIGIBLE BIDDERS UPON THEIR REQUEST, INTENDING BIDDERS MAY OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION FROM THE FOLLOWING CONTACT ADDRESS (SAT-WED 7:00a.m-4.00p.m.)

ADEN REFINERY COMPANY
MANAGER PROJECTS
LITTLE ADEN, ADEN
TEL : + 967 2 376231 FAX + 967 2 376600



مناقصة عامة للمرة الثانية لمشروع تشييد مبنى الإدارة العامة لشركة مصافي عدن

تعلن شركة مصافي عدن لشركات المقاولات المحلية والمقاولين المحليين المصنفين في الدرجة (1) والشركات الأجنبية المتخصصة في المشاريع الإنشائية للدخول في المناقصة العامة لمشروع تشييد مبنى الإدارة العامة لشركة مصافي عدن على أن تتوفر في الجهة المتقدمة للمناقصة المؤهلات والخبرات كعقود رئيسي للمشاريع الإنشائية والأعمال والأنظمة المتخصصة المكتملة لها.

يمكن للراغبين في التقديم للمناقصة الحصول على المجموعة الكاملة لوثائق المناقصة (باللغة الإنجليزية من إدارة المشاريع بشركة مصافي عدن مقابل رسم وقدره (500 دولار) لايرد.

يتم تقديم العطاءات في مظايف محتومة من أصل + نسختين قبل الساعة 11 صباحاً من يوم الثلاثاء الموافق (2009/9/1) على العنوان التالي

شركة مصافي عدن مدير المصافي - رئيس لجنة المناقصات
تلفون +9672376258 فاكس +9672376600

سيتم فتح المظاريف بحضور مندوبي المقاولين والشركات المتقدمة للمناقصة (حسب رغبتهم) وذلك في الساعة 11 صباحاً من يوم الثلاثاء الموافق (2009/9/1) ولن يتم إستلام أي عطاء يصل بعد المهلة المحددة.

لن ينظر في العطاءات المقدمة مالم تكن مستوفية لتعليمات المناقصة وعلى المتقدمين تسليم عطاءاتهم مصحوبة بالوثائق التالية.

تأمين ابتدائي لا يقل عن 2.5% من قيمة العطاء بواسطة ضمانة بنكية سارية المفعول لمدة لا تقل عن 120 يوماً من تاريخ فتح المظاريف أو شيك مقبول الدفع من أحد البنوك المعتمدة
بيانات الخبرة السابقة في تنفيذ المشاريع المماثلة خلال الخمس سنوات الماضية كمقاول رئيسي والجهات المنفذة لها تلك المشاريع.

على الشركات والمقاولين المحليين إرفاق عطاءاتهم بمايلي

شهادة التصنيف في الدرجة الأولى سارية المفعول

البطاقة الضريبية (سارية المفعول) البطاقة التأمينية (سارية المفعول)

شهادة مزاوله المهنة (سارية المفعول)

على الشركات الأجنبية إرفاق عطاءاتهم بمايلي

شهادة تأمين (سارية المفعول)

شهادة السجل التجاري (سارية المفعول)

يلتزم صاحب العطاء الفائز بالمناقصة بدفع 1% من قيمة العطاء كرسوم تحسين المحافظة، كما يلتزم بسداد أية ضرائب أو رسوم مرتبطة بتنفيذ المشروع وبحسب القوانين النافذة في الجمهورية اليمنية.

للاستفسار أو التنسيق لزيارة الموقع أثناء إعداد العطاءات للاتصال بالعنوان التالي: (السبت إلى الإربعاء من الساعة صباحاً 7 إلى 4 عصرًا)

شركة مصافي عدن - مدير إدارة المشاريع
تلفون +9672376231 فاكس +9672376600

إعلان عن فتح باب الترشيح لجوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب الدورة الرابعة عشرة لعام 2010م



- قرر مجلس أمناء جائزة المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب فتح باب الترشيح للجائزة للعام 2010م، الدورة الرابعة عشرة لكافة الأساتذة والخبراء والباحثين والأدباء والمتخصصين في مجالات العلوم الطبيعية والاساسية والتطبيقية والتكنولوجية والتنمية والإبداعية، وذلك تجسيدا لنهج المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم وأمانيه في رفعة مجتمعه وتطويره وتخليد آثاره الخيرة في كافة مناحي الحياة، وقد قررت مؤسسة السيد للعلوم والثقافة ومجلس أمناء الجائزة أن تكون موضوعات الجائزة لهذا العام في المجالات والمحاور الثمانية التالية:
- 1- جائزة العلوم الطبيعية،
 - 2- جائزة العلوم البيئية والزراعية،
 - 3- جائزة العلوم الاقتصادية،
 - 4- جائزة العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية،
 - 5- جائزة العلوم الطبية كعلاج بديل للمضادات الحيوية،
 - 6- جائزة الطب البديل في اليمن،
 - 7- أثر المبيدات الكيميائية على البيئة والمنتجات الزراعية،
 - 8- الأسمدة الكيميائية والعضوية وتأثيرها على النباتات،
 - 9- جائزة العلوم الاقتصادية والدراسات على اقتصاديات البلدان العربية،
 - 10- الأزمة المالية العالمية وأثرها على الاقتصاد اليمني،
 - 11- جائزة العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية،

- 1- دور التنشئة الاجتماعية في تربية الشباب العربي،
- 2- احتياجات الفتاة في المرحلة الجامعية،
- 3- جائزة العلوم الإسلامية،
- 4- العزوف عن الثقافة الجادة لماذا؟ رؤية إسلامية،
- 5- التسامح كفكرة حضارية،
- 6- جائزة الإبداع الأدبي،
- 7- صلة الأدب الشعبي بالأدب الفصيح،
- 8- جائزة الهندسة والتكنولوجيا،
- 9- تطوير وتحديث المحطات الكهربائية وزيادة الطاقة،
- 10- التوجه نحو استخدام الطاقة البديلة في إنتاج الطاقة الكهربائية،
- 11- جائزة الآثار والعمارة،
- 12- الحفاظ على المعالم التاريخية والمواقع الأثرية،
- 13- توثيق المنشآت والمباني التاريخية الإسلامية،
- 14- ضمن الشروط التالية:
- 15- المسابقة مفتوحة لكافة الأساتذة والباحثين والمتخصصين والأدباء الذين قاموا بعمل بحثي علمي متميز أو ذي قيمة اجتماعية، وإبداع أدبي خلاق،
- 16- أن يكون المتقدم لنيل الجائزة يمينياً أو عربياً،
- 17- أن لا يكون المتقدم قد نال جائزة عن الإنتاج المقدم من أي جهة أخرى وتندرج ضمن هذا رسائل الدبلوم العالي والماجستير والدكتوراه،
- 18- أن تراعى الأعراف الأكاديمية والعلمية في الأعمال البحثية والإبداعية المقدمة للتنافس، مع إعطاء أهمية خاصة للبتود التالية:-
- 19- الإضافة إلى المعرفة إضافة جديدة،
- 20- الأصالة والمنهج وأسلوب العرض،
- 21- المصادر التوثيقية والمرجعية وحدائتها وعلاقتها بموضوع العمل،
- 22- اللغة ودقتها،
- 23- مدى إسهام العمل على الواقع اليمني والعربي،
- 24- تقبل المؤسسة طلبات المتقدمين وترشيحات الجامعات والهيئات العلمية والإبداعية القائمة بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية والإبداعية،
- 25- يجوز للفائزين بإحدى جوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب في السابق التقدم للمسابقة في التخصص نفسه أوفي تخصص آخر مرة أخرى، وكذا الذين لم يحالفهم الحظ فيسمح لهم بدخول المسابقة بشرط أن يقدموا نتائجاً جديدة غير الإنتاج السابق إضافة إلى توافر الشروط الأخرى،
- 26- تتضمن مسوغات الترشيح:
- 27- السجل العلمي أو الإبداعي للمرشح،
- 28- نبذة مختصرة عن حياته وإنتاجه ومبررات ترشيحه لنيل الجائزة،

- 29- أربع نسخ من كافة الوثائق والمعلومات الأخرى المذكورة في النموذج المتوفر لدى الأمانة العامة للجائزة، والذي من الضروري التقيد بتعليمات ملته لتسهيل عمل المحكمين،
- 30- أربع نسخ من البحث أو الإنتاج المقدم لنيل الجائزة على أن تكون ثلاث نسخ غير مدون عليها اسم المرشح مع إرفاق أربع نسخ للمخص البحث،
- 31- أن يكون الإنتاج المقدم للتنافس مطبوعاً طباعة دقيقة مع إرفاق قرص مرن CD،
- 32- لا يعاد الإنتاج المقدم إلى مرسله سواء فاز المرشح أو لم يفز،
- 33- لا تقبل الاعتراضات على قرارات المؤسسة بشأن منح الجائزة،
- 34- تقبل الترشيحات لغاية 23 نوفمبر 2010م كحد أقصى،
- 35- التحكيم:
- 36- يتم عرض الإنتاج المقدم للجائزة على لجان تحكيم من ذوي الاختصاص من الباحثين بدرجة أستاذ أو من المشهود لهم بالكفاءة والخبرة الطويلة في مجالهم العلمي والأدبي وموضوعيتهم في التقييم والتحكيم وذلك بواقع ثلاثة أعضاء لكل مجال من مجالات منح الجائزة، وتعتبر قرارات اللجان نهائية بعد اعتمادها من مجلس الأمناء.

الجوائز:
تخصص المؤسسة في كل مجال من المجالات المذكورة جائزة مالية بقيمة (3,000,000 ريال) ثلاثمائة ملايين ريال يعني، كما تقدم مع الجائزة النقدية شهادة ودرع الجائزة للفائزين في حفل يرعاه رئيس مجلس الأمناء ونائبه، ويتم الإعلان عنه في وسائل الإعلام المختلفة، كما تستضيف المؤسسة الفائزين عند حضورهم حفل توزيع الجوائز وتحمل تكاليف السفر والإقامة.

المراسلات:
ترسل الترشيحات على العنوان الإلكتروني:-
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مجلس أمناء جائزة المرحوم
الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب
عناية: مدير عام المؤسسة - أمين عام الجائزة
تعز - الجمهورية اليمنية
ص.ب. 0967 - تليفون: 217376 - فاكس: 217376 - 967
البريد الإلكتروني:
E.Mall:alsaeedlib@y.net.ye

موضوعات التنافس على الجائزة، الدورة الثالثة عشرة، لعام 2009م

- ❖ جائزة العلوم الطبيعية:
- ❖ جائزة العلوم البيئية والزراعية:
- ❖ جائزة العلوم الاقتصادية:
- ❖ جائزة العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية:
- ❖ جائزة العلوم الإسلامية:
- ❖ جائزة الإبداع الأدبي:
- ❖ جائزة الهندسة والتكنولوجيا:
- ❖ جائزة الآثار والعمارة:
- ❖ ملحوظة:
- 1- تنطبق كافة الشروط العامة للجائزة والمعتمدة في كل الدورات على هذه الدورة.
- 2- يعتبر تاريخ 23 نوفمبر 2009م الموعد الأقصى لقبول الترشيحات.
- 3- قيمة الجائزة ثلاثة مليون ريال يعني (الثلاثة عشرة).



Will global imbalances return?

by Barry Eichengreen

Future history books, depending on where they are written, will take one of two approaches to assigning blame for the world's current financial and economic crisis.

One approach will blame lax regulation, accommodating monetary policy, and inadequate savings in the United States. The other, already being pushed by former and current US officials like Alan Greenspan and Ben Bernanke, will blame the immense pool of liquidity generated by high-savings countries in East Asia and the Middle East. All that liquidity, they will argue, had to go somewhere. Its logical destination was the country with the deepest financial markets, the US, where it raised asset prices to unsustainable heights.

Note the one thing on which members of both camps agree: the global savings imbalance – low savings in the US and high savings in China and other emerging markets – played a key role in the crisis by allowing Americans to live beyond their means. It encouraged financiers desperate to earn a return on abundant funds to put them to more speculative use. If there is a consensus on one issue, it is the impossibility of understanding the bubble and the crash without considering the role of global imbalances.

Preventing future crises similar to this one therefore requires resolving the problem of global imbalances. Here, the early signs are reassuring. American households are saving again. The US trade deficit has declined from \$60 billion a month to just \$26 billion, according to the most recent data. As a matter of simple arithmetic, we know that the rest of the world is running

correspondingly smaller surpluses.

But once American households rebuild their retirement accounts, they may return to their profligate ways. Indeed, the Obama administration and the Federal Reserve are doing all they can to pump up US spending. The only reason the US trade deficit is falling is that the country remains in a severe recession, causing US imports and exports to collapse in parallel.

With recovery, both may recover to previous levels, and the 6%-of-GDP US external deficit will be back. In fact, there has been no change in relative prices or depreciation of the US dollar of a magnitude that would augur a permanent shift in trade and spending patterns.

Whether there is a permanent reduction in global imbalances will depend mainly on decisions taken outside the US, specifically in countries like China. One's forecast of those decisions hinges, in turn, on why

these other countries came to run such large surpluses in the first place.

One view is that their surpluses were a corollary of the policies favoring export-led growth that worked so well for so long. China's leaders are understandably reluctant to abandon a tried-and-true model. They can't restructure their economy instantaneously. They can't move workers from painting children's toys in Guangdong to building schools in Western China overnight. They need time to build a social safety net capable of encouraging Chinese households to reduce their precautionary saving. If this view is correct, we can expect to see global imbalances re-emerge once the recession is over and to unwind only slowly thereafter.

The other view is that China contributed to global imbalances not through its merchandise exports, but through its capital exports. What China lacked was not demand for

consumption goods, but a supply of high-quality financial assets. It found these in the US, mainly in the form Treasury and other government-backed securities, in turn pushing other investors into more speculative investments.

Recent events have not enhanced the stature of the US as a supplier of high-quality assets. And China, for its part, will continue to develop its financial markets and its capacity to generate high-quality financial assets internally. But doing so will take time. Meanwhile, the US still has the most liquid financial markets in the world. This interpretation again implies the re-emergence of global imbalances once the recession ends, and their very gradual unwinding thereafter.

One development that could change this forecast is if China comes to view investing in US financial assets as a money-losing proposition. US budget deficits as far as the eye can see might

excite fear of losses on US Treasury bonds. A de facto policy of inflating away the debt might stoke such fears further. At that point, China would pull the plug, the dollar would crash, and the Fed would be forced to raise interest rates, plunging the US back into recession.

There are two hopes for avoiding this disastrous outcome. One is relying on Chinese goodwill to stabilize the US and world economies. The other is for the Obama administration and the Fed to provide details about how they will eliminate the budget deficit and avoid inflation once the recession ends. The second option is clearly preferable. After all, it is always better to control one's own fate.

Barry Eichengreen is Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley.
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Taking the Silk Road to avoid recession

Dr. Terry Lacey

Indonesia is exploring new paths and has taken the Silk Road to help avoid recession, quickly expanding economic relationships with non-traditional trading partners like Azerbaijan and looking for new deals with the Central Asian Republics on oil and gas, commodities, relatively low cost manufactures from Indonesia and tourism.

Whilst Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and now South Korea have hit recession and downturn following the October 2008 Western banking and financial collapse, Indonesia maintained growth at 6.1 percent in 2008 and at 4.5 percent in 2009.

The total value of Azerbaijan-

Indonesian bilateral trade expanded from only \$2.25 millions in 2007, to \$396 millions in 2007 to \$1.4 billion in 2008.

There are three main reasons why Indonesia has avoided recession and is now a key global economy with growth, size and confidence.

First the size of the 235 million strong Indonesian internal market with an estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in terms of purchasing power of \$908 billions in 2008, whilst 70 percent of GDP growth reflects internal consumer demand.

Andry Asmoro of Bahana Securities reported recently (Jakarta Post 22.05.09) that the Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) rose to 102.5 in April, its highest level since 2005. So although exports and imports dropped 19 percent and 24 percent

respectively, consumer demand has remained high and people are buying more local goods.

Martin Jenkins, analyst at Danareksa Research Institute said Thursday May 28th (Jakarta Post) that the Jakarta Composite (Stock Exchange) Index rose 40 percent this year, the Business Sentiment Index (BSI) hit 117.4 and the Business Confidence in Government Index (BGGI) increased from 76.4 in May 2008 to 130.8 now.

Second the government has pursued a policy of trade and investment diversification, reflecting increased South-South co-operation partly via ASEAN and increasing economic links between member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

So increased trade with Azerbaijan fits in with this medium term policy

framework which has been accentuated by the October 2008 Western economic collapse and global economic downturn, but the diplomatic and commercial push into non-traditional markets, both for imports and exports, was already under way.

Thirdly the Indonesian economy has been saved from the full ravages of a global crisis by somewhat selectively welcoming the benefits of free trade and globalization whilst holding onto a strongly state-backed and state-run economy, with 200 State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) with assets of \$170.5 billions representing up to 40 percent of nominal GDP, backed by an annual state budget rapidly approaching \$100 billions per year. This is neither a classic capitalist globalized economy nor an old-fashioned state-centralized economy,

but a pragmatic compromise between the two.

For Azerbaijan and all the new Central Asian Republics the Indonesian economic model offers an understandable parallel to their own transition from a state centralized economy to a market economy.

Azerbaijan with a population of 8 million and GDP by purchasing power of \$74 billion is therefore a natural trading and economic partner for Indonesia.

Ibrahim A Hajiyeve, the Azerbaijan Ambassador to Indonesia interviewed recently by Veeramalla Anjaiah of the Jakarta Post (28.05.09) explained the bulk of bilateral trade reflected Azerbaijan exports of oil to Indonesia, which is now a net importer.

Indonesian exports to Azerbaijan are based on crude palm oil (CPO) and

aluminium fluorides, but there is good potential to expand CPO exports, possibly to sell lower cost garments and shoes to Azerbaijan and to promote tourism to Indonesia, plus maybe a market for Indonesian skilled labor in Azerbaijan.

Indonesia has been dynamic in striking up new energy deals with Iran and Azerbaijan as well as investing in oil and gas development in Libya.

This is the right time for Indonesia to explore new directions and to travel the silk road to look for new investment and trading opportunities in partnership with Azerbaijan and the other Central Asian Republics.

Terry Lacey is a development economist who writes from Jakarta on modernization in the Muslim world, investment and trade relations with the EU and Islamic banking.

ALGERIA: Amend media law, end imprisonment of journalists

In response to President Bouteflika's call for improving media standards in the country, activists, politicians and government officials are asking the government to abolish Article 144-bis - which allows for journalists to be jailed - and impose fines instead.

By MEHDI IDAR

Bouteflika's speech calling for a more open media, was met with groups demanding an end to the imprisonment law for journalists.

ALGIERS, May 19, 2009 (MENAS-SAT) - In Abdul Aziz Bouteflika's last speech, which coincided with World Press Day on May 3, the Algerian President stressed the importance of passing new laws that will improve media standards in the country.

In response, a number of political parties, governmental officials and activists took the opportunity to demand the abolition of Article 144-bis - a clause that allows for the imprisonment of journalists.

The president's speech praised the Algerian media talents abroad and their ability to prove themselves in some of the biggest Arab and foreign media institutions. He also stated that media workers should continue to report on the social problems in the country, pointing out the favoritism, bureaucracy and corruption that takes place, and the role the local media plays in covering these issues.

Yet, media workers and rights-groups say they are still not protected under the law.

"It's time to protect journalists"

The ongoing discussion to change the law was reopened when Farouq Qostantini, head of the Consulting Committee to Protect Human Rights, asked that the government replace the



Bouteflika's speech calling for a more open media, was met with groups demanding an end to the imprisonment law for journalists.

imprisonment clause with fines.

"The aim is to encourage journalists to speak freely and participate in fighting corruption and bribes," he said.

Secretary-General of the Labor Party, Louisa Hannoun, voiced similar demands at a press conference at the International Press Center in Algiers, saying that it is time to pass a law protecting journalists in Algeria.

She demanded the abolition of Article 144-bis, which provides for jail sentences of two to 12 months and fines ranging from 50,000 to 250,000 dinars (about 1000 to 5000 US dollars) for any "attack on the state president in terms containing insult or defamation, whether in writing, drawing or speech, irrespective of the medium used: sound, image, electronic or computer, or any other."

The prosecutor can also institute proceedings directly, without first filing a complaint. In cases of a second offence, jail sentences and fines are doubled. All these sanctions are also applicable to offences against "parliament or one of its two chambers, the ANP [the army], any public institution

or any other constituent body."

The law, Hannoun said, incriminates the journalist, and along with the foreign financial support that is given to the local press, the media has become "deprived of the minimum level of freedom and independence."

Algerian press still awaits freedom

Head of the Parliament, Abdul Aziz Ziyadi, also called for greater subjectivity in the media.

He said that the media should "work on spreading peace, compassion and cooperation, and fight all the problems threatening Algerian society."

"The council celebrates this occasion (World Press Day) with you. Media institutions come from the people and can only work properly by building bridges of communication."

"Celebrating the Algerian media reminds us of the journalists who were killed by the crimes during the '90s crisis. The dreams of your fellow journalists were big, and their love for Algeria was even bigger. They left us, but their memory and the roles that they played never will."

In response to the demands, Communication Minister Ezzedine Mayhoubi said that the government will review the articles concerning the media according to the electoral program of Bouteflika.

"After 20 years of having a diverse media in Algeria, we are being asked to change the law."

In 1990, after President Benjedid reaffirmed a commitment to free expression, the Information Code, was enacted ending the government's monopoly over the print media by permitting the publication of private newspapers and periodicals for the first time since 1964. The Algerian media witnessed a boom of hundreds of daily, weekly and periodical newspapers, however many have disappeared for different political and financial reasons.

Though many people point to Algeria as a leader in journalism in the region for the the past 19 years, change is still in the hands of the political leaders, who will ultimately make the decision of whether or not to drop Article 144-bis.

بِقَلُوبِ مُؤْمِنَةٍ بِقَضَاءِ اللَّهِ وَقَدْرِهِ نَتَقَدَّمُ بِأَحْرَارِ الْعَزَائِي وَأَصْدُقِ الْمَوَاسَاةِ الْقَلْبِيَّةِ إِلَى

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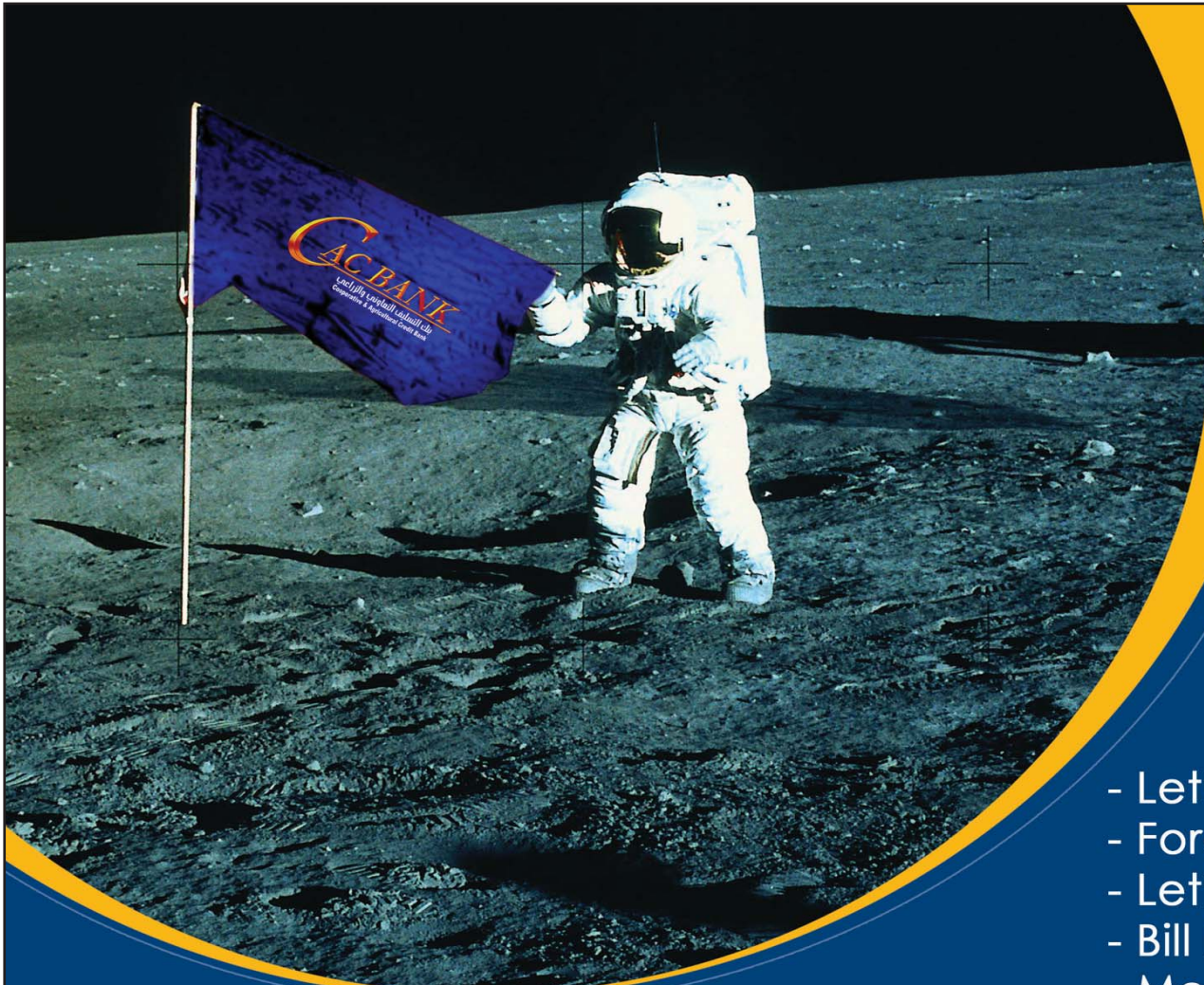
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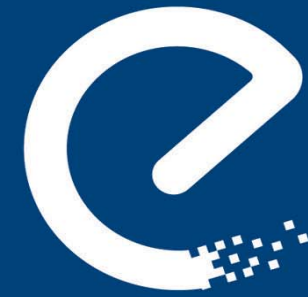
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We are with you where you go

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Don't Worry

Yemen helps heal Gaza war wounds

By: Salma Ismail

"Hello, hello can you hear me?" The cell phone was placed on the microphone so that the audience could hear the telephone call from Nasr Hospital in Gaza, Palestine. Speaking was Dr. Midhat Abbas, head of the International Cooperation Department at the Palestinian National Authority's Ministry of Health: "We are extremely grateful for the much-needed assistance that was made possible by the generous donations from Yemen."

Addressing the audience at Takaful's annual charity dinner, he expressed his gratitude the Yemenis and expatriates in Yemen that made it all possible. Among the attendees were Dr. Azza Ghanim, wife of Yemeni Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sheikha Taghiya Al-Ahmar, chairman on the board of Takaful, and a number of spouses to heads of foreign missions in Sana'a. The event celebrated the success of Takaful's first endeavor to assist the children of Gaza and their crippled healthcare system and the launch of the second.

Drawing smiles on children's faces

In August 2008, Takaful, the Yemeni Association for the Care of the Palestinian Child, launched a fundraising drive to assist children in Gaza by providing much needed medical equipment to pediatric hospitals in Gaza. Donations amounting to almost USD 90,000 were collected for that project, which was successfully completed and executed through the Palestinian Ministry of Health.

Following that success, Takaful was encouraged to launch its second more ambitious project, which aims to equip the intensive care unit and triage center at Nasser Center in Gaza with medical supplies and equipment at a total cost of USD 180,000.

Following Takaful's fundraising drive and the Palestinian women's dedication, the pediatric unit at the Nasr Hospital was equipped two months ago with everything from emergency trolleys and pediatric patient beds to ECG machines and monitors.

The children in Gaza are currently deprived not only of basic human rights but also fundamental child's rights, to which the signatories of the Convention of the Right of the Child are duty bound. These include the right of children to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence and injury, and the right to education, development and access to healthcare services.

Helping Takaful help Gaza's children

To donate or provide support for Takaful's second endeavor to assist children in the impoverished Gaza Strip please contact to association on:
Email: takaful2008@yahoo.com
Tel: +967-1257569
Alternatively you can make your donations through Saba Islamic Bank Acc no. 153388

Children bear the brunt of war

The population of Gaza is about 1.5 million, of which 56 per cent - approximately 793,520 - are children, according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

With bullets in their brain and shrapnel in their spines, many of the children of Gaza paid with their lives the price of war with Israel. Israel's recent 23-day offensive in the Gaza Strip killed 1,417



Takaful's fund-raising drive targeted generous Yemenis and all proceeds went towards equipping the pediatric unit at the Nasr Hospital.

people, including 926 civilians, 255 police officers and 236 fighters, according to the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, a Palestinian rights group earlier the month. Over 300 children were killed, according to the report.

UNRWA: 60 years of caring
The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is a relief and human development agency, providing education, healthcare, social services and emergency aid to nearly 5 million refugees, almost two million of them live in Gaza and the West Bank. The others are spread over Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. UNRWA is by far the largest UN operation in the Middle East, with over 29,000 staff, almost all of them refugees themselves, working directly to benefit their communities - as teachers, doctors, nurses or social workers.

Fighting has also taken a particularly heavy toll on children's psychological wellbeing. A recent United Nations study reaffirmed that mental health, including anxiety and stress, is the main health concern in Gaza.

A number of non-governmental organizations and local agencies working in Gaza Strip are aiming to rebuild the ruins that followed Israel's offensive in Gaza. UNICEF is stepping up psycho-social support to children and young people, providing mine-risk education in schools and communities, supporting remedial education, and organizing vaccination campaigns following the conflict.

To improve maternal, newborn and child health, UNICEF is also focusing on improving the skills of health care providers and caregivers - particularly in relation to managing severe malnutrition, breastfeeding and early detection of childhood illnesses.

In the last two years, unemployment in Gaza reached 65 per cent and poverty exceeded 80 per cent, according to the Gaza Social Affairs Ministry. Palestinian officials said they expect unemployment to rise in the next couple of months if job opportunities were not created.

The increasing poverty led to a growing number of Palestinian children who roam the streets of Gaza looking for small ways to help support their families. Already more than 85 per cent of Gazan families depend on aid from United Nations Work and Relief Agency (UNRWA).

Healing wounds



Up to 200 UN schools were damaged during the conflict, including some of those being used to house tens of thousands of Palestinians displaced from their homes.

In the absence of foreign reporters, it was left to local journalists and human rights workers to risk their lives so that they could communicate the tragedies of their own people to the outside world during the 23-day war that ended with two separate unilateral ceasefires by Israel and Hamas, the democratically elected government which has ruled the Gaza Strip since June 2007.

Israel's most recent offensive which started on December 27, 2008 and lasted until January 18, 2009 destroyed nearly 4,000 homes and damaged 40,000 buildings and now in Gaza, having windows is a rare commodity. Bombs falling near-by and low-flying missiles have blown out the glass in most of them.

During that time, Yemen tried to help ease the suffering of the victims in Gaza and provide them with moral support. In Yemen, the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information declared that all calls from Yemen to Palestinian territories would be free of tariff or any charge. This was in support of, "Palestinian brothers subjected to the Israeli offensive in Gaza."

During the offensive, Israel bombed UN buildings, including UN-run schools that were being used as shelters,



A young girl stands amidst the ruins of her former school attempting to salvage what she can. Increasing poverty led to a growing number of Palestinian children who roam the streets of Gaza looking for small ways to help support their families.

and several warehouses storing aid supplies. Even the UNRWA headquarters was not spared.

An UNRWA report on the health of Palestinian refugees says the most recent conflict, with its burden of human suffering and loss of lives, has only worsened the chronic difficulty of assisting people in the Gaza. Improving the health of Palestinian refugees will require more than the mitigation of the effects of the latest war.

UNRWA Director of the Health Program, Dr. Guido Sabatinelli, said that the agency's is expected to suffer a one quarter deficit which will affect its programs for Palestinian refugees.

Israel creates a welfare society

Israeli blockades in Gaza have created a welfare society, the top United Nations humanitarian official in the occupied Palestinian territory Maxwell Gaylard said on this May 28.

Many years ago, Gaza was once a "thriving, entrepreneurial" society, he said. "Now, it's close to a welfare society." Nearly 80 percent of the 1.5 million Palestinians living in Gaza are forced to rely on assistance in some capacity, most of it from the UNRWA, said Gaylard.

"No significant economic progress will be made until the blockade is lifted," he said. "The imposition is a collective punishment of 1.5 million people."

ed," he said. "The imposition is a collective punishment of 1.5 million people."

Isolation hampers reconstruction

According to a report released this May 27 by UNRWA, the Israeli blockade on the Gaza Strip, which began in late 2000, is the root cause of unprecedented poverty in Gaza. Reconstruction of the territory cannot begin because the blockade prevents the import of necessary building materials.

"No cement is allowed in yet, no steel rods, no building material, nothing that you really need to build a house," said Gaylard, who is also deputy special coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process.

The UN has received some USD 100 million in funding from member states for reconstruction projects, which are ready to begin "as soon as restrictions are lifted on the passage of the appropriate materials into Gaza," said Gaylard.

Both the US and the UN have urged Israel to lift the blockade and ease restrictions on movement but so far, Israel has refused.

The Israeli blockade was established to protect the 400,000 Israelis living in roughly 149 settlements, he added, say-

Takaful Foundation
The Yemeni foundation for the care and sponsorship of the Yemeni child was established in 2008. It aims to secure the humanitarian needs of Palestinian children and to enhance their lives. It does this through a series of symposiums, workshops, bazaars and lectures that highlight the plight of the Palestinian child while establishing a bridge of fraternity between Palestinian and Yemeni children. It assists both Palestinian children in Yemen and in Palestine.

ing all the United Nations could do was wait until restrictions were eased.

"The root cause of the crisis remains the system of mobility restrictions in the West Bank, the almost total siege of Gaza, and the isolation of the two territories from each other and the outside world by the Government of Israel," the report says.

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Aziz Nesin

A black-comedy defiant Turkish satirist

By: Eyad N. Al-Samman •
alsammanworld@yahoo.ca

Nesin, Aziz, was a Turkish humorist, satirist, journalist, short-story writer, playwright, political analyst and philanthropist. His real name is Muhammad Nusret Nesin and he was forced to use "Aziz Nesin" as a pen name to protect himself against pursuits of the Turkish political security. He was born on December 20, 1919 in Heybeliada, an island close to Istanbul in the Sea of Marmara. In 1925, he registered in Istanbul Seventh Primary School and continued his study to be graduated in 1935 from the Military College of Kuleli and entered the Military Academy in the same year. In 1942, Nesin was assigned to the command of the logistic division in Erzurum, city in eastern Turkey, capital of Erzurum Province. In 1944, Nesin was demobilized from the army for allegations of misusing his authority and sentenced to three-month imprisonment and accordingly he returned to Istanbul and settled down there. In 1945, Nesin started working as a journalist and in a short time he became the satiric writer of "Tan" newspaper. Nesin published the seminal weekly satirical newspaper in 1946 "Marko Pa_a" in which he satirized life and exposed political oppression through satire. In 1947, Nesin was forced to go to Bursa, city in northwestern Turkey, and maintained under police custody. During the 1950s, he tried many jobs like grocer, salesman and accountant but he was a failure at all of them. Concurrently, Nesin wrote for different magazines and newspapers under more than a hundred pseudonyms to evade censorship. As a result of his satiric writings, Nesin had been imprisoned five and a half years in 1949. Six months of those were caused by King Farouk of Egypt and the Iranian Shah who claimed that Nesin insulted them in his articles.

In 1952, he opened a bookshop in Istanbul in which he distributed newspapers in Levent district. In the next year he opened a photograph studio in the district of Beyo_lu after he was not able to provide for the needs of his family with the bookshop anymore. In 1955, Nesin worked as a critic for the "Yeni Gazete" (New Gazette) newspaper and also worked for the "Tanin" newspaper in 1961. Among other positions, he was the official president of the association of the Turkish writers (1977) and the copresident of the Follow-Up Committee for Democratic Freedom in 1989.

Nesin authored more than 100 books in different literary aspects

including short stories, novels, plays and also political and children's books. His works have been translated into 23 languages and his plays have been performed in seven countries. He began writing stories during his military services under his father's name, Aziz Nesin. His stories narrate in humorous language the strange habits

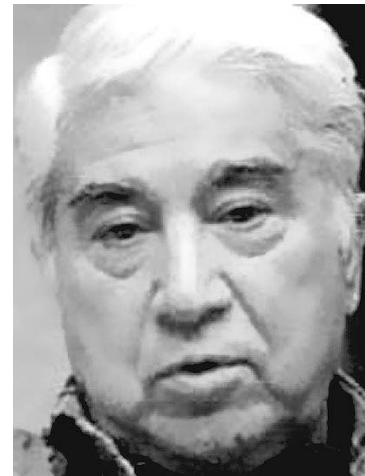
and beliefs in Turkish society, the problems characterizing daily life in bureaucratic societies and the accidents and misfortunes in one's life. Also, his writings exposed intolerance, absurdity, cruelty, and stupidity in all situations of human life and among all types of people. In the late 1945 and published his first booklet entitled "To Create a Party, To Lock out a Party."

In his short story collection entitled "Sosyalizm Geliyor Savulun" (Out of the Way! Socialism's Coming!, 1965) Nesin turns his satirical wit on shifting ideologies, bureaucracy and the question of who's really insane: the ones locked up or the ones outside. Among his other short stories: "Geriyeye Kalan" (The Thing Left Behind, 1948), "How Can a Government be Overthrown" (1961), "Büyük Grev" (General Strike, 1978), "Hayvan Deyip Geçme" (Don't Insult the Animals, 1980) and "Gülmece Öyküleri" (Humorous Short Stories) which was published posthumously in 2001.

Nesin's novel entitled "Tek Yol" (The Only Way, 1978) tackles the fact that some people believe swindle is the only way for living. The novel also explains that the society's defect exists in the people's morals and dogmas. Among his other novels are "Kadın Olan Erkek" (The Man Who Became a Woman, 1955) and "Surname" (Surname, 1976). "The Dance of the Eagle and the Fish" is Nesin's children book which tells a love story between of a powerful eagle and king of the seas and a dancing fish and queen of the seas. Among his other literary books are "Toros Canavarı" (The Monster of Toros, 1957), "Poliste" (At the Police Station, 1967), "Turkish Humor in the Period of the Republic" (1973), "Aziz Dededen Masallar" (Fairy-tales from Grandfather Aziz, 1978), "Aziz Nesin, the Nasreddin Hoca of Our Age" (1984), "Soru_turmada" (Under Questioning, 1986) and "Don't You Have Donkeys in Your Country" (1995).

Among prestigious awards Nesin received are the Golden Palm Tree of Humor in Bordighera, Italy (1956), the Golden Hedgehog of Humor, Bulgaria (1966), the Golden Crocodile of Humor, Moscow (1969), the Golden Lotus Award (1974) and the Golden Tolstoy Medal Awarded by the Committee of the Young Soviet in 1989. In 1972, he founded "Nesin Vakfi" (The Nesin Foundation) for orphans and transferred all of his copyrights and most of his royalties to it. The foundation provides education and shelter for four poor children each year until they complete high school or acquire a profession.

Aziz Nesin died on July 6, 1995 due to a heart attack after a book signing event in Çe_me_ _zmir. His body was buried in an unknown location in his foundation's land according to his will. Nesin apparently contributed to the enlightenment, the modernization and the democratization of the Turkish society. He said once in an interview: "As long as there are still poverty and class struggle, I will keep my satirical and humorous writings."



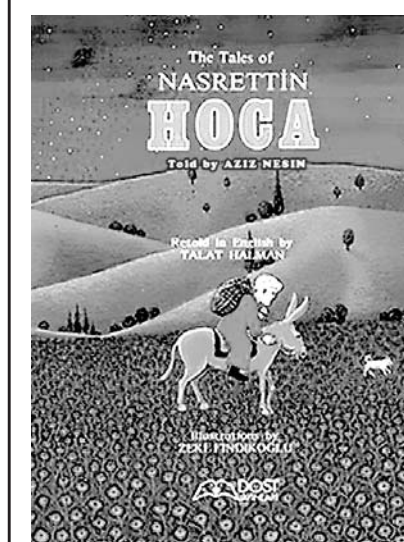
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The most exciting trip ever

Fawwaz Roslan is 24 years old engineer from Malaysia. He decided to visit Yemen through an invitation from a Yemeni friend via YouTube. He arrived at the Sana'a airport in September 2008 armed with a desire to know this country, and have fun. After returning to his home, he documented his experience in his weblog. "First of all, let me put it in one sentence: Yemen is the most exciting, the most spectacular, and the most welcoming country I've been to in all of my travels!" Here is what else he wrote:

My biggest regret was staying only 18 days in Yemen. I should have extended my stay to at least two months to explore this super country, which is misunderstood by the world's citizens.

I initially planned to stay in Yemen for only 10 days. But I was impressed by everything from the genuine, kind-hearted Yemenis to the spectacular tourist attractions, so I phoned the airline company (Jazeera Airways) and extended my stay to 18 days.

Altogether, I spent five days in Sana'a and 12 days in Aden. I wanted to explore all of Yemen in those 18 days, but I was trapped for 12 days in

Aden by its natural beauty, wonderful sea, spectacular mountains and by the Yemeni friends whom I met on my first day in Aden. The beaches in and near Aden are the most beautiful I've ever seen in life!

Forget the "terrorist" thing- Yemen is a safe country to visit. I arrived in Yemen four days after the bombing that killed 16 people in front of the US Embassy in Sana'a. Just take some precautions. As tourist, avoid places like embassies and army camps and you'll be secure. The country has extremely low murder and theft rates. I went to several crowded beaches in Aden, and being familiar with Yemen's low crime rate, I simply left my bag (with cash and passport inside) in the



middle of crowds, unattended (while keeping my eyes on it, for sure!)

My Yemeni friend, Mr. Saleem met me at Sana'a Airport. We met via YouTube. He guided me through Sana'a, and we visited important landmarks like Old Sana'a, Dar Al Hajar and Bani Matar. Most importantly, he showed me the daily life of the Yemeni people and brought me to visit Yemeni homes, including his own relatives. We ate Yemeni food almost every day, traveled around town by shared minibuses (the No.1 means of transport among Yemenis), chewed qat with Yemeni guys every night, spoke some Arabic words, and much more.

In Sana'a (northern Yemen) the food is akin to what I had in Egypt. Most people eat bread, and the taste is rather bland. In Aden and on the southern coast of Yemen it is the different story. It feels like Oman, where most people eat rice everyday and the seafood and spices are ubiquitous. The taste is much better than the strange menus in the north.

In Aden, I got into a taxi and within a couple of minutes, Mr. Raof, the driver, and I became close friends. Mr Raof who is three years my senior, guided me during my 12-day stay in Aden. I celebrated Eid with his friends and relatives, we chewed qat together almost every night, and I spent a lot of time chatting, playing games and watching TV with everybody in his home and neighborhood. I plan to visit Yemen again in 4 months!

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