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For the second time in Yemen **Dinosaur tracks discovered in Sana'a**

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, June 21 - For the second time in a little over a year, Yemeni scientists have discovered dinosaur footprints in Yemen. The latest trackways, dating back 140 million years, were found in bedrock 35 km outside Sana'a.

The Yemeni team also found fossilized ferns between and around the villages of Darafat and Bait Al-Jaled in the district of Arhab in Sana'a governorate. The sites are located just around 2 km west of the main road from the capital Sana'a.

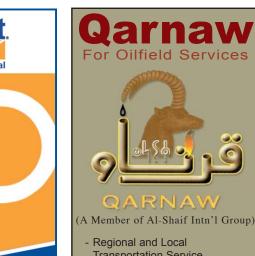
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The team, headed by Dr. Mohammed Al-Hifi, assistant professor of Environmental Sciences at Sana'a University, described the discovery as highly significant.

"Understanding our biodiversity means not just understanding today's animals and plants, but also understanding ancient biodiversity," said Al-Hifi, who explained that the dinosaur track sites in Arhab represent an important environmental data source for studying the ancient ecosystem and the distinct vertebrates in this part of the country.



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silized tracks can tell us so much that skeletons can't," he explained. "They can tell us about the environment they lived in, how these extinct vertebrates behaved in their environmental niche. food chains during the Mesozoic era and perhaps show us they may have moved considerable distance.'

"Investigated fos-

Al-Hifi was born in a nearby village and had always noted the footprints since he was a child: "Even the villagers

did not suspect that the tracks would have anything to do with dinosaurs, but the field work confirmed this information," he said.

The Yemeni scientist described the fossilized ferns as the plants that flourished during the Mesozoic Era, a time during which dinosaurs dominated the ecosystem.

They discovered dinosaur footprints and trackways remains on the outcrop of Jurassic deposits dated to be up to 140 million years old.

According to Al-Hifi, some of the newly-discovered trackways belong to theropods, carnivorous quick-moving dinosaurs, while others may be the imprint of sauropods, plant-eating dinosaurs.

"However, we need more time to investigate the trackway of the sauropods for more confirmation," he said.





These dinosaur footprints were the first to be discovered in the Arabian Peninsula.

> Al-Hifi explained that the theropods left many tracks leading in different directions, consisting in three-toed prints up to 64 cm long and 62 cm wide, mostly imprinted at the same running rate with steps measuring about 90cm in length.

"Sometimes it shortened its paces as the steps measured 80 cm, showing that the theropod slowed its running," he added.

"The animal's weight caused the feet to sink through the mud to the base below, while the mud below the feet was squeezed out through its toes," said Al-Hifi.

He explained that the mud formed a raised ridge around each print, which gives the impression that the theropod's foot was larger than it actually was.

"The important thing is that volcanic lands existed from the southwest to the





The latest dinosaur footprints were discovered last month in bedrock 35 km outside Sana'a.

northwest of the sites and lava spread near them, as the closest volcanic and is around 2 km away from the sites," he said.

The team said that mix of the dinosaur trackways, footprints, fossilized plants and other species in the area may help piece together what life was like 145 million to 150 million years ago, including details about the ancient climate of the Arabian Peninsula and Yemen.

The team that is uncovering the mystery under Al-Hifi's leadership includes Dr. Mohammed Al-Nud, assistant professor of Prehistoric studies at Sana'a University, engineer Abdulraqib Al-Sharif from the Petroleum Exploration Agency, engineer Abdullah Abdulfatah, director of natural resources and environmental studies at the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), and engineer Daker Mahmood from the Geological Survey Authority.

All have been working under the supervision of Sana'a Governor Numan Du'eid and the director of the EPA Mahmood Shideiwa.

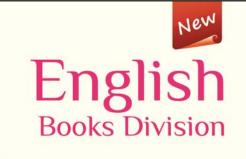
"Locals also offer huge help and cooperation to the team. They provide the team with the accommodation during the whole month of field searching," confirmed Al-Hifi.

Governor of Sana'a Numan Du'eid directed the local councils to set up a fence and military guard to protect for the sites, and allow the scientists to conduct more studies.

In May 2008, scientists announced the discovery of the first dinosaur tracks made by a herd of 11 sauropods in a coastal mudflat in Yemen, 50 kilometers north of the capital of Sana'a in the village of Madar. They were the first dinosaur tracks to be discovered in the Arabian Peninsula.

Only a few dinosaur fossils have been reported so far in the Arabian Peninsula, including isolated bones in Oman and possible fragments of a long-necked dinosaur in Yemen.





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Around the Nation



Sudanese immigrants awaiting deportation

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, June 21 — More than 130 Sudanese immigrants packed their luggage and got aboard a ship from Sudan early this month. They were told by smugglers they would arrive in Saudi Arabia the next day. Instead, they landed in Yemen almost four days later.

Upon arriving on Yemeni shores, they were arrested in Medi, of the Hajja governorate, on their way to Saudi Arabia.

According to the Yemeni government they are refugees, but according to the Sudanese Embassy in Sana'a, they are immigrants.

Investigations revealed that the Sudanese group includes 100 men, 23 women and 11 children.

The group awaits their deportation from the central prison in Sana'a, where they are held because the Passport and Immigration Authority is overcrowded.

"These people used Yemen as a transit to arrive to Saudi Arabia. They used boats to cross from Sudan to the Yemeni coasts," according to the Sudanese embassy.

Sometimes human traffickers let people get off on the Yemeni coasts, and tell them it is the Saudi Arabia. When they discover that they are not in Saudi Arabia, they cross through Yemen and across the border.

"Sudanese trying to get to Saudi Arabia are looking for better income generating opportunities. The trafficking is not organized. They are individuals who meet on boats and sail to Saudi

Middle East

Arabi,"aa source at the embassy said. "They are refugees, and we don't have political asylum for Sudanese in Yemen. We talked to them and they want to return to Sudan."

Two of the group has died in Haradh, one from malaria and the other from dehydration.

The Sudanese have been moved to Sana'a under heavy security. One of travelers, Abdullah Balahami Mohammad, 39, was shot in head on the way to Sana'a by a Yemeni guard. The incident is under investigation by the Yemeni authorities, according to a representative from the Sudanese Embassy.

The embassy has started preparing to send them back to Sudan.

Twenty of them are from the

Rashaida tribe, who moves regularly move freely and illegally between Saudi Arabia and Sudan by crossing the red Sea.

Rashaida is a Bedouin tribe that resides on both sides of the Red Sea, as well as in other parts of the Arabian Peninsula. They are from a famous ancient Arab tribe, Banu Abs. They migrated in to eastern Sudan and Eritrea. They remain faithful to their traditional Arabic dress, culture, customs, religion and language.

The Yemeni Ministry of Interior reported that 400 Sudanese refugees arrived in Yemen at the beginning of June.

The Sudanese Embassy said that there were only 134 people, and called them immigrants, not refugees.

Yemen 119 among 144 countries on peace index

By: Yemen Times Staff & Economic Intelligence Unit

SANA'A, June 20 — The Global Peace Index measures the peacefulness of countries based a broad range of 23 indicators measuring both internal and external peacefulness of nations. This year Yemen emerged as number 119 falling by that thirteen places since last year's indicators. Yemen comes in 15th place out of 18 in its region.

The Economist Intelligence Unit, which is the body responsible for compiling the GPI reported that in terms of number of people imprisoned, this year Yemen received a favorable score for its low number of jailed population per 100,000 people.

According to the report published last month, the world has become slightly less peaceful in the past year after the intensification of violent conflict in some countries and as the dramatic global economic downturn took its toll.

As the global economy was heading into a synchronised recession at the beginning of 2008, many of the GPI measures, including likelihood of violent demonstration and political instability, also deteriorated. Iceland is a prime example of the link between economic strength and peace. Last year it topped the index but this year it has fallen into fourth place following the collapse of its financial system.

Also released with the GPI is a groundbreaking study on the economic impact of violence that estimates the loss to global GDP at US\$ 4.8 trillion per year.* Analysis has confirmed that peace is a significant factor in the creation of wealth.

"Now in its third year the causes of peace are becoming apparent and the net economic benefit to humanity is substantial. Peace does have an eco-

Overall. Overall Regional and North Rank Score Rank Africa 17^{-1} 1.391 Qalar. 211.52 2° Oman United Arab 41^{-1} 3. 1.67Emirates 42 1.684 Kuwait 1.705 Tunisia 44 1.7146 6 Libya. 7 54 1.77Egypt. 631.818 Morneco. 64 1.839 Jordan. 691.8810 Bahrain. 922.0511 Syria 99 2.1012 Itan 2,1713Saudi Arabia 1041102.2114. Alceria 1192.3612Yennen Lebanon 1322.7216141 3.0417Isroel 1443.34 18Ireq. 782.05Average nomic value apart from the very real and peace. The business community

nomic value apart from the very real humanitarian values associated with it. Research has calculated the impact of lost peace to the world economy over a period of ten years is US\$48 trillion," said Steve Killelea, founder of the Global Peace Index.

Sir Mark Moody-Stuart, chairman of Anglo American and chairman of the Global UN Compact is one of the GPI's high profile supporters: "This year's index clearly shows that there are links between economic prosperity

and peace. The business community can and does benefit significantly from non violent environments but perhaps business must now consider how sound, transparent and ethical business practices can play a larger role in bringing out about stability and peace."

New Zealand is ranked as the country most at peace followed by Denmark and Norway. Small, stable and democratic countries are consistently ranked highest; 14 of the top 20 countries are western or central European democra-

cies. All five Scandinavian countries are in the top ten of this year's GPI.

The US has risen six places from last year to 83rd place with a fall in the indicator registering the potential for terrorist acts. A significant negative for US peace scores is the fact that the country still jails a higher proportion of its population than any other country in the index.

For the third year running, the country ranked least at peace is Iraq with Afghanistan and Somalia following behind. Madagascar is the country that has fallen the most (30 places) amid mounting political instability and violent demonstrations. Bosnia Herzegovina is the biggest riser, up 23 places from 73rd position last year.

This year the Index has been expanded to rank 144 countries and now encompasses almost 99% of the world's population. The Index is constructed from 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators of external and internal measures of peace including levels of democracy and transparency, education and material wellbeing. It has won the backing of an influential and distinguished group of supporters including Nobel Laureates Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Professor Joseph Stiglitz and former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, as well as from the world of business including Sir Mark Moody-Stuart and Sir Richard Branson.

Steve Killelea said, "People need to understand the structure and attitudes that create peace and start to build them in to their societies. Peace lies at the centre of being able to manage the many and varied challenges facing humanity, simply because peace creates the optimum environment in which the other activities that contribute to human growth can take place."

Recent report on Yemeni women's situation issued

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, June 18 — In cooperation with German organization Fredrich Ebert Stiftung, Awam Foundation for Development and Culture issued its report on the situation of Yemeni women for 2008 this past Thursday.

The report, which was prepared by eight researchers under the supervision of four specialized professors, aimed at following up on the situation of Yemeni women in all different fields. It also aimed to discover the achievements accomplished in 2008, identifying difficulties and challenges facing woman, and drawing decision makers' attention to problems and the gap between men and women in order to find solutions.

The report is intended to change the situation of women in Yemen by putting pressure on the government as well as on civil society organizations to adopt policies that support women's issues and to help achieve equality between men and women. It also hopes to activate the role of civil society organizations in creating partnerships with governmental bodies to improve society's image of women.

The report tackled the situation of women over five main fields. The first field concerned women's legal situations, including all laws and amended laws concerning women's different status and activities. The report indicated that Yemen's laws since 1994 have been undergoing amendments that aim at eradicating legal discrimination against woman. Among these amended laws is the labor law which increases the vacation time of pregnant woman from 60 to 70 days after giving birth.

The second field talked about woman's participation in the political arena. The report recorded women's political participation during 2001 as 1 percent or less. It showed that 181 women were nominated as candidates for the post of governors in governor elections last year but none of these candidates won.

The report also talked about the quota system which would give 15 percent of parliament seats to women. This system has not yet been implemented because of political parties' lack of support for women to receive this right given by the president.

The report was different than others in that it included women's economic situation concerning the third field of the report. It included strategies of the third five-year plan which includes increasing woman's economic participation to five percent, reducing poverty level among women by half, and increasing woman laborers to eight percent by 2010. The report discussed women's cultural situation in its fourth field, tackling their existence in cultural activities, such as media outlets. The report illustrated that only 435 women as opposed to 2,464 men currently work in TV channels. The report also talked about women's participation in information technology, showing that there are only two websites for women from among the 500 Yemeni websites.

Like other reports, this report focused on women's social conditions for its last field. It discussed women and education, health, family planning, female genital circumcision and early marriage. But the report was unique in including women in sports. It pointed out the considerable improvement that has taken place in women's participation in sports in Yemen.

Participants made important comments about the report. Dr. Hazem Shukri, a professor in the College of Arts at Sana'a University, talked about the role of education in solving women's problems. Ahmad Hatem, human rights activist, talked about woman's situation in the judiciary field which was not included in the report.

But the most important comments were made by the Chairman of the National Union for Ignored People (Akhdam), No'man Al-Huthaifi. He criticized the report for not including the akhdam faction whose women are exposed more to violations and kidnappings than other women in Yemen.

Al-Huthaifi mentioned that although the akhdam account for more than five million people from Yemen's total population of nearly 23 million, the report does not include issues concerning their women.

Only two weeks ago, he said, 80 families were pushed out of their homes by tractors belonging to the government in Hizyaz area, where a large number of akhdam live.

"It is not uncommon for an akhdam woman to be working while she is in her ninth month of pregnancy, and she has no employment degree," he said, hinting to women working as street cleaners.

He talked about the suffering of akhdam women, saying that when a white woman has a case in court there is a whole group of people surrounding and supporting her, where as akhdam women are brought alone to police stations and to their trials.

If thrown in jail, akhdam women are often exposed to rape as few will defend them. When akhdam women fall into debt, they are not often able to repay it, forcing them to become beggars to repay their loans. All of these are issues that the report failed to address.

Cultural centers to promote social development in rural areas

By: Ismail Al-Ghaberi

SANA'A, June 18 – To preserve Yemeni heritage and provide a venue for new cultural events, the Minister of Culture intends to boost Yemen's cultural landscape by building new cultural centers in rural areas.

"The project is to establish cultural development centers in 315 districts," said Abu Baker Al-Maflahi, the Yemeni Minster of culture.

"Our aim is to transmit culture, including reading culture, to these rural areas," he added, pointing out that cultural development is key to development as a whole.

"Rural areas are in real need of cultural activities," said Al-Maflahi. "These centers will contribute to social development, and correct misconceptions regarding bringing up children, girl's education, and the relationship between men and women."

The project follows an initial study on cultural needs in Yemen, and how best to meet them in a way that contributes to society's progress in a balanced manner, while improving its members abilities

The total cost of the project is estimated with USD 30 million and, according to the project outline, the new cultural centers will be small, containing a multipurpose hall for seminars, concerts and exhibitions and a



Abu Baker Al-Maflahi, Minister of Culture

library.

"The cultural centers should be designed to be pleasant places and to contribute to the improve people's lives through providing opportunities to develop, exhibit and market locallymade crafts, consequently reducing the poverty rate," mentioned the paper.

These centers are to play an effective role in the local community, through promoting and preserving historical monuments.

They will also be the occasion to form societies of activists for the protection of the environment and antiqui-

ties, for example.

A push for literacy

The centers' public libraries and literacy are expected to spread reading culture in targeted areas. Children's contests will be held to encourage them to read. Indirectly, an increase in the publication of books is expected to meet demand of these libraries.

Not only will handicrafts sold through the centers support local economy, but the drive for an educated community will help combat terrorism, which thrives in poor and illiterate communities.

The centers are to combat violence and intolerance.

Enlightening and developing local communities will pave the way for tourism to flourish in Yemen since educated people are friends for tourists and promote of safe tourism, said the project paper.

Education and reading is expected to have an impact on agriculture and health.

There are expected to promote better water management, wiser irrigation methods, as well as advocate for a healthy diet, good hygiene and breastfeeding for strong children.

It will have an impact on the next generation as the school drop out rate is expected to drop once elder siblings and parents are educated, and educated



women will prove how they can contribute to social development.

Centers for the arts

The new centers are expected to hold art exhibitions, organize drawing

courses for adults and children, and teach those interested folkloric music, singing and dancing. Concerts will be organized, says the ministry, and the centers will cooperate with local education offices to form bands and teach music in schools.

Courses will also be held in handicrafts, sewing, embroidering, and the new center's halls will provide a venue for intellectual activity such as seminars and lectures.



Around the Nation

In Brief

HADRAMOUT

Shock drugs find on two Yemen fishing boats

Yemen says it had seized two fishing boats carrying a huge stash of drugs hidden in 162 bags.

The two boats were apprehended 13 nautical miles off the port of Sher city in the western Hadramout province.

Two Africans were seized on one of the boat and five Yemenis were seized on the second boat.

The Africans were a Tanzanian and a Kenyan, ages 35-36, while the five Yemenis were aged 19-52.

In May, the Public Prosecution destroyed four tonnes of hashish and six million pills of amphetamines. The drugs quantities were said could sell for over \$ 83 million.

About 75 suspects including 47 Yemenis, 12 Pakistanis, 10 Iranians, 2 Syrians, 2 Saudis and a Eritrean and Ethiopian, have faced drugs trafficking and trade charges in the country in recent months.

The trials of some of the suspected drugs traffickers and dealers have been completed with some sentenced to death and others to years in prison. Other trials are still under process.

Friday's seizure comes hours after Yemen early in the day reported that 18 Somali migrants drowned and at least 29 others went missing when a smuggling boat with 88 Somalis onboard sank in the Gulf of Aden.

The boat apparently went down in tough weather.

African refugees and migrants continue to challenge death crossing the dangerous sea route where many have been killed and dozens went missing so far this year.

Many displaced Africans die while crossing into Yemen when overcrowded boats capsize or when smugglers forces passengers to swim in deep waters till the Yemeni coast.

They usually flee deteriorating situations in their homelands rocked by civil war, poverty and famine.

In the last few days, the Interior Ministry said Yemen's coasts received about 340 Africans including women and children.

The UNHCR said that 146 African people have drowned on their sea way to Yemen and that 25,764 have got Yemen safely.

HODEIDA

At least four die, dozens hospitalized as alien epidemic strikes Yemen

At least four people, three Yemeni women and a Somali, have died and dozens rushed to hospitals when an unknown epidemic largely spread in Yemen's western Hodeida province.

The disease soared largely Friday in the district of Dhamy, with medical sources saying its effects like those of cholera with the affected people vomiting and suffering diarrhea.

About 65 people are being hospitalized after the disease appeared and surged through the weekend.

A doctor has told www.alsahwayemen.net that even if the effects of the disease are similar to those of cholera, it remains a different epidemic.

It is probably due to food poisoning, medical doctor Mohammed Abu Talib said, affirming the authorities in the province were informed about it.

Local sources told the website that medical centers in the area lack specialized medics as they said that the most affected are poor and can't afford payments for treatment at private hospitals in the city.

Red Sea Ports receive eight ships, oil tankers

Red Sea Ports received on Wednesday eight ships and oil tankers carrying 65,850 tons of oil, wheat and cement in addition to containers and livestock.

According to a report issued by the Red Sea Port, Hodeidah Port received three ships unloaded 5,500 tons of cement and 962 containers of various goods.

The report added one oil tanker unloaded in Hodeidah Port 6,600 tons of oil

Mocha Port received one oil tanker carrying 5,700 tons of fuel oil and two ships unloaded 14,955 heads of sheep and 1,241 heads of cows.

While a ship unloaded 53,750 tons of wheat at al-Salif Port, according to the source.

ADEN

Eighteen Somali refugees drowned, 29 missing nearby Yemeni coastlines. United Nations high commissioner for refugees said that at least 18 people have drowned after capsizing their smuggling

boat carrying 88 people at Aden Gulf, a state-run al-Thawranews.net has reported.

Meanwhile, 29 of them are still missing, and it is expected are drowned in the line between Afrain horn and Yemen, which is regarded the main gate for the Middle East.

On the other hand, Interior Ministry announced on arrival of 60 Somali refugees, including 20 women, at Thubab and Mawza'a directorates in Taiz Province.

It is expected the sea waves will ejaculate more bodies to the coast, UNHCR's statement issued said.

The statement added "the refugees escape from their home to Aden

Gulf upon their local war and starvation in Somali and Afrain Horn".

Kharaz Main Camp in Lahj province received 83 Somali, including 28 women, 55 among them have been sent to Shabwah province according to Media Center at Interior Ministry.

Approximately, 146 Somali refugees have been drowned while they were attempting to cross Aden Gulf and 25763 reached the coast peacefully.

UNHCR has for the past year been calling for joint action to tackle the roots of this problem and will continue to highlight the very urgent need for a more global approach.

SANA'A

Yemen science museum to see light

Yemen's permanent representative to the UNESCO Khalid al-Akwa'a met on Thursday with deputy director general of the UNESCO Marcio Barbosa and the two discussed practical steps to set up the national science museum of Yemen. After the meeting, al-Akwa'a said the

museum, which would be the largest geological project in the Arab World, will see the light soon.

The UNESCO has been providing major assistance for the setting up of the \$ 40 million project whose significance stems from its role which would be to promote minerals and introduce researches to Yemen's geology, al-Akwa'a said.

The museum would consist of 14 sections to be devoted for the sciences of the earth's evolution and space and would be equipped with modern tools to monitor celestial bodies. The foundation stone of the project was laid in late 2006 with the attendance of the UNESCO's director general.

Noteworthy, the UNESCO has been doing major efforts to bring the museum into reality. Last year, it adopted a Paris conference to mobilize donor support for equipping the project.

In late 2006, a national committee, which comprised of members from the ministries of Oil and Minerals and Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Yemen Geological Survey and Mineral Resources Board, announced a Dutch company won a tender to prepare designs for the museum.

Al-Qaeda Saudi national surrenders to Yemen

A Saudi al-Qaeda elements has surrendered himself to the security forces in the country, military-run 26 September reported on Thursday.

A security source told the weekly that the man is called Naif Duhais Yahya al-Harbi, noting that investigations are underway.

The investigation with al-Harbi led to significant information well assist to reach to other al-Qaeda men, the source said.

Interior Ministry announced last Sunday arresting a man, who is the financer for al-Qaeda in Yemen and Saudi Arabia called Hasan Hessian Bin Alwan, a Saudi national.

The man, who is the financer of al-Qaeda operations in Yemen and Saudi Arabia, was the most dangerous and wanted man in al-Qaeda, security sources said then.

Earlier, Yemen has refuted media reports that al-Qaeda fighters were relocating from tribal areas along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to Yemen.

A Yemeni official described such reports as unfounded, adding that all information that al-Qaeda fighters and leaders are taking advantage of the political status in Yemen and Somalia is totally untrue because Yemen has not been and will never be a suitable destination for al-Qaeda.

The security forces in Yemen are making never-ending efforts to crack down terrorists, and progress has been proved in the fight against terrorism in the country, the official said.

Yemen's security apparatus has captured many terrorists, and others handed



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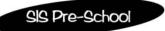
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themselves in to the authorities, with some terrorist rings going on trials on terrorist charges.

Yemen does not like others to achieve some benefits through misinformation and false accusations.

Earlier, the US said that al-Qaeda militants were moving into the African Horn, particularly to Somalia and Yemen, attributing the moves to drone intensified attacks against al-Qaeda along the border.

SNACC organizes session on media strategy to combat corruption

Media Sector at the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption (SNACC) organized on Tuesday a session on media strategy and the press role in fighting corruption for SNACC cadres.

The session aimed to introduce SNACC staff to the media legislation, press law and journalism morals, in addition evaluating strength and weakness points of SNACC media sector and developing the SNACC website as well as creating an action plan for the media strategy to fight corruption.

In a statement to Saba, SNACC chairman of Media Sector Yasin Saeed said the session came within training SNACC cadres on how to deal with corruption issues with the cooperation of various media means, affirming the importance of creating a suitable environment for investigative journalism of corruption cases based on facts and information.



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Feature

Refugee children express themselves in art

"Real people, Real needs", was the theme of the drawing exhibition organized by UNHCR and Save the for the children of Aden refugee community. The drawings were exhibited at ADRA community and Kharaz Camp centre in Basateen.

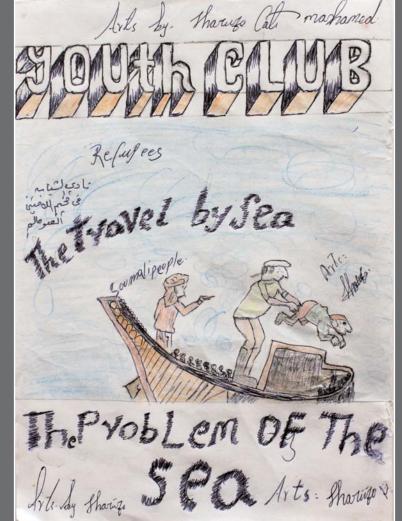
The exhibition was organized on the occasion of the World Refugee Day and included 80 drawings by children between the ages of 7 and 12 without any assistance or guidance of adults.



Child s right to learn — the perfect person is that who seeks knowledge by Ahlam Abduljalil



New arrivals by Mohammed Mursal Mohammed



Travelling by sea, problems of the sea by Sharufo Cat Mohamed



New arrivals by Qadra Ahmed Mohamed Mahmoud



Somali girl subjected to harassment from male arabs as she works in their homes. She saves herself and flees when they try to seduce her. Drawing by Huda Hassan Naji

GULF INTERNATIONAL



The three phases of the journey from Somalia to Yemen; in Somalia, in the sea, in Yemen. Drawing by **Bukhari Mohammed Ali**

World Refugee Day Message

By: Antonio Guterres

refugee children from the Central

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High Commissioner for Refugees

his is a time of enormous global uncertainty, but especially so for tens of millions of refugees and displaced people uprooted by conflict and persecution. They have lost not only their livelihoods and their homes, but their loved ones, their friends, their communities, their countries.

On this World Refugee Day, let us remember that the millions of people cared for by the UN refugee agency and our partners are among the most vulnerable on Earth. Each and every one of them has a very human story to tell. Refugees are not faceless statistics – they are real people just like you and me who through no fault of their own have lost everything.

In these difficult times, those of us who work with refugees are struggling more than ever to meet even their most basic needs. The sobering reality is that there are substantial gaps in our ability to provide them with essentials such as shelter, health, education, nutrition, sanitation and protection from violence and abuse.

As UN High Commissioner for are charged with protecting. Refugees, it's my job to do everything I can to ensure that those basic let us remember that refugees too needs are met. But a recent UNHCR survey shows that a startling number remain unmet.

In Cameroon, for example, all.

African Republic suffer mortality rates in some areas seven times higher than the emergency level. Less than a third of refugee girls are in school.

In Ecuador, many uprooted Colombians are totally unaware of their right to seek asylum, while thousands live in remote areas and are afraid to come forward. Indigenous people and single women and girls are particularly prone to exploitation and abuse.

In Georgia, people who have been internally displaced for 15 years continue to live in squalid, overcrowded collective centers lacking water, insulation from the cold and functioning sewage systems.

In Thailand, more than 100,000 Myanmar refugees and asylum seekers have lived for years in crowded camps amid enormous frustration that leads to domestic violence and other abuses.

With adequate resources, many of these ills can be eliminated or minimized. But without that support, we are forced daily to make heart-breaking decisions that directly affect the lives and well-being of the millions of uprooted families we

So on this World Refugee Day, are real people with real needs. Helping them to rebuild their lives and their communities benefits us

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22 June, 2009



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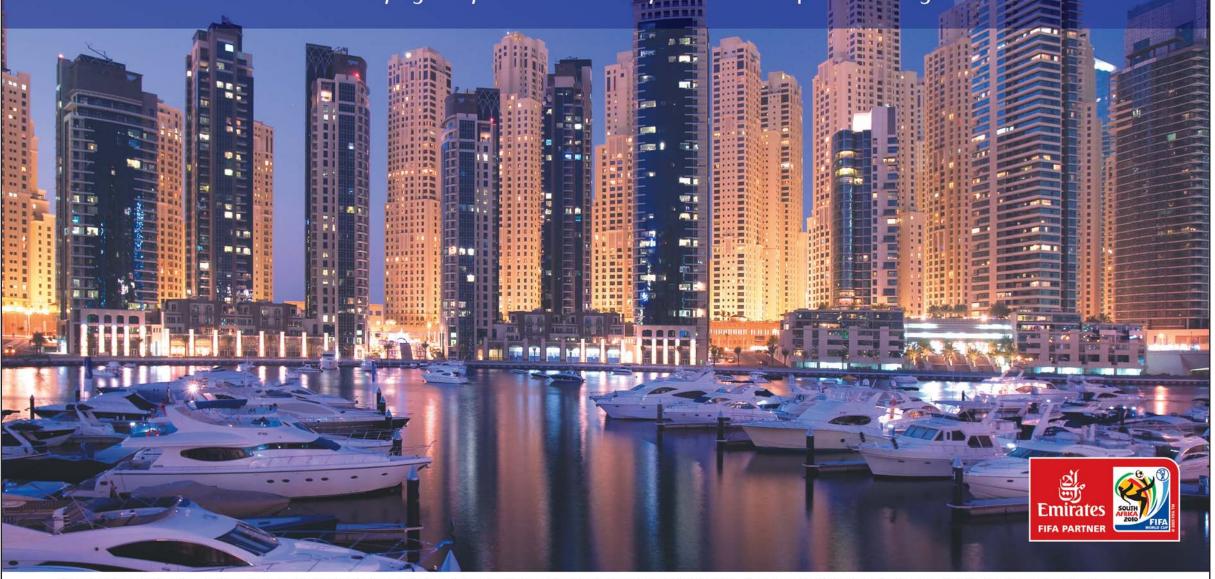
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Opinion



Words of Wisdom



TIMES

have lost control, and even a sense of direction. They drift along with the current. They feel uncomfortable with the flow as they believe there is no one in charge. This is because the Yemeni

The problem is the helplessnes

individual is used to an autocratic system in which things are predetermined and people are given exact roles to play. Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,

(1951 - 1999) Founder of Yemen Times

OUR

OPINION

people feel. Most people feel they **Khaled Fattah** University of St Andrews-UK

> his story is yet another violation of Yemen's noble tribal history of hospitality and protecting guests. It is yet another violation of a central premise of Islam: "Whoever kills a single soul for other than a soul [killed] or for corruption in the earth, it is as though he had killed all of humanity together, and whoever saves the life of a single soul, it is as though he had saved the life of all of humanity together" (Quran, Surah al-

Maiida, Verse 32). Yet, we have another bloody gift from a bunch of brutal criminals to leaders of far right outlets and xenophobic movements who equate Fascism and Nazism with Islam, liken the Islamic sacred text to Hitler's Mein Kampf, and portray the Arab/Muslim culture as the source of inspiration and motivation for evil terrorism.

Undoubtedly, the vicious kidnapping and murdering of innocent people having a picnic on the northern mountains of Yemen nourishes the post-Sept. 11 hysterical climate of prejudice, suspicion and fear against Muslim communities in the western world.

In addition to tarnishing the already damaged image of Yemen, and feeding the growing Islamophobia in the minds of many around the world, the picnic of blood in Sa'ada provides yet more empirical evidence of how Yemen's socio-political life continues

to be marred by violence, instability, lack of transparency and never ending speculations. The latter makes it difficult to separate fact from fiction or to pull things together into comprehensive accounts of events, tragic or not, that take place in Yemen's political arena.

A picnic of blood in Sa'ada

Unequivocal rejection and harsh condemnation are not enough to deal with this brutal crime, committed by individuals who use the garbs of religion as a cloak to cover the evil of taking an innocent life.

Instead, the reaction should also include carrying out genuine, open and determined attempts to find the answers to the following questions: What factors have led to this continuous unfortunate state of affairs in Yemen? How much more would it take for Yemen to have state institutions that play their long-awaited role as the protective knight and the emancipator. When will the government act as a vehicle for enforcing law and order, and not only in the form of roadblocks and military check points at strategically and economically important locations? How long will it take for political planners in Yemen to realize that a government deeply involved in politics of patronage and survival, and in the production of systematic inequalities of wealth, power and opportunities will not enjoy compliance and legitimation by groups other than those it directly privileges? What remedies should be sought to prevent further acts of violence against guests of Yemen? What is the role of, for instance, Yemen's faith

Rethinking Education

By: Ibrahim Mothana imothana@gmail.com

It is in fact a part of the function of education to help us escape, not from our own time - for we are bound by that - but from the intellectual and emotional limitations and challenges our time. T.S. Eliot

Prize winner poet and playwright Thomas Stearns Eliot said these words 100 years ago, he thought education and literacy were the solutions to the challenges humanity faced. Today, despite all the changes in our world, we still face similar problems. The possibility of progress still lies

hen the Nobel

in education, and the power of knowledge it unleashes from human minds.

There is no doubt that education is an essential tool for developing innovative solutions, achieving sustainable development, and creating a better world.

But the question of the effectiveness of education arises in developing regions like the Arab World, where education is often not a learning process, but a means to obtain the required diploma from a bureaucratically approved school.

"The Road Not Traveled: Education Reform in the Middle East," a recent World Bank report, describes the educational systems in the Arab countries as "falling behind" compared to other developing regions in the world.

More than 30 percent of the approximately 300 million people in the Arab World are illiterate. And job markets are unable to absorb the growing supply of educated workers

because their educations do not necessarily prepare them to succeed in the real world. Without vision, innovation and entrepreneurship, education does not necessarily translate into development and economic growth.

leaders in uprooting radicalization

through the propagation of tolerance?

What is the role of Yemen's educa-

tional system in promoting the noble

belief that the life of every human

being, regardless of his or her skin

color, name, ethnicity, nationality or

religious background is sacred and has

What is the role of the Yemeni

media in highlighting in a sustained

and effective manner that foreign indi-

viduals who are visiting, studying or

working in Yemen are not responsible

for the aggression, human rights abus-

es and dehumanization that took place

in Abu Ghraib, Guantanamo Bay,

Fallujah or Gaza? In fact, in the capi-

tals and major cities of the home coun-

tries of the victims of the picnic of

blood in Sa'ada, hundreds of thou-

sands of men, women and children

went out in the streets protesting and

denouncing military operations and

violations of human rights in Iraq and

Palestine. Nor are expatriates and their

families responsible for the abuse of

power or political, economic, social

and 'moral' misdeeds committed by

I wish to conclude here by submit-

ting the following request to the youth

of Yemen, who are hopefully the

builders of Yemen's better future:

Please, always remember that from a

universal legal point of view, every

human being is innocent if he/she has

not engaged in conduct prohibited by

rules of the criminal law, and from an

Islamic point of view, "No bearer of

burdens can bear the burden of anoth-

er" (Quran, Surah al-Isra, 17:15).

regimes in the Arab/Muslim world.

an inherent dignity?

Education goes hand-in-hand with economic development, and reforming it should be a top priority. It is necessary to create needed 100 million jobs within the next 15 years in order to cope with the fast-changing competitive world we are living in. Now is a crucial time in which we all should focus our energies on the quality of education and make sure that our students are equipped with what they need to face the future of the labor market.

Students should learn how to solve problems, improve their critical and systematic thinking, act decisively and independently, build partnerships, and engage in building a sustainable future. Curriculums, in order to provide quality educations, should include human rights, poverty reduction, climate change, gender equality, corporate social responsibility, culture diversity and other key issues in our world. Today, and as we go through the second part of the UN Decade of Education Sustainable for Development (DESD), reforming education in the Arab World is not an option but a necessity. We should make all possible efforts to stop schools and universities from lagging behind the global average, and transform traditional educational systems into a catalyst for innovation, entrepreneurial behavior and critical thinking. This is an open call for everyone to start working now as agents for change and prosperity. It's never late to do something right.

COMMON SENSE

Peace In the Middle East (2/2)Can Mr. Obama really do it?

udging from the recent visits by George Mitchell to and from the Middle East and the visits of Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli Prime Minister and his Foreign Minister - the ultra extremist Zionist Avigdor Lieberman to Washington clearly indicate that the Israelis have no intention or desire to enter into any peace settlement whatsoever in the Middle East. They insist on fulfilling



the Zionist agenda of expanding the Hebrew state from the Nile to the Euphrates, and no peace initiative is going to stop that, even if Barack Obama insists that the Israelis must sit down and "negotiate" a settlements with the Palestinians and eventually the rest of the Arab States, who have not signed on the dotted line for a peace agreement with the Israelis.

We are not sure how Obama exactly is going to come to terms with an ally, who insists that peace must be a word thrown in the air to see who can catch it time and again, without any chance of having that peace settle down and become a fact of life in the region. If Israel had wanted peace, it would realize that it cannot lie to itself and the rest of the world that it must have peace on its terms, which means that Israel can continue to steal Palestinian land and destroy Palestinian property, including all that sits atop that property, such as a humble dwelling or olive or orange trees that provide a meager livelihood for their owners, since the Israeli occupier is preventing the produce from getting to market in due time, before half of it has rotted. Israel insists on becoming the sole owner of the Holy Land and insists on turning the entire Holy Land area as solely Jewish haven with full control of all the religious holy sites of 3 Billion people (Moslems, Christians and Jews).

Why are the Israelis reluctant to enter into any meaningful talks leading to a real peace? Because Israel cannot survive on peace. Peace means that Israel will not be able to embezzle Europe in compensation for the crimes of Adolf Hitler and will not be able to squeeze out US \$ 10 Million Dollars a day (according to Jimmy Carter, former President of the United States) from the United States to insure the "security of the Jewish State" against its "hostile" neighbors.

The observer is aware that George W. Bush had left an awful mess in the region and start talking peace more seriously while translating this desire for peace on the ground: Israel must stop building settlements in territories it illegally occupies in the first place; Israel must withdraw from all the occupied territories in the West Bank; Israel must show real genuine respect for the dignity and honor of the Palestinians and recognize that they have been at the short end of the stick ever since the illegitimate state of Israel was "declared independent"; Israel must remove all barriers that prevent the Palestinians from getting their provisions and their goods from reaching their required destinations inside and outside of Palestine as the case may be; Israel must cease its belligerency and recognize that the people of the Middle Ears region have just as much a right to peace and tranquility without fear of any imminent attack from the trigger happy Israeli Offense Forces, whenever the Israelis feel that it is time to put on a display of their lethal capacity and maintain the aura of dearth and destruction, as proof of their ability to safeguard their illegal presence; Israel must compensate the victims of its initial and subsequent aggression and recognize that their right of return is endorsed by the International Community and all the international conventions and agreements dealing with displaced persons; and finally Israel must recognize that the American people are not in a position anymore to dole out tens of billions of dollars to a spoiled country that does not opt for peace with its neighbors; Israel must stop and works diligently to prevent any such peace from coming to the surface, so that it can create new realities on the ground that foster further expansion of its domination of the Holy Land from the Nile to the Euphrates; Israel must tear down the ugly and mischievous "security" wall, which have for all intents and purposes forced the West Bank Palestinians into pockets of prisons and almost distorted any chance of forming a viable state in the West Bank and Gaza; Israel must release the thousands of Palestinians prisoners it is holding, most of whom were arrested without due process and due cause.

by faith here are extremists in any religion. There are those who manifest their strong beliefs in aggressive art such as Dutch filmmaker Geert Wilders' recent anti-Qoran film, and others who commit criminal acts such as the Muslim suicide bombers who

Blinded

kill westerners And finally, there are those who manifest their strong beliefs in a subtle yet systematic and insistent

way, such as missionaries or Jehovah's witnesses in Christianity or da'wa groups in Islam.

I have seen many Muslims distribute pamphlets and invite non Muslims to discussion sessions in order to convert them to Islam. But it usually does not work that way.

My belief is that in today's world, information is so readily available, especially in developed countries that if they wanted to know more about a certain faith they could easily find out what they wanted themselves

And everyday thousands of people convert from one religion to another in search for answers.

But some are worried about people who don't have access to information or the guidance that could 'save their soul from hell.' At this point emerge religious charities that work with needy people in their own countries or in poor countries abroad, to spread faith through charity.

In Yemen, for example we have witnessed the increase of Islamic fundamentalism in Aden although until just a decade ago its people were quite liberal.

There is a difference between believing in a religion and wanting to spread it, and it is not right to take advantage of people's vulnerability to convince them of the value of a certain faith. It is not right to impose religion by force whether through crusade wars, 'jihad' missions, or the direct assassinations of individuals.

So where is the balance between freedom of religion and over-enthusiastic belief? Should we implement laws to prevent people from expressing religious views in public life? Or should we do as secular countries do, i.e. "leave religion in the church, temple or mosque?"

If a state decides to adhere to a particular religion, it should also legislate how citizens and residents of other religions are allowed to manifest their beliefs. There are so many aid workers in Yemen of different

faiths who are religious, but their work is not religiously motivated. These people have contributed to Yemen's development in many ways, but does this mean that they were doing this to spread their religion? Where do we draw the line between personal religious freedom and missionary work?

And how do we stop religion from being a reason for violence, whether directly or indirectly?

I believe the answer is there in the religion itself, all religions. I know that in Islam, people are given the freedom to choose their religion. In fact, the concept that Muslims who want to convert to other religions must be killed is actually manmade and not stated in either the Quran or the Prophet's preaching. It was made by staunch religious leaders who decided the Islam is a one-way road.

People, with or without knowledge, should not be pushed into any religious direction. If you want to educate people, you must give them all the options and not just show them your way. Not showing someone his or her options is not guidance, it is deceit.

And since it is almost impossible to show all the options in a fair way, then better let people discover them on their own as they grow.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf



As the African proverb says: "The best time to plant a tree is 20 years ago. The second-best time is now."

On the kidnapping and murder of the hostages

One thing that is clear from all that has been said about this most tragic of events in the history of Yemen is that the Government has not handled the tragedy well. From the start, the Government seemed to be treating the Sa'ada kidnapping as merely "games people play" and expects the tragedy to legitimize its obvious desire to end the Houthi insurrection once and for all. The fact is that the Government will not be able to end the Houthis and will not be to prevent the people of Sa'ada from worshipping the Lord as they see fit.

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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22 June, 2009





EMEN

Al-Sahwa.net, affiliated with the Islah Party Thursday, June 18, 2009

Top Story

- JMP boycotts local authority conference

The Joint Meeting Parties' parliamentary bloc in Aden has declared its boycott to local councils' conference, accusing participants and organizers of using the local council to beautify the regime's standing, the website reported.

In a statement, JMP accused the authorities of turning "the great unification project" into an authoritarian project and failing to run the state.

The statement also condemned what it called the authorities' irresponsible polices, muzzling the media and critics, repressing peaceful activities and killing citizens.

Wrong policies lead to extremist projects, says Al-Ahmar

High-ranking leader of JMP and Yemen's major opposition party (Islah, Sheikh Hamid Al-Ahmar said that the consolation meeting held in late May aimed at rescuing the state from its dilemma, pointing out that the consolation meeting committees would prepare a national project which would be offered to all Yemeni citizens. During a symposium arranged by

Sana'a Cultural Froum over the consultation meeting advantages, Al-Ahmar explained that the authorities denies the availability of crises inside the state, but the war in Saada and the south strains constitute apparent evidence of the deep-rooted crises, pointing out that wrong policies lead to extremist projects.

He added that Yemen lacks national partnership to maintain security and stability, and secure bright future, affirming, in the meantime, that Yemen's unity would not be protected by papering over the crises, begging condemnation statements and making unrealistic treatments. "It can be protected by the Yemeni citizens only", he affirmed.

He also emphasized that the alliance of the Jointing Meeting Parties is struggling under the constitution and law and that it offers its call to all Yemeni people through the national dialogue to bring about serious solutions to Yemen's current turmoil. On a side note, the website reported

that senior JMP leaders in Hadhramout governorate, headed by Mohsen Ali Basurrah, Parliament Member and Chairman of Islah Party in Hadhramout, visited detainees of peaceful protests in the south in a Mukalla-based jail. Likewise, Head of the Islah Party

Branch in Aden, along with many Parliament leaders visited detainees over peaceful protests jailed in prisons of Hawta, Tuban and Lahj.

The detainees, numbering up to 50, complained from a lack of nutrition and miserable conditions in prisons, adding they are deprived of sunlight for nearly 50 days.

Dr. Aidarous Al-Naqeeb told Al-Sahwa.net that "We found detainees suffering hard conditions. They are put in small room. They buy water for washing their bodies. They suffer lack of ventilation and high temperature since they are jailed in small rooms without any conditioners or even fans.'

Al-Naqeeb said he meet Lahj Prosecutor Badr Al-Aridha and insisted on him o free the detainees, who are not criminals but they are jailed over practicing their legal rights. He wondered why those detainees remain in jails without any clear charges.



Al-Motamar.net, affiliated with the General People Congress (Ruling Party) Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Top Story - Political Advisor to President

The bumpy road ahead

By: Dani Rodrik

f stock market and interestrate spreads are to be believed, America's economy has seen the worst and may be on its way to a slow recovery. But the troubles for the world economy are just starting. If globalization does not get the fix it needs, economic prospects will be dim for rich and poor countries alike.

The worst that could happen is a return to the 1930's, when countries put up high trade barriers and retreated into isolationism, to the detriment of all. Fortunately, this is a remote scenario today. But the next worst thing is to assume that a minor patch-up will be enough to render globalization healthy and sustainable.

globalization, which has long been deeply unpopular among ordinary voters in most of the world's advanced countries.

As a result, globalization's tendency to produce macroeconomic imbalances and financial fragility, its adverse impact on equality and social peace in many countries, and its weak political legitimacy will continue to generate tension and periodic crises.

Two other developments will greatly aggravate these weaknesses. The first is that the United States and other advanced countries are unlikely to recover their previous economic dynamism even after financial stability is restored. Rich-country households have suffered a momentous loss of wealth way to prevent traffic accidents is to (amounting to tens of trillions of US

conundrum of global reform is that the proposals that go far enough, such as establishing a global financial regulator, are wildly unrealistic, while those that are realistic, such as reform of the IMF, fall far short of what is needed.

What we need is a vision of globalization that is fully cognizant of its limits. We can start with a simple principle: We should strive not for maximum openness in trade and finance, but for levels of openness that leave ample room for the pursuit of domestic social and economic objectives in rich and poor countries alike. In effect, the best way to save globalization is to not push it too far.

Consider a traffic analogy. One require everyone to drive a similar inaugurates local authority conference in Sana'a

Meetings of the sub-conference of the local authority in the capital city of Sana'a began on Saturday under chairmanship of the Political Advisor to President of Yemen Dr Abdulkarim Al-Eryany, the website reported.

The conference was attended by 1281 participants, namely, members of parliament and Shoura council, members of the local council of the capital and other local councilors in districts, administrative leaderships in executive and academic institutions, representatives of political parties and civil society organizations.

Over two days the conference discussed the national strategy for local governance with broad powers, the national platform for its implementation, and the and services developmental requirements in different areas. It also discussed papers on development in the capital, the report presented by the state minister, the Mayor of the capital and challenges and difficulties facing development in the capital.

In his opening address to the conference Dr Abdulkarim Al-Eryany said the local rule represents a priority in interests of the political leadership, represented by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has made this institutional democratic process a civilized accomplishment to follow suit.

Al-Eryany added that the conference is a historic event and reflects a national and people's demonstration associated with outstanding national gains of the Yemeni unity.

From his side, Mayor of the Capital City Abdulrahman Al-Akwaa, who is also Minister of State, considered the capital's local authority conference as a significant step on the road of expanding people's participation in

taking decisions and managing local affairs in local development through the local councils.

Al-Akwaa also pointed out that the conference represents full partnership among the people of the unified homeland towards various challenges, issues and nationwide and local woes in the process of strengthening security, stability and social peace.

Al-Akwaa highlight those challenges facing development process in the capital, plus others encountered by the local council, the most important of which is the rapid population growth, expansion of housing and construction, growing internal migration from cities and villages to the capital and the

confusion they cause to the development process.

Mayor of the Capital also reviewed the general report of the Capital City Secretariat that disclosed developmental challenges, the implemented achievements in the past period and treatments of various issues regarding development.

The opening session of the conference has also set up working groups for discussing the general report, the strategic vision for the establishment of local governance with full powers and features of the national program on its implementation, documents of developments in the capital paper, plus preparation of the final statement and recommendations.



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PHILIPS Warning AL ZUBAIRI

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The agent is wakening its customers and all PHILIPS users that there are at-

It will take real effort and creativity to repair the deep cracks in globalization revealed by the financial crisis.

First, the good news. The global response to the crisis may not have been stellar, but neither has it been the free-for-all that might have been feared. The G-20 could not agree on coordinated fiscal stimulus or concrete steps towards banking reform. But it did coalesce behind the International Monetary Fund and provided it with additional resources. Despite scores of new protectionist measures around the world since the onset of the financial crisis, the vast majority are nothing to lose sleep over. Globalization has not received a mortal blow - at least not vet.

The real test is yet to come. The problem is that none of globalization's underlying weaknesses is likely to be adequately addressed under the current agenda. Financial regulation and supervision will surely be strengthened, but they will remain national in character, with little safeguard against cross-border spillover and regulatory arbitrage.

Moreover, the World Trade Organization's agenda will remain irrelevant and, in any case, deadlocked. China has yet to discover and adopt an alternative growth strategy that does not rely on a large trade surplus. Trade and immigration (legal and illegal), if left unchecked, will continue to exert downward pressure on rich countries' labor markets. The financial crisis has not helped improve the image of

dollars). This implies that consumption growth will remain muted for some time.

With public debt rising very rapidly, and in some countries projected to exceed 100% of GDP, governments will not be in a position to take up the slack. The restructuring of economies away from finance will necessarily take some time. Stagnation rather than growth will be the name of the game.

Second, global leadership is likely to remain in very short supply. The US will be crippled by its high debt, under-performing economy, and discredited economic model. The European Union will be preoccupied with its own internal integration process. And China, where income per person is one-eighth the level of the US (adjusted for purchasing power parity), is simply too poor to become the new hegemony.

History teaches that global economic order is difficult to establish and maintain in the absence of a dominant economic power. The interwar period, which suffered from a similar crisis of leadership, produced not only a collapse of globalization, but a devastating armed conflict on a global scale.

So the stakes in righting the world economy could not be higher. Mismanage the process, and the consequences could be unimaginable. Unfortunately, many of the solutions on offer are either too timid or demand too much of a global leadership that is in short supply. The

car, travel at the same speed, and head in the same direction. Another is to enforce some simple rules: don't drive in the fast lane if going slow, stop at red lights, use a signal before a turn, and so on.

The first approach may maximize the traffic load that can be carried safely, but it fails to take most people where they want to go and is ultimately self-defeating. The second approach allows drivers to make their own choices, even if this means that they will have to slow down or stop on occasion. Similarly, healthy and sustainable globalization should not impose a straitjacket of common rules on everyone.

The financial crisis laid bare the soft underbelly of globalization. It would be a mistake to respond by trying to take globalization to the next level. The economic and political obstacles that block deep integration cannot be wished away by exhortations. It would serve us far better to take these limits into account and scale down our ambitions.

Dani Rodrik, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, is the first recipient of the Social Science Research Council's Albert O. Hirschman Prize. His latest book is One Economics, Many Recipes: Globalization, Institutions, and Economic Growth. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2009.

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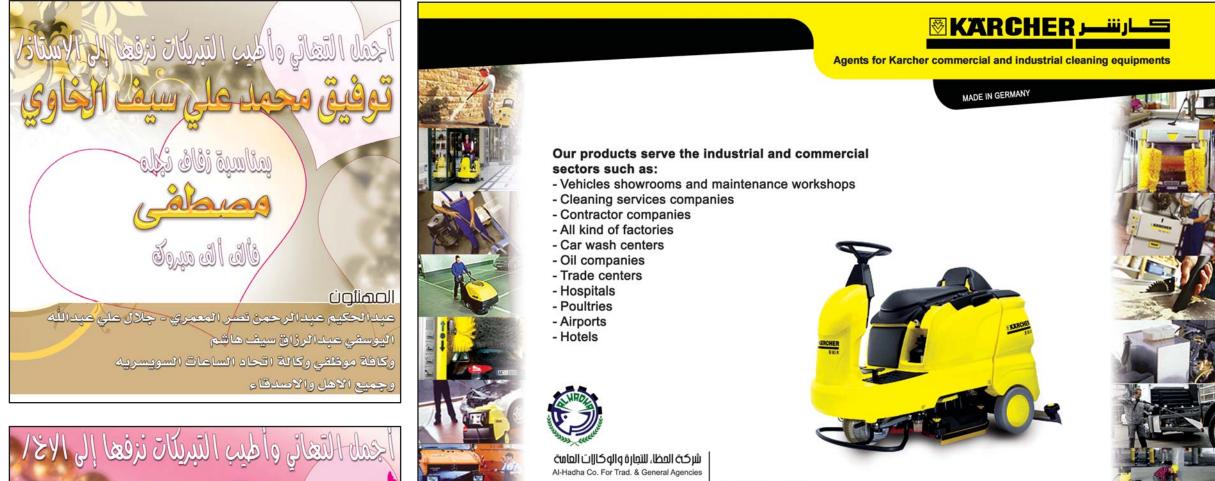
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الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعى المسال Yemen LNG Company



Job Vacancies

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquefied natural gas processing plant at Balhaf on the Gulf of Aden which will export 6.7 million tons of LNG per annum. The project offices are based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now recruiting the temporary and permanent staff who will construct and manage the project.

All candidates must be Yemeni nationals

Job Title: Department: Work Location:

Senior Telecoms Engineer - Ref. No. 262 Finance – IST Section Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- The job holder reports to the Head of IST and is responsible for the following specific duties:
- Supervising Telecoms Technicians, Engineers and service suppliers in the routine operation and maintenance of all of YLNG Telecoms systems.
- Responsible for overall design of YLNG Telecoms systems in Yemen.
- Negotiation with Vendors on supply of Telecoms Services
- Liaison with various Ministries on the provision and renewal of Radio Frequency Licenses.
- Monitoring the international leased circuits (Main Links and VSAT back up links) between Yemen LNG offices in Sana'a, Project offices in Paris and Operational base at Balhaf. Ensuring that Service Level Agreements are met or compensation received.

Qualifications Required:

- University degree (B.Sc or M.Sc) in Telecommunications or Electronic Engineering
- Minimum of 5 years experience on Telecommunications Operations in oil & gas or similar industry
- Very good knowledge of the management and Troubleshooting of Leased Lines, Optical Fibre Transmission Systems, Very Small Aperture Satellite Transmission Systems (VSAT), Microwave, VHF, UHF and HF Radio Systems, ALCATEL OmniPCX PBX, Configuration and Management, videoconferencing and Voiceconferencing Systems, CCTV Hotlines, GSM, DSL, ADSL, Dead Lines, VOIP Technology.
- Excellent computer and English language communication skills
- Well organized, capable of coaching and training others and of providing efficient assistance to colleagues.

Job Title: Piping / Facilities Inspection Engineer – Ref. No. 263 **Department: Operations - Technical Support** Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Assists with the reviews of the inspection methods and procedures
- In liaison with Inspection RBI CMMS Engineer, reviews the inspection methods and procedures based on international codes and standards.
- Provides technical support as required by site inspection. Assists with the preparation of all special inspection activities in terms of reviews of methods and procedures, and organization and mobilization of the required means.
- Participates in technical audits to ensure compliance with the relevant standards and codes. Participates in the review of inspection reports for plant stationary equipment. Including noting observations on cracks,
- pits, thinning and any other pattern of erosion, corrosion and other interior failure. Coordinates with contractors and Balhaf Production, Maintenance and Inspection departments the overall inspection
- of the 38" pipeline, including routine inspection and intelligent pigging and submit inspection reports to supervision. Assists in the preparation of the Inspection monthly reports
- In collaboration with the Head of Inspection and the RBI CMMS Engineer, assists in the preparation of the Shortto Long-term shutdown planning for intrusive inspections and prepares the necessary planning for specific PSV campaigns

Qualifications Required:

- BSc. Degree, ideally in a Metallurgical or Chemical Engineering discipline or equivalent
- 3 years' specific experience in inspection and maintenance work in the oil refining, gas or petrochemical industries. 2 years' experience in an LNG or large Gas Plant would be an advantageous if accompanied by a degree
- Working knowledge of inspection codes and standards, vessels and piping inspection systems
- Working knowledge of computer applications and methods. Good command of written and spoken English.
- Highly developed teamworking skills

Procurement Officer- Ref. No. 264 Job Title: **Department: Contracts & Procurement** Work Location: Sana'a

Roles & Responsibilities:

- Purchases approved goods or services from local and international markets, first seeking clarification from the client if information is insufficient.
- Sources potential suppliers, prepares and sends out Request for Quotations, makes sure bids are received on time and collects and collates data received.
- Analyses the offers received, assesses whether they are technically acceptable (i.e. meet specs / scope of work), seeks clarification from suppliers if necessary coordinates with Requestor on technical issues prepares bid comparison

- Ensures that contract documents are circulated and approved internally in accordance with YLNG's procedures
- Ensures that contract documents are signed by all parties and that original contracts are kept in a secure place.
- Distributes signed copies of contract documents to the departments in charge of the technical administration of the contract.
- Keeps track of and files all contract correspondence, ensuring that files are up to date, and maintains the contracts register.
- Assists the Contracts Engineer with any administrative and where necessary clerical work required within the Department.
- Compiles information and prepares the draft of the weekly / monthly / annual activity reports

Qualifications Required:

- Bachelor's degree in business administration (B.A.) or equivalent
- 2 years' experience in basic contracts administration and associated clerical activity.
- Excellent written and spoken English & Arabic
- Excellent knowledge of essential computer software programs (MS Applications)
- Able to work autonomously
- Well organized, methodical and meticulous

Job Title:	Corrosion Inspector - Ref. No. 266
Department:	Operations - Maintenance & Inspection
Work Location:	Balhaf

Roles & Responsibilities:

- Participates in testing of coatings and cathodic protection systems for equipment and piping, including reviews of preliminary interpretations carried out by Inspectors
- Liaises with Operations and Maintenance Supervisors on special activities such as arranging permits to work, auditing equipment, inspections, scheduling of work and carrying out checks on corrosion probes & coupons.
- Monitors Cathodic protection systems of tanks, pipes and pipelines, and marine structures as applicable and arranges remedial corrective action where required.
- Inspects plant or field process equipment, such as pressure boilers, vessels and heat exchangers according to predetermined schedules. Carries out inspection and measurement of coupons and maintains detailed records to establish trends and plan corrective action to reduce corrosion, institute repairs and to make safe working life recommendations.
- In conjunction with Operations, plans surveys of the offshore structures and maintains a database of results. Uses database to help monitor the integrity of structures and initiate repairs where necessary.
- Ensures that inspection data for equipment is property entered in the computer system and maintained up-to-date. Inputs data on Inspection Management System and Cathodic Protection data system and maintains it up-to-date
- Prepares input for computer systems and stock control information for all special materials such as paints, linings, anodes, and corrosion inhibitors and updates the database as required

Qualifications:

- NACE Level 2 qualification in Cathodic Protection or equivalent
- 5 years specific experience in inspection and cathodic protection in the oil refining, gas or petrochemical industry, including at least 2 years in an LNG or cryogenic Plant
- Knowledge of static mechanical equipment and piping, corrosion and material codes and standards
- Good command of written and spoken English.
- Working knowledge of computer applications and methods.
- Highly developed teamworking skills

Job Title:	Civil Works Supervisor - Ref. No. 267
Department:	Operations - Maintenance Services / Maintenance & Inspection
Work Location:	Balhaf

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Supervises on site contractors and vendors for the provision of civil works and constructions, house painting and roads maintenance services.
- Ensures that sound quality control is applied in all aspects of Civil Works, i.e. soil testing, lab and field compaction tests, specific gravity & wet sieving processes and inspection test plans.
- analyses and formulates Recommendations to Award.
- Prepares Purchase Orders and Service Orders within the SAP system and submits them to supervision for approval and release
- Sends out Purchase Orders and Service Orders to suppliers once approved and ensures that documents are received and processed by suppliers.
- Investigates and resolves claims with suppliers in case of quality problems / damage.
- Keeps requestors informed on the progress of requisitions, expected delivery dates and possible delays.
- Develops and maintains good relationships and communications with other parties and divisions.
- Works closely with colleagues to develop a vendors' data base meeting Yemen LNG standards for material, quality, and delivery:
- Closely involved in the preparation and implementation of the SAP For Procurement programme.

Qualifications Required:

- Bachelor's degree in business administration (B.A) or equivalent.
- 3 years' experience in oilfield procurement or in a multinational organization.
- Good interpersonal skills
- Excellent written and spoken English and also fluent knowledge of written and spoken Arabic.
- Excellent knowledge of essential computer software programs (Word, Excel, e-mail). SAP experience advantageous.
- Well organized, capable of coaching and training others and of providing efficient assistance to colleagues.

Job Title:	Contracts Administrator - Ref. No. 265
Department:	Contracts & Procurement
Work Location:	Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Reporting to the Head of Contracts, provides administrative support to the various steps of tendering process. Assists in preparing call for tender packages, follows up on bids received and closing dates for receiving bids.
- Organizes and follows up internal and external Contracts correspondence.
- At Head of Contracts' request, participates in clarification meetings and drafts minutes of the meetings.
- Provides administrative support to Contracts Engineers for evaluation of bids, contract award and the drafting of contracts.

- Monitors and reports the progress of works on daily and weekly basis
- Monitors Fire Proofing activities.
- Implements procedures and tools with a view to applying most recent techniques

Qualifications:

- BSc. in a Civil / Architectural / Mechanical Engineering discipline or equivalent qualification
- Minimum 5 years' specific Civil Works experience in a similar position within the oil & gas or petrochemical Industry, including planning, design, construction, supervision etc.
- Strong command of written and spoken English, excellent command of written and spoken Arabic.
- Working knowledge of computer applications and methods with good knowledge of CMMS (SAP system), Auto Cad, Project Primavera or similar packages.
- Well developed team working and leadership skills.

Job Title:	Civil Works Officer - Ref. No. 268
Department:	Operations - Maintenance Services / Maintenance & Inspection
Work Location:	Balhaf

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Prepares the quantities and drawings for assigned Projects
- Supervises all construction civil works for a variety of Projects
- Checks and verifies all civil engineering materials as per the Project specification and standards (HSE included)
- Inspects civil works and equipment (earthworks, concrete, painting etc.) and ensures that all are in accordance with project specifications)
- Reviews and supervises concrete mix quality and concrete strength results and tests.

Qualifications:

- BSc. in a Civil / Architectural / Mechanical Engineering discipline or equivalent qualification or Higher National Diploma (HND) in Civil discipline.
- Experience of around 5 years for degree-qualified candidates or more than 8 years for candidates qualified to HND level
- Good command of written and spoken English, excellent command of written and spoken Arabic
- Good working knowledge of computer applications and methods and good knowledge of CMMS (SAP system), Auto Cad, Project Primavera or similar packages.
- Well developed team working and supervisory skills

APPLICATION PROCESS

Visit Yemen LNG's website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).

Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System. Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply, mentioning the title and the reference number of the position you are applying for.

Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.

Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment. Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

Closing Date: 4th July 2009

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

Health



Juggling seven children with apples, wheels and hyperbaric chambers

By: Alice Hackman

ather of seven Ali Husein Al-Sanabani sat at the front of the room, one arm propped on his chair's flip-over table, avidly jotting down all that was being said. Beside him, his wife listened intently.

Francis Kimmitt, just flown in from the US, was telling his Yemeni audience about his son, an autistic 22 year-old, and his family's adjustment to looking after a child with special needs.

In front of Al-Sanabani, his 9 year-old son Osama sat quietly, taking in the tall blond man in front of him, the door opening and closing as more parents trickled into the packed room, and the lady in black handing out water bottles.

"We as parents are the most important advocates for our children," said the tall foreigner, through the interpreter, a young woman in a brightly patterned scarf. "Who loves your children more than you do?'

Osama slid off his chair and walked up to the speaker, interrupting him midflow. The tall American peered down at the little boy holding out his hand. "Hello," he said, offering him his. At the audience looked on with baited breath, the little boy stretched out his arms, and they hugged.

"Shukran," said the American, appearing to choke back tears, glancing over at Osama's father, who watched the scene with a wide smile and twinkling eyes. "My son doesn't like to be touched."

A smiley boy, Osama, was diagnosed with autism six years ago. But his parents knew that he was different when he was 2 years old.

"We had five older children and saw that his behavior was not the same," says Al-Sanabani.

Over 130,000 children in Yemen may be autistic following international ratios, according to Husein Najee, managing director of the Yemen Autism Center in Sana'a, but many cases go undetected.

Osama is one of the lucky ones. "We took him to a Yemeni neurologist who scanned his brain and said there was nothing wrong with him," explained his mother. "But we knew that he was not normal and so we traveled to Egypt."

"In the beginning, they said he was fine and prescribed vitamins, but one year later his movements were still not normal, he wasn't learning fast like our other children, " continued his father. "And then we heard about autism."

Overnight, Osama's parents entered the world of special education. Expressions such as "learning difficulties" and "speech therapy" became part of their everyday vocabulary. Apples and selves grappling with such bizarre concepts as hyperbaric chambers - highpressure chambers usually used to heal diving sicknesses.

tance in their lives, and they found them-

They learnt about the soothing role of music, special diets and therapy in water, beside Al-Sanabani's job and their fulltime duty as parents to five, then six other children.

Osama started talking at the age of seven, with words such as "eat," "drink," and "get in car." His mother has to be with him every hour of the day and at times he cries without reason, but, says Al-Sanabani, his son is a gift from God.

"He is very particular about what he eats," laughs his father. "He only eats shafout [bread marinated in yogurt and herbs] and apples."

Like many other autistic children, Osama is fascinated by wheels and everything that spins, but he also loves music and is an avid fan of Radio Sawa "He absolutely adores western music,"

says his mother. "He listens to the radio for hours on end. When he does, he laughs and plays."

Autism is four times more likely to strike boys than girls, and recent studies suggest that up to one child in 150 can be autistic. A disability that affects normal brain function and impedes the ability to learn from experience, autism can vary in its severity.

In a mild case, a child may appear to be clumsy or inappropriate in his behavior, while in more severe cases he may be irresponsive to his environment, and be unable to form friendships with his peers.

Osama, however, is exceptionally sociable. He is affectionate with both his family and strangers, and has a best friend with whom he attends the Iman Center, an educational center for children with learning difficulties in Sana'a, five days a week. Last week, added his mother, he walked up to a foreign girl in City Mart to say hello.

Osama is learning by the day, his parents said. Whereas the first time he heard a car horn he jumped and hid, he is slowly overcoming his fear, and thanks to the center, he has started to eat food other than shafout and rice.

But every day is difficult. "It takes all the effort I have in me, every day Osama is the most important," says his mother. If being a parent to a normal child is a full-time job, bringing up a child with learning difficulties or autism is often overwhelming, and, in Yemen, parents like Osama's struggle for experts to turn

to for advice. This June, a team of volunteers led by Mike Griffin, head of US-based cross organization cultural Impact wheels took on unprecedented impor- International and regular visitor to Osama's teachers at the Iman Center.

Yemen for over 12 years, visited Sana'a to speak to parents and teachers about bringing up children with special needs.

Encouraging parents

SOUL, a Yemeni non-governmental organization focused on women and children, provided the venue for the special education workshops. Hungry for information or eager for approval, Yemeni parents spoke of their struggles and sought advice from the visiting teachers and parents.

A hand shot up two seats down from Al-Sanabani. A father said his autistic son seemed to have a gift for computers. Should he enroll him in an IT class? Definitely, answered the specialists, as long as his teacher was familiar with his learning difficulties.

Visiting teachers encouraged parents to determine what their children liked, such as computers or music for example, and to encourage these interests as well as use them to reward good behavior.

Questions reflected Yemeni parents' thirst for knowledge. One father asked about the difference between epilepsy and autism. Dr. Valerie Riley, special education specialist and university professor, answered: "An autistic child can have epilepsy, but autism and epilepsy are very different."

"They were a wonderful group of volunteers," said Najee, explaining that not only did Griffin's team cover their own costs of travel and bring over a lot of equipment with them for the Yemeni teachers, but they also paid for some of the teachers to travel to Sana'a from other governorates for the workshop.

"It was great to see that they [the American parents] felt the same thing as us," said Al-Sanabani, enthusiastically. "But there was not enough time, we could have talked about it all for days."

New ideas for teachers

Yemeni special educators also participated. Trainers from the Yemen Autism Center and the Iman Center in Sana'a, as well as teachers from Hodeida. Hadramout, Taiz and Ibb were just as eager to discuss teaching techniques.

With soap bubbles, small fish-shaped cookies, multicolored sweets and blocs to illustrate fractions, the brightlydressed American volunteers brought the room alive in an interactive display of multi-sensory communication.

"It's amazing," said Cynthia Lane, from Florida, one of the volunteers participating in the discussions. "They all stay for the whole thing, they really want to learn. We're all ready to come back."

Teachers left with their confidence boosted: "We felt that what we are doing is correct," said Suha Abdallah, one of



An autistic child for whom parental love has done wonders, Osama, here with his father and little sister, is exceptionally affectionate with his family and strangers.

are thought to be oxygen deficient.

But, although the controversial treatment is said to stimulate cerebral tissues and reduce excess fluids or swelling to help resume neurological function, it is expensive and only works for some.

No-wheat no-dairy diets have also helped in some cases, and doctors have said that riding – the constant adjusting to find one's balance- stimulates the brain and helps autistic children. But with autism, each child is different.

Oualified doctors for early diagnosis While the American visitors left behind speech recorders, brightly colored bubble tubes and other useful educational props for the Yemeni teachers, they were also eager to hear what Yemeni parents and teachers needed.

"We need specialized doctors to diagnose our children," said Al-Sanabani.

"If you know, intervention at an early age can make a kid's suffering less, and he or she can be integrated into society," added Najee, managing director of the Yemen Autism Center and uncle to two children with autism.

"In the whole of the Middle East, although countries like the UAE have paid millions, we don't have proper diagnosis like in the west," he said, agreeing with Al-Sanabani that bringing in outside specialists would be a great idea.

But early diagnosis is an issue in many countries: "Unfortunately, many physi-

brain structure or function, according to the Autism Society of America, and brain scans have shown a different structure of the brain in children with autism.

Research into a number of theories is ongoing, in particular regarding the link between heredity, genetics and learning difficulties.

In one recent study published by the Harvard Medical School, researchers mapped the genes of large Middle Eastern families. Their findings supported a model of autism as a condition that disrupts the brain's ability to form new connections in response to experience.

Poor awareness

Until the clues are pieced together, special education is essential, but in Yemen awareness about autism is still low. which means early detection is often difficult.

"With a little education and common sense, parents can recognize that their children are not like others," said Dr. Banajah. "But unfortunately in Yemen, with up to 70 percent of illiteracy, they think the child is just being [difficult]."

Some parents also beat their children thinking it will help, he said, when the correct behavior is the exact opposite.

According to a recent paper, he said, the best therapy for autistic child is hugging and kissing. Naughty behavior should be completely ignored, and affection given priority to enable a child to

But poor awareness also means that,

despite individual efforts, there are very

break out of his or her shell.

few specialized centers in Yemen, although, said Najee, special educators are planning to set up centers in Taiz, Aden and Hadramout.

The Yemeni Autism Center currently helps around 50 children, mostly for free, according to Najee but the building and funds do not permit more.

"If I had another building, I could take another 50 to 100 children," he said.

Film club

The Horse Boy By Michael Orion Scott and **Rupert Isaacson**

For one little boy with autism, a three-week horseback trek across Mongolia did wonders. Persuaded that his child had inherited his affinity for horses, horse-trainer and indigenous people's rights activist Rupert Isaacson took five vear-old Rowan to Mongolia to see if horses and local shamans might help.

The result was made into a film. To see the trailer and find out more about the documentary, go to the following address:

http://www.horseboymovie.com/tra iler-only.php

Isaacson also wrote a book about his family's adventure. Although it is currently being translated into 17 languages from Mandarin to Turkish no

Arafat

lthough he had been bringing tourists to Yemen for over 12 5 years, Mike Griffin hesitated for a long time before deciding to bring his last son, 10 year-old Luke with him to the country that he loves. Luke has Down syndrome and his father was worried about people's reactions.

He brought him to Yemen last year. One day, while walking around the old city in Sana'a, the little boy sat down on a step to catch his breath. In a flash, he was surrounded. His father froze as more and more Yemeni men approached, and tried to touch him. To his amazement, he noticed some were crying.



Arafat (right) with his elder brother at the latter's wedding

Someone explained that Luke, Griffin's son, was sitting on exactly the same step that another little Yemeni boy called Arafat used to sit on. Like Luke, Arafat had Down syndrome, but had died shortly before.

As the Yemeni men hoisted up Luke onto their shoulders and paraded him down to the street chanting "Arafat, Arafat," Griffin took one look at his son grinning above the crowd, and knew it was a sign.

"I couldn't believe that my own son, who can't even talk, was bringing so much to this family," he said. "Something burst in my heart, and I knew I was supposed to do something."

When he returned to the US, Griffin used his connections to set up the very first trip of American special educators and parents to Yemen "to do something to impact the whole community – parents, children and teachers- to deal with special children."

An great advocate of travel to break down stereotypes, Griffin now hopes to combine this new special education project with his organization's other cross-cultural activities. After this year's Arab International Festival in Dearborn, Michigan, perhaps he and his team will visit again.

"We were well-informed," agreed Hana Al-Riyash, supervisor at the same center, "but now we have consolidated what we knew with more information."

"Autism is very visual, so we use lots of pictures to communicate," explained Mary Evelyn Anderson from Atlanta, holder of an MA in autism, who showed Yemeni teachers how to help children communicate by touching pictures fixed on speech recorders, or to express emotions by pulling faces in a mirror.

Alternative treatment

It is very important that parents work with the teachers, said the American visitors, and patience is essential because there is no cure for the condition.

Hands flew up. "What about the hyperbaric chamber?" one parent wanted to know. "Does it work?"

Also used to help other conditions such as asthma, hyperbaric oxygen therapy is one of the latest treatments for autism. The rationale behind the technique is that under pressure, more oxygen enters the blood stream, increasing its flow to the areas of the brain which

Reader s corner

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night Time By Mark Haddon

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night Time is a unique detective novel told by 15 year-old Christopher who is autistic. A talented mathematician, he lives his life by patterns and rules, but does not understand human emotions. When the next-door neighbor's poodle is killed, he decides to solve the mystery in the style of his favorite detective, Sherlock Holmes. What follows is a tender -often funnyaccount of a boy's struggle to make sense of a world that his mind can only perceive entirely literally.

cians fail to identify a developmental delay at an age when the child should be receiving early intervention services," says First Signs, a US-based ngo raising awareness about the early warning signs of autism.

"Birth to 3 is a critical time in a child's development, so a delayed diagnosis may compromise his or her chances for success," it explains.

What causes autism?

"Until now nobody knows what the cause is, but it is probably a geneticallyrelated condition," said Dr. Salem Banajah, Yemeni pediatrician and father of an autistic 26 year-old. "In the past, it has been suggested that it was due to a folic acid derivative deficiency in the brain."

Some have also said that the two parts of the brain do not communicate properly because their electric discharges are not coordinated, which causes confusion in an autistic child's relationship with the family, according to Dr. Banajah, but no specific cause has yet been identified. It is however generally accepted that

autism is caused by abnormalities in

SOUL: www.soul-yemen.org Yemeni Autism Center:

UAE: www.dubaiautismcenter.ae

In the Middle East:

Egypt: www.dreamidealschool.com/autism.htm Lebanon: www.autismlebanon.org

one has yet showed any interest in translating it into Arabic.



According to the [US] National Institute of Mental Health, these are some of the red flags for autism:

Possible Indicators of Autism Spectrum Disorders

- Does not babble, point, or make meaningful gestures by 1 year of age
- Does not speak one word by 16 months
- Does not combine two words by 2 years
- Does not respond to name
- Loses language or social skills
- Poor eye contact
- Does not seem to know how to play with toys
- Excessively lines up toys or other objects
- Is attached to one particular toy or object
- Does not smile
- At times seems to be hearing impaired

[But] it s important to remember that there are many possible explanations for most of the symptoms listed above. A child s attachment to a particular toy or difficulty with language skills is not, in itself, a sign of autism. Source: Lisa Jo Rudy, About.com

In Yemen:

www.yemenautism.org

In the Gulf:

Bahrain: www.ldagu.com Kuwait: www.q8autism.com/en





Culture

Scientific translation in Yemen

By: Dr. Masoud Amshoush Member of the Yemeni Arabicizing Association

t is well known that during the Abbasid era, especially under the reign of Caliph Al-Ma'moun, was when the scientific heritage of the Indians, Greeks and Persians was introduced to the Arabs. The Arabic language then assumed a pioneering role in containing, transferring and translating this knowledge to other languages and cultures, and the Arab civilization became a global reference for the world as Arab scientists helped to add a great deal of knowledge to other civilizations.

It is also known that the Arab renaissance undertaking founded by Mohammed Ali in Egypt in the first half of the 19th century gave attention to translating sciences and knowledge from western languages into Arabic. Not only did he send delegations to Europe to learn about western modern sciences, but he also established the 'Tongues School' that translated a number of scientific books into Arabic. The occupation of Egypt and other Arab countries nipped that ambition in the bud and made Arabs quit translating these kinds of books after the occupiers forced them to learn sciences in their own languages. In the 20th century, libration was connected with teaching sciences in Arabic after translating them.

It is clear that we Arabs are more receivers than producers of sciences despite a countless number of outstanding Arab minds. Therefore, scientific translation is our only means of keeping abreast of scientific and technological developments as a way to move forward in an age that is witnessing a spate of increased knowledge in all fields.

However, there is an apparent slowness in scientific translation into Arabic. According to UNESCO, only 4,028 books were translated into Arabic over the 20 year period from 1968 to 1984 throughout the entire Arab world. This number is way too low, especially when considering that Japan translated 17,000 scientific books in 1975 alone. The 2000 Arab Human Development Report indicated that the number of books translated since Caliph Al-Ma'moun's era has been only about 10,000 books, which is roughly equivalent to what Spain translates every year.

Although there are no official statistics for Yemen, indicators show that we are at the bottom of the Arab countries list in the field of translation.

Scientific and literary translations

Some say that there is a difference between scientific and literary translations. Others say that translation is, in general, an art and an innovation and that all types of translation, scientific translations included, have aesthetic dimensions that make them literary masterpieces. One of these is Prof. Ahmed Mustajeer, dean of the Agriculture College, Cairo University, professor of genetics, member of the Arabic Language Academy and author who wrote 17 books

and translated 39 others. He asserts that translation is essentially

translated it because of the style of the translator. The book chosen to translate, the words and the order of the sentences the translator chooses are all a matter of art and style. "I don't like to revise a translated book," says Prof. Mustajeer, "because you can't revise a writer's story or a poet's poem. Translation is undoubtedly an art."

Others believe that a translator should specialize in a single field of translation in order for him/her to keep informed about the terms and expressions of this field, especially when accuracy is demanded. One of these is Hasan Jreio, professor of control and systems and member of the Baghdad Language Academy.

Scientific translation is the last type of translation that needs to keep up with aesthetics, for beauty can be sacrificed for accurate information and meaning.

If we can say that anyone who translates scientific books must be a scientist, we can also say that a translator should be extensively educated and in possession of specialized dictionaries. Additionally, the translator should not hesitate to consult specialists when he/she comes across difficult words or expressions. For example, the translation of "The Origin of Species" by Ismael Mazhar is a masterpiece, but the beautiful wording does not release him from the blame for the many scientific errors in his translation.

Alternatively, there are scientists who are not capable of writing comprehensibly. Some so-called scientists write 'disgustingly' and thus force the readers to hate science.

Translation departments in universities, including that of the languages college at Sana'a University, have literary and scientific specialties. The latter branches out into medical, engineering, legal translations, etc, which in turn radiate out to sub-translation categories. In this case, the translator should not settle solely for his/her own talent, but should seek to acquire theoretical knowledge and understanding of the field they are translating.

Nevertheless, we should admit that literary translation is more difficult than scientific translation because it involves aesthetics and the merging of the translator's spirit with that of the author's. It also entails good knowledge of the cultural and civilization contexts of both the original text and the text it is translated into.

In a study conducted on the context problem in automated translations, the writer of the study showed that for scientific translations, the language adjusted in terms of syntax, morphology and the general lexicon. In this way, translation by means of a computer program is easily facilitated. However, it is almost impossible to subjugate literary texts that include a lot of linguistic anomalies, "i.e. staying away from standard use of the language" in the words of the study, to the automated translation software.

Translation and Arabicizing Translation, in its general meaning, is

term Arabicizing is often used as if it were a synonym of the phrase 'translating texts or words into Arabic.' On the other hand, Arabicizing means 'phrasing foreign words into an Arabic diction when conveying them in their foreign pronunciation or sense.' Finally, Arabicizing is used to mean 'using Arabic in all academic fields to supplant foreign languages,' such as English, French and so on.

The Arab world still faces the problem of its mother tongue being excluded from the field of scientific teaching, and the answer to this problem requires only political determination and will.

Language of applied science at Aden University

When the Higher Education College, the core of what later became Aden University (AU), was founded in 1970, English prevailed at first in the field of science because only English references were available at the time and because foreign professors formed the majority of the teaching staff. The administrative crew was also well versed in the language of the occupiers who had left Aden three years earlier.

By the end of the 1970s, various colleges of the university, including those of the applied sciences, began recruiting teachers who had graduated from the former communist bloc and who were not so enthusiastic about teaching in English, nor did they have the ability to translate it. They often resorted to the sources written in the language they had studied. Additionally, the students joining the university were not good enough at English to study in it. For these reasons, many teachers in science departments taught their subjects in Arabic but wrote exams in English. This was the case until 1988, when the college council decided to use Arabic for both teaching and examinations.

As for agricultural sciences, they were in Arabic from the beginning when the Nasser Institute for Agricultural Sciences was established in 1969 in cooperation with Egypt. It became a college in 1972. Some of the teaching staff were familiar with English and thus they provided the college library with some books and research papers by means of Arabicizing. English is still the language of teaching and examination at the engineering college in AU that was established in 1978. This is because it was developed from the Mulla Industrial Institute that was established in 1950 when the British were still in Aden and therefore English was the language of teaching. Students of the college say they have difficulties because of this.

Aden University efforts in Arabicizing and translation

Aden University, as a committed public university, is obliged to follow the Yemeni Universities Law that calls in one of its articles for giving priority to teaching, developing and spreading Arabic as a scientific and teaching language in all scientific fields.

In 1981, AU founded the Foreign

linguistic capacity of the teaching team of the university, its students and its employees. The university then set up in 1991 research teams, one of which was a translation team. One of the goals of the team was to Arabicize and translate from foreign languages, transferring Arabic culture into the final translation. The team published the first issue of its periodical 'Al-Tawasol,' or 'Communication,' in 1996. However, the team's work ended when it was crossed out of the Science Center structure. The periodical was then attached to the presidency at the university.

The English Studies and Translation Center was also established in 1996 to meet the university's translation needs and AU has kept encouraging its staff to translate books and research into Arabic by publishing them in its own publishing house. Nevertheless, translation activity is still low due to a paucity of competent translators.

After establishing Aden University Publishing House, the periodicals, books and research translated by professors at the university increased, yet most of the translated works fall under the category of the humanities, not the natural and applied sciences.

During a seminar held by AU in 1999 on the reality of scientific research in Aden and other Yemeni universities, a professor at AU presented his research entitled 'The Role of Translation in Scientific Research at Aden University.' His field research showed that most of the then teaching staff of the university had prepared their post graduate theses in foreign languages and that they had been making use of foreign references when conducting scientific research or preparing their lectures. The research concluded that translation is an essential part of scientific research for many teachers at AU.

AU interest in Arabicizing was strongly reflected when it hosted the fourth forum for Arabicizers in the Arab World which took place late October 2002. One of the participants was Prof. Saeed A. Al-Noban who presented research about the importance of appropriate dictionaries for scientific translation. He also presented research on the difficulty posed by context in automated translation programs in addition to other valuable papers.

Based on the above, we can say that in order for us to rid our universities and researchers of the current scientific and cultural alienation, and in order to contribute to settling sciences in our Arabic environment and establish 'scientific security,' we have to muster good efforts, good faith and political will to promote scientific translation and Arabicize sciences to the level we require.

I believe that depending on English in dealing with sciences in our research institutions and universities is a losing bet that hampers the advancement sciences, technology and advanced industries throughout the Arab World.

s a * From a lecture presented by Prof.
all Ashmoush at Al-Afif Cultural Foundation within the framework of 'Scientific and Technical Culture Project in Yemen – Sciences and the Victory of Willpower' on Saturday May 16, 2009.



Faces & Traces is a cultural series of concise biographies of local or international famous and obscure personalities in fields such as literature, arts, culture and religion in which these individuals contribute affirmatively. It is a short journey in contemporary history, attempting to tackle numerous effective characters in human civilization.

Al-Akwa'a, Ismail A. (A Diligent and Impartial Yemeni Historian)

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

l-Akwa'a, Ismail Ali, Yemeni scholar, historigenealogist, an, researcher, politician and diplomat. He was born in Dhamar City on March 11, 1920. Al-Akwa'a studied at his village's kuttab (small religious school attached to a mosque) and learned the Holy Qur'an and its sciences, math and calligraphy. He continued his study of sciences such as Hadith, jurisprudence, Arabic grammar, semantics and rhetoric at the hands of his father and other scholars in his period. In 1929, Al-Akwa'a traveled to Ibb City and studied at Ribat Al-Ghaithi (a religious school for hosting and teaching students) and at the age of 15 he joined Al-Shamsia School in Dhamar and studied there other religious and linguistic sciences. In the early 1940s, Al-Akwa'a started his political activities against the Imamate of Yemen. He visited Sana'a City in 1943 and met secretly with some free Yemenis for discussing political and revolutionary issues. In the same period, he also participated in contacting the tribes' sheikhs of Dhamar and explaining the activities against the Imam and distributing on them political leaflets published by the free Yemenis.

Consequently, Al-Akwa'a had been imprisoned in 1944 in Hajja's prison and was released after two years. After the outbreak of the 1948's revolution which was ended with assassinating Imam Yahya, the Crown Prince Imam Ahmed fled to Hajja and succeeded after a short time in recovering the reign in Sana'a. Consequently, Al-Akwa'a was imprisoned along with others and stayed in prison three years. In 1950, he traveled to Aden for medication and then to Asmara in Eritrea. After his return to Aden, he pursued his political activities along with free Yemenis. He also worked as a tutor of Arabic language for the American consul in Aden. He published his articles under a pen name in the "Arabian Peninsula's Girl" newspaper and also in "Al-Fodhool" newspapers: then mouthpiece of the free Yemenis. After that Al-Akwa'a moved to Cairo, Egypt, and stayed there three years before he traveled to Damascus, Syria, for managing Yemeni students' affairs. He returned to Yemen in 1960 and was appointed first secretary for the



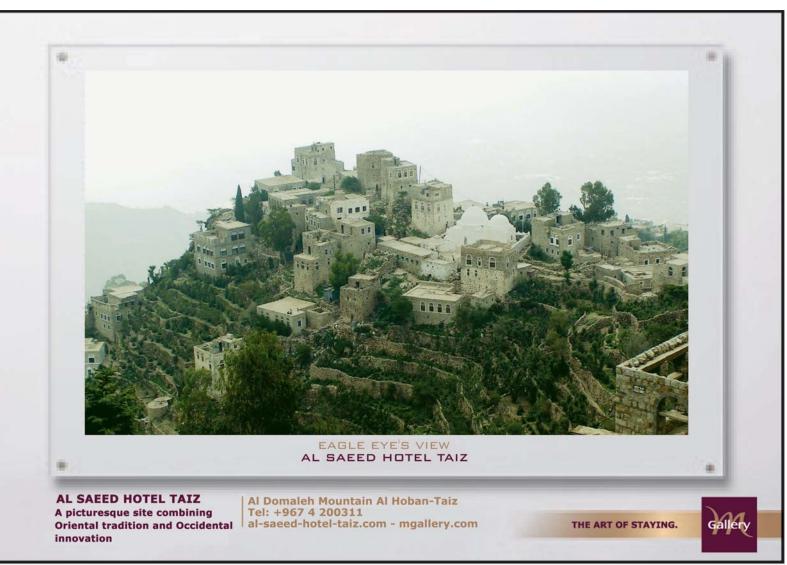
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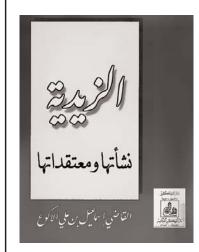
authored numerous works on the literary and architectural heritage of Yemen, on the centers of learning in Yemen, dialects, proverbs of Yemen, historical monuments, genealogies of tribes and Arab history. Most of his writings participated in enlightening others about historic, cultural, religious and intellectual heritages of Yemen. He authored more than 15 books in addition to many researches, textual criticisms and critiques and part of his works were translated into more than three languages.

The most renowned and unique book of Al-Akwa'a entitled "Hijar Al-Ilm Wa Ma'aaqiluh Fee al-Yaman" (Localities of Science and Its Places in Yemen, 1995). The book contains 505 localities of science and 6279 great figures of Yemen. Al-Akwa'a traveled in Yemen's localities, villages and cities to get the required data for more than 25 years. "Al-Zaydiyah: Nash'ataha wa Mu'atqadatiha" (Zaidism: Its Origin and Beliefs, 2000) in which Al-Akwa'a discusses impartially this religious school and its origin, beliefs, structure and also its radical and jurisprudential thoughts. In the book, Al-Akwa'a referred to the Zaidism as the most moderated school among different Shiite schools and that it makes no remarkable differences compared with other four Sunni schools. He authored also "Al-Amthal Al-Yamaniya" (Yemeni Proverbs, 1984) which contains more than 6200 colloquial proverbs and shows diversity in the Yemeni society. He also criticized textually the book "Collection of Yemeni Regions and Tribes" that was authored by Judge Muhammad Al-Hajri and corrected names, lineages, dates of death and regions in the book. Among his other notable books the one entitled "Nashwan ibn Said Al-Himyari and Intellectual, Political and Ideological Struggle in His Era" (1997), "Diligent Savants in Yemen" (2002) and "Rasulid Dynasty in Yemen" (2003). His other researches include "Eminent Islamic Antiquities in Yemen" (1980), "Yemeni Ancient Languages: Their Unique Particularities and Relation to Classical Arabic" (1983), "Yemen's Dams: Their Most Prominent Civilizing Landmarks" (1987) and "History of Sana'a Public Baths." Al-Akwa'a was a member in many Arab and international academies and unions including the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research in Jordan, the Jordan Academy of Arabic, Arab Academy of Damascus, the Indian Scientific Academy, Arab Union for Historians, and the German Institute for Antiquities. In 2003, Al-Akwa'a obtained Award of Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Research from the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Turkey. He was also honored during the ceremonial of Sana'a City as the 2004 Arab Cultural Capital. Al-Akwa'a died on October 21, 2008 at age 88 and was buried in Sana'a. He said once about his writing's style: "The honest historian should bring out the positive aspects of his country's history. Also he should not neglect mentioning negative aspects so that concerned officials care about enlightening others about them. Moreover, the historian has to write impartially about what he thinks is right and should be honest and fair of what he tackles."

an art and a creation because one can read a book and know immediately who

broader than Arabicizing, which is only Languages Institute whose most part of what translation is all about. The important task was to develop the





Yemeni legation in Moscow. In the early 1964, Al-Akwa'a was nominated to be the cultural counselor in the Yemeni embassy in Cairo. He was appointed second deputy minister of the foreign affairs' minister in mid-1965 before he was appointed ambassador-at-large. In 1968, Al-Akwa'a returned to Yemen and was appointed Minister of Information. He participated in establishing the General Authority for Antiquities and Public Libraries in 1969 and headed it until the end of 1990.

Al-Akwa'a is considered one of the most prominent historians in the contemporary history of Yemen. He

15

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Refugees move beyond wounds to celebrate integration



By: Khaled Al-Hilaly and Salma competition, a football match, theatrismail cal performances, and traditional song

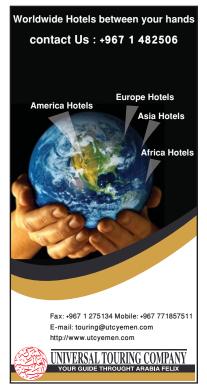
elebrating World Refugee Day is the celebration of a

wound," says Mona Ali, 21, a Yemeniborn Somali refugee girl, "I hope that this time next year we will be in our country and not refugees anymore."

In tandem with World Refugee Day activities worldwide, the UNHCR, the United Nations Refugee Agency, under the theme 'Real people, real needs' organized several activities for refugees in Yemen.

"This day [June 20] is a good time to remember the 42 million uprooted around the world that are still waiting to go home," said Claire Bourgeois, UNHCR representative in Sana'a.

The activities included a writing



competition, a football match, theatrical performances, and traditional song and dance performances by groups of refugees from different countries including Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Palestine and Iraq.

Last Friday, Refugee United team played against Yemen's Al-Ahly Youth team in a football game that, to the delight of screaming fans, saw the winning cup go to the refugee team which was composed of eight Somalis, one Iraqi, one Ethiopian and one Eritrean.

Mohamed Ramzi and Mona Ali, both from Somalia, won the writing competition for the essay and poetry categories respectively.

An arts and crafts display and photography exhibition not only showcased the plight of refugees but also how well they integrated into Yemeni society.

An estimated 80 percent of refugees are women and children. They often carry the heaviest burden of survival for themselves and their families. Women and adolescent girls in refugee settings are especially vulnerable to exploitation, rape, abuse and other forms of gender-based violence.

Colorful Yemeni jewelry made by Somali hands decorated the entrance to the Police Club Hall where the day was marked by members of the refugee community in Yemen, heads of missions and government officials.

Nasser Al-Qardai, 23, Yemeni student from Ibb recalled his Somali









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here in Yemen and lack of higher education and vocational training among refugees."

"We are asking people to look beyond, to see the people behind the needs," said Bourgeois. "Refugees are not just faceless statistics. They are individuals with real needs, just like you and me."

The United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is an international convention that defines who is a refugee, and sets out the rights of individuals who are granted asylum and the responsibilities of nations that grant asylum. The convention was approved at a special United Nations conference on 28 July 1951. It was initially limited to protecting European A refugee is "A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."

refugees after World War II but a 1967 Protocol removed the geographical and time limits, expanding the Convention's scope. Because the convention was approved in Geneva, it is often referred to as "the Geneva Convention,"

English and Mathematics teacher at his last year of high school.

"He was an excellent teacher and he helped us to excel," said Al-Qardai. "Refugees are people just like us." Al-Qardai tries to help refugees in his neighborhood by helping them find jobs or houses to rent: "I know they [Somalis] are kind hearted and helpful so I also do my best to help them," he added. "Unfortunately, the world is still witnessing lots of wars and fights: Millions of people left their countries and homes to save their lives," said Ali Muthana, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the National Committee on Refugee Affairs.

The vice minister said that he had hoped World Refugee Day this year would be celebrated to mark the reduction in the number of refugees worldwide and their return home to contribute in nation building and be reunited with their families.

To ease Somali refugees' suffering, the Yemeni government provides them with shelters like the refugee camp in Kharaz, provides them with access to health services, and allows their children to join school as Yemenis.

They are also allowed to work in any field without any restrictions, given exemption from fees such as residence fees and granted freedom of movement in all parts of the country, according to Muthana.

Muthana refers to the continuous war in Somalia as the reason behind the Yemeni government's preferential treatment of Somalis in the country.

"When necessary, these advantages are provided to other nationalities as well," he added. "We don't differentiate between refugees from Somalia and refugees from other countries."

"World Refugee Day is a chance for us to express our worries and concerns," said Mohammed Abdi Adam, chairman of the Somali Refugee Committee in Yemen.

"The ties between Somalia and Yemen such as religion, traditions and heritage have played a role in facilitating our integration in the Yemeni society," he added. "But refugees suffer from problems like diseases that cannot be treated After the collapse of the central government in Somalia in 1991, violence, insecurity, poverty spread throughout the country. Thousands of Somalis started fleeing their home venturing on perilous journey across the Gulf of Aden to seek refugee in Yemen, the only country to grant them automatic asylum.

In order to respond to the large influx of refugees, the UNHCR established its operations in Yemen in 1992 to assist the host country in handling refugees. Denmark was the first state to ratify the treaty on 4 December 1952, and there are now 147 signatories to either the Convention or the Protocol or to both. Yemen is the only country on the Arabian Peninsula that has signed the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its related 1967 Protocol, which removed a deadline and geographical restrictions from the Convention.



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