

# Heavy rains and earthquakes displace people in Ibb

**Bv: Ali Saeed**

Photo by Khaleel Al-Nasir

Yemen needs a governmental authority to supervise the provision of health insurance, but not to control the money for it, he said. Foreign experts said that corruption, lack of transparency, and not implementing promises will lead to the failure of health insurance in Yemen, according to Al-Emad.

And even charitable organizations have not yet done anything toward the problem, according to Mohammad.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Noman, professor of water resources management in the Eco-

“A lot of people who were displaced from their houses now want to return home, but they have no money to fix their cracked houses,” he said.

**By: Mahmoud Assamiee**

He indicated that although terrorists often target foreign diplomats or tourists, Yemeni civilians suffer the worst toll from the acts of extremism. However, he affirmed his country's commitment to work with the Yemeni government to defeat Al-Qaeda and to secure Yemen's border. The newly appointed ambassador has arrived at a time when cooperation between Yemen and the United States has become more important.

Regarding President Saleh's statements on conducting a dialogue with the Southern Movements even those cooperating with jihadis or Al-Qaeda, he said "we used to hear the president's statements in national occasions talking about strong measures against extremists and corruption. We welcome

Regarding US air raids against Al-Qaeda hideouts in Yemen, he said that they would do their best to support the government of Yemen to face threats and that they focus on boosting Yemeni military capabilities and cooperation in this field. The US official announced the creation of an anti-drug section in the US embassy to provide assistance to Yemen's security forces.



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e-mail: alymamahagencies@y.net.ye



# Despite terrorist attacks, Yemen readies for the Gulf Cup

By: Mohammed bin Sallam  
& Noha Yazeed  
For the Yemen Times

ADEN, Oct. 13 — Despite the blasts that reportedly killed three and injured 19 at Al-Wihda football club in Aden on Monday, the government has said that the twentieth football Gulf Cup will be held this November as planned.

Seven of the culprits were caught within hours of the explosion. They were found carrying grenades and other explosives according to Aden's governor.

"This coward act will not deter us from welcoming our guests. In fact it shows how prompt we are, and it also makes us more attentive in order to ensure the success of the championship," said Adnan Al-Jafri, Aden's governor.

So far 19 suspects have been arrested and investigations into the blasts are on-going.

Moreover, Aden security reported that it defused five timed-bombs hidden in plastic bags. Three were found

near the club and two in the lane between Bilqees and 30 November schools in the same area of the club.

The incidents caused Aden authorities to carry out strict security measures around all the sports facilities even those under construction.

Anxious locals said that there is a huge military presence in the city, who were searching everywhere and everywhere around any construction related to the championship.

In order to ensure stability during the tournament, the Ministry of Interior will be assigning 30,000 policemen to ensure the championship events run smoothly.

## Preparations going on schedule

Preparations, which included four five star hotels built exclusively to host around 800 VIP guests coming to Yemen next month for the occasion, are being finalized.

Many other hotels and residential buildings are also in their final stages in both Aden and Abyan, the host cities of the championship.

Khaliji-20 is the Gulf's regional

sports championship. This year it will be hosted by Yemen between Nov. 22 and Dec. 5, 2010.

Yemen will be ready to welcome the championship with open arms, according to Khaled Zawqari, public relations manager at Youth and Sports Ministry.

The constructions are part of a larger renovation program for the cities of Aden and Abyan to host the championship. The streets in Aden have become cleaner and were expanded.

A new 6-lane inter-city highway between the host cities is underway and should also be finished by the end of the month, according to the head of the Youth and Sports Ministry Office in Aden.

Along with the two main stadiums -one in Aden and the other in Abyan- to host the championship, twenty smaller training arenas are also in their final stages of construction.

"The International 22 May Stadiums in Aden and Abyan are almost ready. The Aden one can host up to 27,000 spectators while the Abyan stadium can host up to 15,000," said

Zawqari.

According to Zawqari, the players and official delegations including ministers will start arriving on Nov. 18, 2010.

## Eager Yemeni fans

Yemenis are already eager and proud that Yemen will host this event.

As'ad Al-Gadasi, a student in Sana'a University said that he is waiting for this big event, but still afraid of the unstable security in the country. He says that he will support the Qatari and Saudi teams, because according to him they are the strongest.

"For sure, I will travel to Aden to attend the championship, and I will cheer for Saudi Arabia team, especially players Yaser Al-Kahtani and Mohammad Noor because they are my favorite players," said Ali Al-Rada'ee also a student in Sana'a University. "I think the championship will be perfect because there will be enough security all over the stadium, as far as I've heard."

Nasim Al-Saidi, a university graduate from Sana'a said that this event



The Unity Stadium in Aden can accommodate up to 27,000 people. It is the main field for the Khaliji-20 championship due next month. Despite concerns over security, the government has said that the championships will go ahead.

will benefit Yemen economically. She said that the visitors will see what a beautiful place Yemen is, so the number of tourists will increase.

"I will cheer for the Yemeni team because Yemeni people have to support their team - although I doubt that they will win."

# Yemen Post celebrates World Post Day

By: Ismail Al-Ghabiri

SANA'A, Oct. 10 — Yemen celebrates World Post Day on Oct. 9, after 136 years since the establishment of the Universal Postal Union.

Vice Director General for technical affairs of the Yemen Post Authority, Mr. Faiz Saif Abdu, said that this year the authority is reviewing its postal services on a national scale, and will take measures to compete with other postal service providers.

"Yemeni Post is the national postal service and is hence subsidized, and provides citizens with other services such as saving accounts, electricity, phone and water bill collection points.

It is also the main channel through which pensions are paid. Nevertheless, we are always looking forward to finding ways whereby we distinguish ourselves from other service providers," said Abdu.

He mentioned that the Yemen Post Authority, thanks to its various financial and postal services, has competed well against many advanced countries postal services.

"Our mission is to create an

electronic network between the postal service offices around the nation in order to facilitate communication between citizens, as well as between citizens and the government and private institutions," he said.

The postal saving fund of the Post & Postal Savings Corporation has declared a 15 percent profit in 2009, estimated at YR 1.858 billion.

The director general of the corporation, Abdu Ghanem, clarified at a press conference that the balances of depositors in the fund last year exceeded YR 19.798 billion. This is a YR 4 billion increase from 2008.

He indicated that the number of depositing accounts during the



same period reached 403,642, an increase of 45,558 accounts for the year 2008.

The Yemen Post Authority this year joined the global monitoring system of the Postal Technology Center in the Universal Postal Union. It is a system that allows distribution of mail in an accurate and fast manner by simulating the actual postal traffic between the participating countries.

# Despite President's amnesty, editor of Al-Ayyamm newspaper on trial

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct. 12 — In spite of the President's pardon on May 21 to release all prisoners of political conscience and journalists, Hisham Bashraheel, the publisher and editor-in-chief of the banned Al-Ayyam independent daily newspaper went to trial on Sunday at the "State Security Court" in Aden.

Bashraheel, 66, was arrested in early January of this year when police and security personnel surrounded Al-Ayyam's building after journalists and human rights activists organized a sit-in outside the banned daily's offices, according to the latest report from the Committee to Protect Journalist (CPJ).

The report said that violence erupted during the sit-in where confrontations ended in violence as government forces used machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades against Al-Ayyam's building.

Bashraheel, the paper's editor-in-chief, and his two sons, sports editor Hani and executive manager Mohammad, were arrested and detained for three to four months.

After his release, the 66-year-old Hisham faced a travel ban that prevented him from getting medical care outside Yemen for respiratory disease, diabetes, ulcers, and a heart condition.

The government lifted the ban only after months of sustained local and inter-



national pressure, the report explained.

The January clashes outside the Al-Ayyam building resulted in the killing of a policeman and a guard.

Now Bashraheel is accused in court of organizing an armed group and of murdering one policeman and attempting to kill another, the Gulf Times quoted an official from Aden.

Al-Ayyam was one of eight closed newspapers shutdown in May 2009 over allegations of inciting separatism in the region amid unrest in the south.

Afra'a Hariri, a human rights activist and a lawyer in Aden told the Yemen Times that this trial and all other trials at the state security court are a farce.

She added that the president's pardon itself was also a comedy as it was ambiguous.

"The amnesty did not say which charges should be abolished and which should be referred to the court to be finalized,... it is just a political comedy" she said.

Hariri explained that Bashraheel's problem is only a small part of the nationwide crisis that is still on the rise.

"There is corruption everywhere, but in Yemen corruption is doubled with disrespect to humans and human rights violations," she said.

Three attempts by the paper to resume publishing in 2009 were met with wholesale confiscations by the government, according to the CPJ.

Bashraheel told the CPJ that they were assured by government officials that no future issue of Al-Ayyam would be allowed to circulate.

"The current situation for journalists in Yemen is bleak," CPJ quoted Bashraheel, the methods used against Al-Ayyam were extraordinary, we were shut down by military force - but they are in line with what is happening to other journalists in Yemen."

Al-Ayyam was founded by the influential Bashraheel family in 1958 and has been run by its members over the five past decades.

It was the only privately owned newspaper to be distributed in all governorates of Yemen.

It was once the country's highest-circulation publication, reaching more than 70,000 readers. Al-Ayyam's popularity stemmed in part from its willingness to cover sensitive issues such as corruption and the southern unrest.

# National education initiatives to increase school enrolment

By: UNICEF & Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Oct. 12 — Half a million children in Yemen, including IDPs and refugees, are being targeted by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF in collaboration with UNHCR, Save the Children, CHF and other development partners, in a major Back to School Campaign.

The campaign, based on the theme 'Together we can make the difference; Let us send every boy and girl to school,' has a national reach but will specifically target the conflict-affected governorates of Saa'da, Amran and Hajjah.

In Yemen, more than a quarter of school-aged children (6-14yrs) are out of school. However, in Sa'ada, Hajjah and Amran the problem is worse, with the majority of school-aged children out of school as a result of the conflict.

"These children have been deprived of education for too long because of the conflict," said UNICEF Representative Geert Cappelaere. "We therefore welcome this campaign and the commitment from both the government and the al-Houthis to ensure that all children can go back to school."

In Sana'a alone, many children drop out from school due to overcrowded classrooms. A recent report presented

to the cabinet this week by the Minister of State and Capital Mayor Abdul-Rahman al-Akwa'a said that at least 4,271 classrooms are needed in the capital city only. The new classrooms will ease the pressure on existing schools and encourage pupils to continue their education.

The report revealed that the rate of growth in the number of students, which reaches 55,000 students enrolled in the primary schools of the capital, and the non-expansion in establishing new schools are among the main reasons for this problem, as well as the internal migration from the various provinces to the capital, unprecedented urbanization in the outskirts of the capital, and the lack of land or sites to create or build new schools in some districts.

According to the report, there are 55,000 students enrolled in primary schools in the capital, with the average of density at 82 students per a classroom.

In response to this report, the cabinet formed a committee to oversee construction of 814 new classrooms each year of the five years to come totalling 4,070 by the end of the project. The committee will also carry out measure to provide sufficient teachers for the new classrooms.

Around the country, overall challenges to education, especially for girls, include: poverty; low level of female literacy; cultural practices such as child marriage, which can lead to child/teenage pregnancy; cost of education being a burden on families; requirements for access, such as birth certificates; and preferences for boys over girls.

"As we count down to the MDGs of 2015, we have fallen far short of our commitments and promises to the children of this country," Mr. Cappelaere said. "There is an urgent need for collective and accelerated action to ensure that all children, especially girls, not only access but are also able to stay and complete basic quality education."

The campaign is therefore geared towards mobilizing and sensitizing communities, especially parents, on the value of investing in children, highlighting the disparities, inequities and violations that continue to undermine learning, particularly amongst girls, and advocating for deepened commitments by government and other stakeholders in addressing Universal Primary education.

Some highlights of the campaign include provision of over 50,000 school kits to most vulnerable children in the targeted governorates as well as other IDP and refugee settlements, provision



Girls dancing at the launch of the Back to School national campaign on Monday Oct 11, 2010. The campaign will target 5000 children around the country.

of teaching and recreation materials to over 300 schools, and training of 1,200 teachers. More than 300 banners and 50,000 brochures highlighting the val-

ue of education have been printed and distributed in Arabic, Oromo, Somali and English.

The government has also waived

all access requirements to ensure that every boy and girl, especially the unreached and marginalized, can access school.



## Their News

## Going Beyond Barriers to Reach the Unreached

## 500,000 children targeted in Back to School Campaign

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For further information, please contact:  
Mohamed Bile, Chief of Education, UNICEF Yemen  
tel +967 712223015, email ma-bile@unicef.org  
Zahra Sethna, Communication Specialist, UNICEF Yemen  
tel +967 711684557, email zsethna@unicef.org

## US provides US\$1.2 mln to support Yemen youth

The U.S Agency for International Development (USAID), has awarded a US\$1.2 million grant to Mercy Corps to strengthen the voice and positive role of youth in communities of the southern Yemeni provinces.

In a press release posted on its website, the US embassy in Sana'a said on Wednesday that the U.S. government awarded the grant to implement a two-year program entitled Engaging Youth for a Stable Yemen.

"The grant is the third in a series of youth-oriented conflict mitigation grants recently awarded by U.S. focusing on building positive relationships between youth and their communities and giving them a stake in a more positive future", it added.

This U.S. government's new-

est grant to Mercy Corps, an international non-governmental organization, and its partner, Youth Leadership Development Foundation, will focus on building trust and confidence between the youth and their communities in Aden and Lahj provinces.

This effort contributes to U.S. government overall efforts to reduce conflict and improve stability in Yemen.

**Saba**

Italian supportive initiatives in coastguard, judiciary discussed  
Italy has two initiatives for supporting coastguard and judiciary in Yemen, Italian diplomat said on Wednesday.

During his meeting with Minister of Justice Ghazi Shaif al-Aghbari, Italian ambassador to

Yemen Alessandro Fallavollita affirmed the Italian real tendency in providing support for judicial and security field in order to achieve security and stability in Yemen.

The Italian diplomat affirmed his country's keenness to develop its bilateral relations with Yemen.

Al-Aghbari reviewed the priorities support such as holding training courses for judges inside and outside the country.

He also talked about the need to develop the Yemeni courts performance as well as building a typical ones and expanding networking and information technology.

The Minister noted to the Italian government's role in strengthening justice and security within

Yemen Friends' Group via promoting coastguards capability and supporting judiciary.

He talked about support priorities to be offered by Italy for Yemen within Yemen Friends' Group.

The two officials ended up their meeting an agreement of presenting the priorities of judicial reforms by the Ministry to be carried out by the Italian side to prop up Yemen's judiciary.

**JICA to expand educational project implementation**

Minister of Education Abdul-Salam al-Jawfi met on Tuesday with experts head of Expanding Local Choices Project in the Project of Encouraging Girls' Education of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues related to the project implementation.

The two sides reviewed the project steps during its 2nd phase of implementation represented by finalization of the unified guidebook for school comprehensive development and training the executive team of the Ministry of Education as well as training Dhamar governorate's team as a test.

They also shed light on reliable means for the sustainability and continuity of the project after the JICA support is ended through the government gradual increase of its activities.

The minister affirmed the importance of applying this guidebook in cooperation with development partners in all gov-


ernorates in order to contribute to realizing education quality.

**Jordan voices readiness to support judicial reforms in Yemen**

Jordan voiced Wednesday readiness to present all experiences to support judicial reforms in Yemen.

During his meeting with Justice Minister Ghazi al-Aghbari, the Jordanian ambassador to Yemen Ahmed Jaradat briefed the minister on the arrangements for the Riyadh meeting of Yemen's Friends Group.

The meeting also reviewed the required arrangements to bring three Jordanian professors in areas of constitutional, administrative and penal laws in addition to two experts to evaluate judicial reforms and computer systems.



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Bewerberinnen und Bewerber sollten über folgende Qualifikationen und Erfahrungen verfügen<sup>1</sup>:

- Sehr gute Arabischkenntnisse
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- Gute Englischkenntnisse (mündlich und schriftlich)
- Kenntnisse in Textverarbeitung und Tabellenkalkulation am PC (Open Office)
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Bewerbungsschluss per Mail: 31. Oktober 2010  
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**(WANTED CANDIDATES for Training-Of-Trainer (TOT**  
Under Strengthening Capacities of Local CSOs in Development Cooperation Project  
Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) and Humanitarian Forum Yemen are seeking interested candidates who are willing to participate in a Training of Trainers (TOT) Program and will commit to be part of the Pool of Trainers under the umbrella of Humanitarian Forum Yemen.

**Background:**  
In April 2009, Islamic Relief entered a partnership with the European Union (EU) and Islamic Relief Deutschland (IRD) to implement a two-year project on Strengthening Capacity of Yemeni Civil Society Organizations in Development Cooperation (DCI-NSAPVD/159747). One of the main components of the project is to select twelve (12) individuals who will be trained as trainers and will work as resource persons under the network of the Humanitarian Forum Yemen where they will serve HFY members and other CSOs. Successful candidates will jointly undertake a comprehensive TOT TRAINING with a clear commitment of providing their professional services to the CSOs in Yemen in the areas of strategic planning, financial management and project cycle management training.

**Responsibilities of TOT Candidates:**  
Sign a commitment contract to provide their time and expertise as Resource Person under the network of HFY for at least 3 years by conduct of training for local CSO associations; Participate 100% in the comprehensive 18-days training sessions which will include TOT as well as specialization course on key areas namely, Strategic Planning, Financial Management and Project Cycle Management; conduct training courses for local CSOs based on plan and contract

**Requirements:**  
Must be Yemeni National with University Degree in related field; Must have experience in training others in at least one of the topics: Finance, Strategic management and project cycle management; can conduct training anytime in the year; Good communication and presentation skills; ability to utilize modern computer applications and equipment for training; Appropriate personality (extrovert, knows how to draw out the best of the participants, creative and facilitative); Qualified in one of the key areas:

- On Strategic Planning –has trained, facilitated or mentored at least one local association on Strategic Planning. Demonstrable knowledge and skills in strategic thinking; have an understanding of the development terrain in Yemen and internal contexts of local associations;
- On Financial Management – has track record in managing finances of local associations; of financial related backgrounds adept in bookkeeping, accounting, budget management and financial systems installation;
- On Project Cycle Management – has track record in successfully developing, managing or accessing projects for local CSOs; extensive knowledge of development approaches, paradigms and project conceptualization;

**Women candidates are encouraged to apply. After TOT Training, the candidates will be requested to conduct training to HFY CSO members and clients and shall receive resource person fees based on the HFY policy.**

**Interested candidates must send email to [info@iryemen.org](mailto:info@iryemen.org) with their letter of interest and Curriculum Vitae on or before 20 October 2010.**

**Applicants should be sympathetic to the values and principles of Islamic Relief. Islamic Relief is an equal opportunities organization.  
Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.**

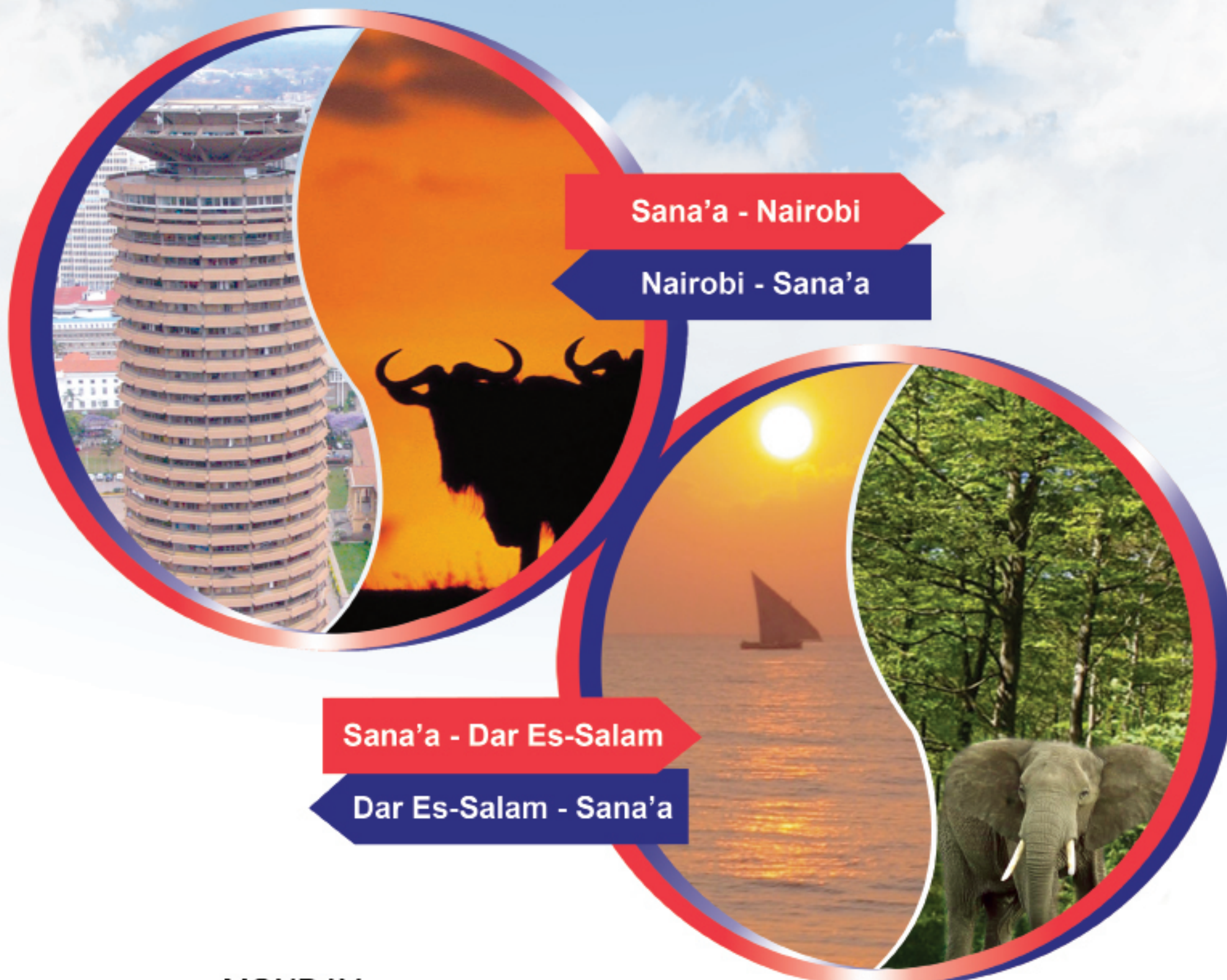
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# An honest vision for development



Taha collects a reward on behalf on the Ayoon Shabah initiative from the Child Care organisation for being one of the most prominent youth initiatives of 2009.



Members of Ayoon Shabah raising funds for Yemeni orphans.



Participants at the "Sports Marathon For All" in Sana'a, organised by Ayoon Shabah for children with special needs.

By: Tom Finn

We have stuck with that vision."

**T**aha Mothana, 22, from Sana'a, is as laid back as they come but when he's talking about Ayoon Shabah something stirs him - his eyes light up.

"A desire to change embodied by an honest vision, that's our protocol," he says.

I'm sitting in a small coffee shop in old Sana'a with Taha as he talks me through the story of the Ayoon Shabah initiative.

Dissatisfied by other volunteering organizations in Yemen - those seeking only 'funding or fame' - Taha decided he would take matters into his own hands.

Ayoon Shabah or 'the youth's eyes' started in 2008 with Taha and his friend handing out bags of dates on the streets on Sana'a to those in need during Ramadan. Today it's a volunteering initiative with six official coordinators, over 500 members, its own website [ayoon-shabah.org](http://ayoon-shabah.org) and sister organizations in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

"We used to call it a family but now with nearly 500 members we're more like a nation!" Taha jokes.

But for Taha, what's special about Ayoon Shabah is not its size but its motto.

"The initial idea was to set up a volunteering group whose aim was the development of youth in our society.

## Youth vision

"We all see the community, old and young, but the young see it positively, we look to the needs of the community through youth vision," Taha tells me as he sips his coffee.

A unique and defining feature of Ayoon Shabah is its youth aspect. If you attend one of its regular meetings, you'll find children as young as twelve not just attending but actively participating and voicing their opinions in discussion.

"We invite kids to the main meetings and we listen to their opinions over the adults - we have the feeling of a family."

"We believe that by sticking to our identity as youth we can be the change in our community and that is why we focus on volunteering with kids. We want them to be leaders of change in the future."

## An initiative not a charity

Wary of the hierarchy and formalities that often go hand in hand with official charity work, Taha decided that, whatever its size, the Ayoon Shabah initiative was going to remain just that. For the same reason they did not seek support from a government ministry.

"We're an initiative, a scheme, an idea even, but we'll never be a formal charity."

He maintains that while he is a

founder of Ayoon Shabah, he will never be its boss. Responsibility for organizing the group's activities is shared equally between six coordinators who help divide the "big family into smaller families."

"We're not interested in formalities so we keep them to a minimum. We have complete freedom of movement."

Taha is not worried about his initiative being seen as novice or amateur, in fact it's something he embraces.

"We don't want professionals, we want amateurs!"

As well as working with less privileged groups in society, an important priority for Ayoon Shabah is developing the skills of those working inside the initiative, most of whom are completely fresh to the concept of volunteering.

"They have never done this sort of thing before. These guys get something from nothing..."

## 'Our iftar is their iftar'

Ayoon Shabah's activities range from everything from planting trees in the Saba'een Park in Sana'a in celebration of World Youth Day to enlightening Imams and clerics about the H1 N1 virus in an activity called 'Prevention is better than cure.'

A year after their first volunteering activity in Ramadan 2008, Taha and his friends were at it again. This time launching a new campaign called our 'Our Iftar is their Iftar,' where mem-

bers dedicated the last ten days of Ramadan to distributing food to fasting Muslims in Al-Sunayna, a deprived neighborhood in Sana'a. Before distributing the food, members visited the area and talked with local inhabitants to get an accurate idea about who was most in need of their charity.

"It turned me from a shy person into an active citizen, someone who could be involved in society and participate with different levels of Yemeni society," Sofie Moh'd, one of Ayoon Shabah's coordinators, told the Yemen Times.

## 'Working with, not for them'

In February 2010, members of Ayoon Shabah volunteered in the Special Olympics - an international organization that holds competitions worldwide for people who have intellectual disabilities. The Special Olympics motto is «Let me win. But if I cannot win, let me be brave in the attempt."

According to Taha, this was a great opportunity to work with people with special needs instead of always for them.

"These guys get a lot from above: from their teachers, parents, friends but the Special Olympics give them a chance to take on responsibility, a task to do themselves. Some of the participants are now volunteers for Ayoon Shabah."

Ayoon Shabah has organized other similar events. A «Sports Marathon For All" was held in Sana'a on March



Taha Mothana (in red) and fellow members of Ayoon Shabah at a blood donation activity.

21, sponsored by Special Olympics Yemen and The Ministry Of Youth and Sports. Members also participated in breaking a world record for the 'The world's Longest Toilet Queue,' sponsored by Yemen Times and GTZ, to raise awareness for the event.

"Ayoon Shabah used to volunteer as an organizing unit in the Special Olympics, now we are about to become partners with them, we're delighted," said Taha.

At the beginning of 2010, the Ayoon Shabah initiative was honored by the Child Care organization as one

of the most prominent youth initiatives of 2009 for their involvement in youth development.

## 4U

If you're interested in volunteering, check out the initiative's Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=107999949933>

## Stories from Real Life

# The effects of chewing qat on women's lives

By: Nawal Zaid  
For the Yemen Times

## She became addicted and lost everything

**H**adheya Ali Ahmad was 50. She was married and had eight children. She was a housewife. Hadheya started chewing a small amount of qat a long time ago.

Her husband gave her a little qat every day and she chewed it with a pipe from two till seven.

After finishing chewing qat, she used to do all the housework. Then she smoked a pipe and checked on her children, before sleeping until nine in the morning.

At the beginning of her qat addiction, she prepared food for her children and her husband.

When her husband died, she was struck by grief. Her loss made her chew large quantities of qat to forget her sadness.

She lived in her dreams and imagination, escaping reality and grieving for the death of her husband.

Over time she increased the quan-

tity of qat and started to go to the market herself to buy it. She used to take money from the house expenses. Every day she spent YR 1,000 or YR 2,000 or even more on qat.

Her sons advised her not to buy so much qat but unfortunately, she preferred qat to her food. She remained addicted to qat for many years to the point of selling her furniture cheap to buy more.

She entered into debt with qat sellers without feeling any shame. Then, with nothing left in her house to sell, she started to sell her clothes for qat.

When she fell ill and had to be treated in hospital, her relatives had to pay for her medication and food.

When she got out of hospital, she remained on medication for a long time until she died.

## Her health was destroyed by qat

**S**ayida Mohammad Ali is 45 and married with three sons and three daughters. She is uneducated and a housewife. Sayida lives in

her house with her sons and husband. Her daughters are all married.

Sayida gets up in the afternoon and orders her sons to go to the market to buy qat for her.

She pays YR 2,000 or YR 3,000 a day for qat. While her husband goes to a restaurant to buy food, her sons do the housework, clean the house, and wash their clothes.

After lunch, Sayida prepares to go to women qat sessions or weddings. Dressing well, she takes her qat with her and only returns at 11 p.m. When she comes back, she feels active and searches her house for work to do. She cleans the kitchen and all corners of the house.

She continues to work till morning prayers and then drops the qat from her mouth, drinks tea, prays and goes to bed.

As usual she gets up at 1 p.m. Once she gets up, if she cannot find one of her children to buy qat for her, she goes to the market and buys it herself. The qat sellers know her. Sometimes she calls on of her daughter to come home and prepare lunch and sometimes her sons cook.

Sayida could not stop chewing qat and smoking the water pipe, and as a consequence she suffered a stroke and was hospitalized.

She remained in hospital for a month and then returned to her house with the medicine the doctors had prescribed. The doctors advised her to stop chewing qat and smoking.

But after she recovered, she returned to qat and smoking. She did not pay attention to the doctors' advice, nor take her medicine properly and her health deteriorated further.

## She neglects her own children for qat

**H**asna Abdul-Majid is 30. She is widowed and has five children. She is a housewife. In the beginning, Hasna did not chew qat, but took up the habit after attending some women qat chewing sessions.

She became addicted and started neglecting her children, her house and her husband.

She even forgot herself and did not take care of her shape. What was more important to her was to go to qat sessions and chew until nine p.m., leaving her house and children without asking about them.

Her house became a hotel, to which she only returned only during the night to sleep.

Hasna now sleeps at 4 a.m. and gets up at 1 p.m., leaving all the housework to her daughter Shaima who is still only 14.

Shaima takes care of her brothers and cooks their food. She even takes care of her baby brother, though she cannot treat him properly and keep him calm.

This work means that Shaima cannot do her homework. She goes to school in the afternoon exhausted from all the housework.

Her teachers scold her for not doing her homework and not being attentive in class. She does not even understand the lessons in the classroom.

When the 14-year-old returns home after school to more housework, she finds her brothers playing in the street

instead of doing their homework, and her little brother with the neighbors crying for a mother's kindness. Shaima does not understand what to do with the baby and cries to ease her suffering.

When her mother comes back home she never checks on her children because she is still under the influence of great quantities of qat.

Upon seeing its mother, the baby cries seeking her breast. But his mother suckles him for only ten minutes or less, if she can do this, and leaves him to his sister Shaima and the nursing bottle.

The nursing bottle is not clean and causes the child severe stomach aches and other diseases. The baby is very weak.

The other three children get up early and find nothing to eat. They go to their schools without eating, with dirty clothes and with their homework undone.

All these problems and neglect are because of the careless mother whose only concern is chewing qat with other women. As the husband is dead, the children are the victims.





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# Importing coffee to coffee land



Arabica coffee cherries from Taiz where 20 percent of the country's coffee production comes from.

By: Ismail Sheikh Abdoh  
For the Yemen Times

A coffee grinding machine whirs in the back of Thakir Al-Wajeeh's spice shop in Sana'a. The rich aroma of freshly roasted coffee fills the air. Nothing tastes better than Yemeni coffee, he says, but these days there

isn't enough of it for Yemeni consumers. To fill in the gap in supply, one of the world's most ancient producers of coffee is importing the bean for Brazil and Ethiopia for local consumption.

Customers ask Al-Wajeeh for around 100 kilos of Yemeni coffee a day, and when he runs out of the preferred Yemeni kind he has to sell Brazilian and Ethiopian coffee instead.

"We import Brazilian and Ethio-

pian coffee to meet the increasing demand for coffee," said Mohammad Ameen, who works at the warehouse that supplies Al-Wajeeh's shop.

Coffee vendors complain that not only is Yemeni coffee not available in high enough quantity for the local consumer after exports, but that it is also too expensive compared to foreign imported coffee.

Abubakr Al-Banna, another coffee

seller, said that despite increased demand for Yemeni coffee, he can't afford to buy it for his customers.

But some customers refuse to drink foreign coffee.

Amat Al-Malik, 50, buys a kilo of Yemeni coffee every four days despite its high price, because it is the best.

"This is something I cannot go through the day without," she told the Yemen Times, pointing to a bag of Yemeni coffee beans on the shelf at Al-Wajeeh's shop.

Yemen produced around 18,000 tons last year, and exported 5,867 tons, according to Sameer Al-Otmi, manager of coffee department in the Ministry of Agriculture.

As Yemenis consume over 16,000 tons of coffee annually, the state has to compensate for the gap in supply – around four tons a year - by importing Brazilian, Ethiopian, and Kenyan coffee.

Since Yemen started the negotiations to join World Trade Organization, the Yemeni market has been flooded with other kinds of coffee which is cheaper, Salwa Mohammad Al-Haimy, a member of Yemeni Beans Association, told the Yemen Times. Each consumer then buys the kind that he can afford.

"If coffee imports keep up at this rate, soon there will be no more coffee plantations in Yemen," she said.

Yemeni coffee costs more than the foreign variety because there are so many middle men between the coffee producer and the shop keeper in Yemen.

Extreme heat linked to global warming can also affect the price of Yemeni coffee. When extreme temperatures kill the coffee tree, plantation costs go up and this is reflected in the product's final price.

Coffee producers also sometimes replace their trees with qat because it is more resilient, she said.



Haraz mountain were Yemeni farmers kept the tradition of growing coffee trees on mountain terraces as high as 2000 meters above sea level. production comes from.



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# A calamity for disaster relief

The international community's capacity to cope with the world's humanitarian crises is crippled by an ever-widening funding gap

Mark Leon Goldberg  
guardian.co.uk

Has the international community been too slow to respond to Pakistan's epic floods?

Judging by the numbers, it would appear so. To date, relief agencies have only received about two thirds of the \$459.7m the UN calculated was required for the initial response to the worst natural disaster in recent history.

Yet, compared to other ongoing humanitarian crises around the world, this can be considered quite a robust effort. Excluding Pakistan, the United Nations is currently overseeing funding appeals for 17 distinct humanitarian crises. Only six of these emergencies are funded above half of what the United Nations says is required for relief efforts. Haiti, despite all of the attention, has only received 70% of its \$1.4bn appeal. No appeal has received more than 75% of funds requested.

When a flood, hurricane or drought

strikes a poor country, the world looks to wealthier countries to fund an emergency relief effort led by UN agencies and international non-governmental organisations. Between the floods in Pakistan, the Haiti earthquake and these 16 other current crises, the international system for responding to humanitarian emergencies has reached the limit of what it can accomplish by depending on the generosity and goodwill of wealthy countries.

This is deeply problematic for the humanitarian organisations to which the world turns when people are suddenly uprooted by conflict or natural disaster. UN agencies like the World Food Programme (WFP) and Unicef are funded entirely through voluntary contributions. They set a budget for their regular programmes based on the money they are able to raise, mostly from governments. When an unforeseen disaster strikes, these agencies must go back to the same donors, hat in hand.

Sometimes, donors are relatively forthcoming – as they were with Haiti and now, with Pakistan. Increasingly, though, the aid just runs dry.

Earlier this year in Yemen, the WFP was forced to cut food rations in half for 250,000 internally displaced people

because it could not raise \$24m for its programme there (even as the Pentagon approved a \$150m aid package for the Yemeni military to fight terrorism). In Chad and Niger, the combination of poor harvest and flash flooding has put 8 million people at risk of starving to death this summer. A shortage of funding, though, means that the WFP had to scale back an \$87m plan to feed this population, and instead focus only on children under two years old. There is simply not enough money to feed every three year old who requires food assistance.

This miserly response extends to man-made disasters as well. In January, the UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs released a \$367m plan to help shelter, feed, school and inoculate 3 million Iraqi refugees and internally displaced people. That appeal fell on deaf ears. So far, only \$65m, or 18 % of the total, has been received by aid agencies on the ground, of which the United States has contributed \$17m.

When the funding is there, agencies like Unicef, the World Health Organisation and the WFP, and international non-governmental organisations like the International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent, have a good track record of delivering aid, emergency shel-

ter and health services to even the hardest to reach places. The international community has also set up a mechanism, known as the Central Emergency Response Fund, through which donors can pledge non-earmarked dollars for underfunded appeals.

Still, a \$4bn funding gap remains between what is required to fund emergency relief efforts around the world and what has so far been paid. That is a significant sum. Spread across many governments, it need not be a large budgetary outlay for any single donor – presently, though, the funds and political will required to fill this gap are non-existent.

Crises requiring emergency humanitarian relief will only get worse in future as the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events increases as a consequence of climate change. So far, our international system has failed to respond adequately to the current spate of crises – let alone a potentially more calamitous event.

Unless the international community comes up with new methods of financing emergency humanitarian relief, we can expect an ever-widening gap between the scale of disasters and our ability to fulfil basic human needs in times of crisis.

# Why taxes are low in the Middle East

High taxes help to build an effective state. That many Middle Eastern countries don't have them tells us much

By: Brian Whitaker  
guardian.co.uk

The Islamic Republic of Iran conjures up many images, but "tax haven" may not be one that immediately springs to mind.

The other day I was chatting with an Iranian friend who has just moved to Britain and had his first encounter with the British tax system. He was wondering: "Do I really have to pay?"

Back in Tehran, they have a kind of council tax, though my friend's family, in common with many others, hasn't paid it for years and the authorities haven't seriously tried to collect it, either.

Last month, Tehran's grand bazaar went on strike in protest at government plans to increase taxes there. But it's not just the money: the merchants don't fully accept the idea of letting inspectors pry into their accounts.

In Yemen, too – where there is a permanent economic crisis – the government is battling to enforce a sales tax in the face of fierce resistance. Currently, Yemeni businesses cough up only about 20% of what they are supposed to pay.

Low taxes, and the erratic collection of them, are common features of life in most of the Middle East. Among the Arab oil producers, for example, taxation accounted for only 5% of gross domestic product in 2002, rising to 17% in the non-oil countries – which is still very low compared with Germany (39%), Italy (41%) and Britain (37%).

The main reason, of course, is that many of them are rentier economies where the government has sources of income other than taxes. Oil is the classic example but there are others: Egypt benefits in a similar way from the Suez canal and several of the poorer Arab countries receive substantial rent in the form of foreign aid. Overall, slightly less than 20% of Arab governments' revenue comes from taxes.

Taxation is an often-overlooked factor in the internal politics of the Middle East: it helps to explain why undemocratic regimes stay in power for so long. Governments that have substantial non-tax income can buy

themselves out of trouble by showering largesse on the population, often keeping prices low through subsidies (as happens in Iran).

Taxes are never popular, and the higher the taxes are the more likely it is that people will demand a say in how the money is spent. It was the cry of "no taxation without representation" that spurred the American revolution in the 18th century, and a quarrel between King Charles I and his parliament over tax that helped to trigger the English revolution in the 17th century.

As a rule of thumb, high taxes can act as a spur towards democracy and accountable government. Conversely, where taxes are low the pressure for democracy and accountability is usually less.

The type of taxes also affects pressure for accountability. In general, Middle Eastern governments rely heavily on indirect taxes – goods, services and customs duties – rather than the more politically sensitive direct taxes. In 2006, for instance, direct taxes accounted for less than 6% of Arab governments' revenues. A UN report noted:

"This type of tax structure also minimises the opportunity for citizens to protest against their government. Direct taxes, in particular income tax, are viewed as the category of tax that gives citizens most proof that they are contributing to the public purse. "In Arab countries, the majority of tax receipts are derived from indirect sales and customs taxes hidden in the price ... These types of tax typically conceal the direct link between tax payments and funding of the public purse, thus weakening public pressure for accountability."

But taxes are not just about raising money. The kind of tax system a country has tells us a lot about the relationship between the people and the state.

As the World Bank pointed out last year:

- Raising taxes efficiently requires political effort to secure taxpayer consent.
- Raising taxes effectively requires the development of a competent bureaucracy.
- Raising taxes equitably requires political concern for the fair and equal treatment of citizens by the state.

"Taxation," the report continued, "is at the centre of good governance and state-building. The perceived fairness of the tax system is crucial to building an effective state based on citizens' consent. Willingness to pay taxes is a good indicator of the legitimacy of the state."

# Watchdog: Yemen's press repression 'cloaked in law'

By: Elliott C. McLaughlin  
CNN's

Mohammed al-Maqaleh told the Committee to Protect Journalists the government denied it had him in custody for five months, and now, he doesn't know if charges are still pending.

His crime, if it is one, was reporting on airstrikes that killed dozens of people in the Yemeni government's ongoing war with Houthi rebels in the north. Al-Maqaleh, the editor of the Aleshteraki website, who was released early this year after being targeted in a government-sponsored abduction, was one of 30 journalists, analysts and attorneys the CPJ spoke to during a nine-day trip to Yemen.

Al-Maqaleh's story is included in a damning special report headlined "In Yemen, brutal repression cloaked in law," which outlines how Yemen in the last two years has combined "extrajudicial abductions, intimidation, threats and crude censorship" with a quietly constructed legal apparatus to harshly dissuade negative media coverage.

Yemen, which the CPJ says did not respond to multiple requests for interviews, released a denial Friday on its state-run Saba news site, calling the allegations "incorrect and distorted."

Saba, perhaps tellingly, quoted only

an anonymous government source, who said the report's author, Mohamed Abdel Dayem, met with "malevolent" opposition figures who provided him with false information.

"Today in Yemen there are more than 160 press publications and dozens of media websites and blogs which work within the framework of democracy and freedom of opinion and expression and the practice of criticism, which sometimes exceed all limits," the source told Saba.

Al-Maqaleh's story, however, was one of many in the special report.

Salah al-Sadiqi, editor in chief of the Gulf Aden website, was detained for a year without trial for "harming national unity." Munir Mawari, a contributor to the weekly Al-Masdar, was sentenced in absentia for describing President Ali Abdullah Saleh's leadership style as a "weapon of mass destruction." The U.S.-based reporter also faces a lifetime ban on practicing journalism in Yemen.

The most disturbing CPJ example of Yemen silencing media is Al-Ayyam, an independent daily that's been in business since 1958. The walls of its Aden offices are scarred by bullets, the CPJ reported, and in May 2009, government agents blockaded the offices so staffers could not get to work and twice confiscated newspapers, 66,500 of them.

"It marked the beginning of a crude publishing ban that remains in effect today,"

the CPJ reported. "The government siege of the compound ... lasted another two weeks, ending only after a firefight between government forces and the paper's guards left one passerby dead and two guards injured."

The government has fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades at the office; charged employees with "instigating separatism" and "forming an armed gang"; and arrested the paper's editors, holding them for months.

The creation of a special court last year to try press offenses promises to worsen matters, journalists and lawyers told the CPJ. Mawari's lifetime ban marked the press court's first of about 100 rulings in the last year, and the court also handled a case against Al-Masdar Editor Samir Jubran, who was banned from managing a newspaper for a year.

Several journalists told the CPJ the sentences have sent a strong message to the nation's press corps, and journalists with pending charges said they keep low profiles in hopes their cases will be dismissed.

Among the laws targeting journalists are bans on denigrating religious sects, "creating fear among the people," "harming the public good" and insulting the president, which is punishable by up to two years in prison.

Lawmakers are seeking stricter press restrictions, including increasing the maximum prison time for insulting the president

to five years, expanding the definition of insult to anything that is "unbefitting or invites sarcasm, mockery, slander or injury" and erecting "prohibitive financial barriers for broadcast and online news outlets," the CPJ said.

These would be in addition to Yemen's unwritten "red lines" prohibiting coverage of the war with Houthi rebels, the repression of the opposition Southern Movement, failure to contain al Qaeda and widespread corruption, the watchdog reported.

"Taken together, the government's longstanding practice of violent repression and its new legalistic tactics are creating the worst climate for press freedom since the country's unification in 1990, CPJ's examination has found."

# Yemen's veneer of legality

New media restrictions, erected under the cover of state security, will snuff out what little remains of press freedom in Yemen

By: Mohamed Abdel Dayem  
guardian.co.uk

"In Yemen, you conceal your identity as a journalist. Your journalism ID is a liability, not an asset. It turns you into a target." Those were among the first words that journalist Abdulrahman Hider Shaea said to me as we sipped tea on a breezy Friday afternoon in July in the capital, Sana'a.

Shaea works for the official Saba news agency and is a frequent commentator on Islamist groups. Those ominous words reverberated in my ears when, less than a handful of days later, I heard that Shaea had been snatched off a busy street by armed men in civilian clothing and taken to an unknown location.

When I met with him just a few hours after his release, Shaea told of unidentified security personnel who wanted "to frighten and silence" him, adding that he would not be dissuaded from continuing his work as a journalist.

In mid-August, agents of the national security apparatus took Shaea again, this time holding him incommunicado for an entire month before referring him to a prosecutor. At the time of writing, Shaea had just been charged with "providing assistance" to al-Qaida. The evidence: nothing more than his publicly available news and analysis. He made his first appearance at the government's special "press court", an extraordinary tribunal the constitutionality of which has been challenged by numerous journalists and lawyers, which extended his detention for 30 days.

His colleagues told the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) that Shaea appeared to be in poor physical shape and that he bore numerous bruises across his body and had lost a tooth.

Shaea's commentary on the ineffectiveness of the government's counterterrorism strategy and his exclusive interviews with high-ranking al-Qaida leaders make the government look bad. And that's unfortunately all it takes for a journalist in Yemen to find himself in the government's crosshairs – literally.

The Yemeni authorities have long used counterterrorism as a cover to silence real and perceived opponents, including critical journalists. But following the failed attempt to blow up a US-bound commercial airliner in December – a plan allegedly hatched in Yemen, the country and its years-long confrontation with al-Qaida and other extremist elements has gained a new-found audience, especially in western media and policy circles.

The Yemeni government did not pass up the opportunity to aggressively pursue its critics, while western governments focused almost single-mindedly on counterterrorism. "The west and particularly the United States are all eyes on terrorism, while the government is taking advantage

of this situation," Jamal Amer, a 2006 CPJ international press freedom award winner and editor of the weekly al-Wasat, told CPJ earlier this year.

Shaea's case is not unique; CPJ has documented dozens of extralegal abductions, politicised trials, illegal confiscations, writing bans, and censorship over the years. What's particularly alarming is a recent legislative push to erect an elaborate legal facade to obscure repressive tactics.

Pending in parliament are proposals to amend the penal code and the Press and Publication Law, as well as a repressive bill designed to regulate television, radio and online media. If passed, these changes would significantly reduce an already narrow margin for free expression.

Today, CPJ released a report detailing how the government hopes to combine its violent tactics with a new legal veneer and the cover of counterterrorism and state security to snuff out what little remains of press freedom in Yemen. This convergence is creating the worst climate for press freedom since the country's unification in 1990, the report concludes.

Rights lawyer Mohammed al-Mekhlafi, who also sits on the board of the Yemen Observatory for Human Rights, likens the government's effort to erect a restrictive legal structure to the imposition of an "all-encompassing trusteeship over news media". The government's longstanding record of violent repression of critical news and commentary provides a strong indication of what kind of trustee it would be.

SKETCHED OPINION



By: Hamid



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Mariem Al-Yameni  
Sadeq Al-Wesabi  
Shadha Al-Harazi

**Offices**

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

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

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- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices





SUBIC(PHILIPPINES), Oct. 12, 2010 (Xinhua) -- A tourist looks at the USS destroyer Halsey (docked) and USS Essex at the Alava pier of Subic Bay, a former U.S. naval base in northern Philippines, Oct. 12, 2010, for the start of the Cooperation Afloat Readiness And Training. (Xinhua/Anthony Bayarong) (ypf)



MANILA, Oct. 11, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Philippine President Benigno Aquino III (C, Back) addresses a press conference at the Malacanang Palace in Manila, capital of the Philippines, on Oct. 11, 2010. Philippine President Benigno Aquino III has recommended the filing of administrative charges against four police officials for "gross incompetence and serious neglect of duty" that led to the killing of eight Hong Kong tourists in a hostage crisis. (Xinhua/Rouelle Umali) (lr)



NOWSHERA, 2010 (Xinhua) -- A girl dances at a wedding ceremony at a camp for flood refugees in northwest Pakistan's Nowshera on October 12, 2010. (Xinhua/Saeed Ahmad) (ypf)



San Jose, Oct. 11, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Investigators check the crashed plane in Costa Rica, Oct. 10, 2010. A light aircraft, carrying some 100 kilograms of narcotics, crashed in Costa Rica according to Costa Rican authorities. (Xinhua) (lmz)



SMOLENSK, Oct. 12, 2010 (Xinhua) -- A pigeon looks for food in Smolensk, Russia, Oct. 11, 2010. Smolensk is an ancient city which was established in the year of 863 A.D.. It was one of the main battlefields during the Second World War. (Xinhua/Lu Jinbo) (lyx)



CALCUTTA, Oct. 11, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Idols of Goddess Durga are transported by boat for the upcoming Durga Puja Festival in Calcutta, capital of eastern Indian state West Bengal, October 10, 2010. Indians are preparing for the upcoming Durga Puja festival which falls on Oct. 14. Goddess Durga symbolizing power and the triumph of good over evil in Hindu mythology. (Xinhua/Tumpa Mondal) (lyi)



LISBON, Oct. 11, 2010 (Xinhua) -- A model presents a creation during Lisbon Fashion Week in Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 10, 2010. (Xinhua/Tong Bingqiang)(axy)



EL ARISH(EGYPT), Oct.12, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Handlers take their camels home after the contest of the annual camel racing in the desert of El Arish in northeast Egypt, Oct. 11, 2010. Competitors from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Libya, Palestine, Egypt and Jordan participate the traditional racing in El Arish. (Xinhua/Nasser Nouri) (jl)

Copiapo, Oct. 11, 2010 (Xinhua) -- The T130 drill leaves the operation area at San Jose mine, near Copiapo, Chile, October 11, 2010. A Chilean minister said Monday that a capsule which will lift 33 trapped miners out of a copper mine has descended to 610 meters underground, and the rescue operation is ready to start around midnight Tuesday. (Xinhua/Jorge Villegas)



DHAKA, Oct. 11, 2010 (Xinhua) -- The rescue team searches for the capsized bus and passengers at the accident scene in Savar, suburb of Bangladesh's capital Dhaka, on Oct.11, 2010. A bus packed with about 50 passengers plunges into Turag river in Savar on Sunday at around quarter past 12. Eight passengers managed to get back to the river bank, and one of them passed away on the way to hospital. About 40 people feared dead in the accident.(Xinhua/Shariful Islam) (djj)



NEW YORK, October, 11, 2010 (Xinhua)-- Music bands parade along the 5th Avenue in Manhattan, New York, the United States, Oct. 11, 2010 to celebrate the annual Columbus Day. (Xinhua/Shen Hong)



BEIJING, Oct. 12, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Torchbearer Tang Mengxiong (L) passes flame to next torchbearer Qiu Ling during the inaugurating ceremony for torch relay of 2010 Guangzhou Asian Games held at the Temple of Heaven in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 12, 2010. (Xinhua/Liu Dawei)



SAN JOSE (CHILE), Oct. 12, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Two journalists work near the San Jose copper mine in the Atacama Desert, Chile Oct. 10, 2010. The operation to lift out 33 miners trapped for over two months in northern Chile will kick off early Wednesday, Mining Minister Laurence Golborne said Monday. (Xinhua/Martin Zabala) (lmz)

COLOMBO, Oct. 11, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Sri Lanka's jailed former Army Commander Sarath Fonseka (C) is brought to court in Colombo on October 11, 2010. Fonseka, who is already serving a 30-month prison term since Sept. 30, after being convicted by a military court on charges that he made irregular procurement, faces new charges of inciting violence with disputed remarks to a newspaper that a senior official ordered the execution of surrendering Tamil Tiger rebels in May 2009. (Xinhua)





**برعاية معالي وزير التعليم الفني والتدريب المهني د. إبراهيم عمر حجري**

**المهرجان التدريبي الشبابي الأول**  
نحو تدريب عصري يكسب المهارة ويمنح الخبرة

**ينظم مركز الاستشارات والتنمية بـ جَامِعَةُ الْعُلُومِ وَالتَّكْنُولُوجِيَا**

**المهرجان التدريبي الشبابي الأول "قائد المستقبل" للفترة (23 أكتوبر - 4 نوفمبر) 2010 م**

**أسميات تدريبية لعدد من المدربين المحترفين بمشاركة نخبة من الشخصيات اليمنية الناجحة**

 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي
 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي	 د. علي ح. الحارزي

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As well as the Management Team & All staff of both  
blocks, present their warmest congratulations to

**H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh**

President of the Republic of Yemen

on the occasion of the 47<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of 14 October.



يتقدم كل من

السيد/ فل ملفورد

الرئيس و المدير العام

و

الأستاذ/ علي محمد السحيقي

نائب الرئيس و نائب المدير العام

لشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم بمن وشركاؤها في  
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قطاع (51)

و الإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين  
بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ/

**علي عبد الله صالح** (حفظه الله)

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نتقدم بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات

*Ali Abdullah Saleh*

And the people of Yemen  
on the Occasion of the 47<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
of 14<sup>th</sup> October

*Many Happy Returns*

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الـ ٤٧ لثورة  
الـ ١٤ من أكتوبر المجيدة

كل عام وأنتم بخير



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# Congratulations

## 14 October

إسمنت حضرموت  
معاً نبني اليمن

تقدم

### الشركة العربية اليمنية للإسمنت المحدودة

مثلة برئيس مجلس إدارتها

المهندس / عبدالله أحمد سعيد بقشان

بأسمى عبارات التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ الرئيس /

علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى أبناء الشعب اليمني بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 47 لثورة الـ 14 من أكتوبر المجيدة.

متمنين أن تعود هذه المناسبة وكل المناسبات واليمن في تقدم وازدهار

في ظل قيادتكم الحكيمة.

علي عبدالله صالح

### Arabian Yemeni Cement Company Ltd.

Represented by its chairman

Eng/Abdullah Ahmed Saeed Bugshan

Presents its warmest felicitations to

Represented by the chairman

H.E.President

**Ali Abdullah Saleh**

and to all people of Yemen on the 47th  
anniversary of 14th of October Revolution

**Many Happy Returns**



## A wide-angle photograph capturing a bustling outdoor market scene in a dry, hilly region. The foreground and middle ground are dominated by vast piles of red onions, many of which are being packed into large, red mesh bags. Several people, including men and women, are actively engaged in sorting and packing the produce. One man in a light blue shirt and yellow pants stands prominently in the center, while others are crouched or kneeling amidst the onion piles. In the background, a white truck is parked on the right, and the landscape features rolling hills under a clear sky. The overall atmosphere is one of busy agricultural activity.



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# الوطن

بمناسبة احتفالات شعبنا اليمني  
بالذكرى الـ 47 لثورة الـ 14 من أكتوبر

## تتقدم

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم وشركاه

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الرئيس القائد /

## علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

الأخ / نائب رئيس الجمهورية

الإخوة / رئيس وأعضاء مجلس النواب

الإخوة / رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الوزراء

الإخوة / رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الشورى

الإخوة / محافظي المحافظات وأمناء عموم المجالس المحلية

أصحاب الفضيلة العلماء والشخصيات الاجتماعية والأدباء والمفكرين

القيادات العسكرية والأمنية

وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

سائلين الله أن يعيد هذه المناسبة على شعبنا اليمني بمزيد

من التقدم والازدهار في ظل قيادته الحكيمة

عنهم :

أحمد هائل سعيد أنعم علي محمد سعيد أنعم

نائب رئيس المجلس الإشرافي الأعلى رئيس المجلس الإشرافي الأعلى

للمجموعة

للمجموعة





# The different faces of Yemen – past and present (part 1/2)

By Samira Ali bin Daair

As I was growing up outside of Yemen in my early childhood days, I was filled with dreams of the homeland I had never seen. Tales of my grandfather's adventures in Hadramout where he worked with Sultan Al-Gaithi fired my imagination. The stories were certainly more exotic than the childish fairytales I read. Moreover, it was more real to me since it was my grandfather rather than Jack and the Beanstalk. My grandfather died before I was born, and all I saw of him were pictures of an imposing face with his Yemeni turban, and descriptions of a hefty man who had to bend his head before going through any doorway, typical of Yaffais. Like him, many Yaffais had settled in Hadramout and considered themselves to be Hadramis for all practical purposes.

All these stories came from my grandmother as she spoke lovingly of the husband she had wed as a young girl. Her stories included the silk gowns and satin beddings that he had bought her, while in another breath she would suddenly lament that all he had brought her from his trip to India was a maure (stone handmill). I would then look at her huge four poster bed with its picture of a peacock on the headstand and imagine all the glory of the old days as I saw the faraway look on her face,

guessing she was going down memory lane with her bitter sweet thoughts for company. I was her constant companion as she painted romantic pictures of poetry and songs, notwithstanding the high mortality rates of the time which had made her lose a few of her children, or the endless household chores and bread baking at the mofa (stone oven).

From my late father I had a different version of this homeland, that he impressed upon my mind as our final destination sooner or later. It was as if through that process he vicariously lived the dream of the "Return of the Native", without ever having read Thomas Hardy. He was quite a charismatic personality who had friends from different nationalities. Despite this fact, arab nationalism was very much a part of our household, and I heard about Jamal Abdul Nasser long before I understood anything about politics.

"Saut al-arab" was my father's daily companion as he listened to the news. I remember asking my mother once who were those tall blue-eyed arabs who came to my father and were given assistance, and she patiently explained to me that they were Palestinians. But not until much later did I understand the whole issue of Palestine and what arab nationalism had symbolized for my father then. Even today I can still recall the sounds that preceded 'Huna saut al-arab,' and smell the wafts of sweet

tobacco emanating from my father's pipe. Thus from my father I inherited my love for Yemen at a tender age, not by his telling us anything about its topography or characteristics, but by his constantly drumming into us the fact of our impending sojourn to the homeland. But time was not of the essence, for it was not a timed plan of winding up our life in Africa, but a declaration from the heart borne of nostalgia. Although he was a prominent and well respected businessman, perhaps he longed to be involved in the public affairs of his homeland, and to be within the mainstream of arab society at a very dramatic time in their modern history.

I had a very different version of Yemen from some of the conservative Hadramis, who refused to send their daughters to school and married them off at the first proposal, producing several children when they were still children themselves. I contrasted this with my father's joy when we did well at school, and the fact that he never discriminated me from my brothers as he ceaselessly drummed into us the importance of education. Many years later I realized that my father had well known the difference between religion and bad social traditions that many muslims today fail to realize. For he was a pious man and made sure that we were not only taught about religion, but that religious values formed an integral part of our upbringing, and from my father I learned a lot through his example. Many girls in Yemen today are unfortunately deprived of their right to education and childhood.

I saw a different arab world through the eyes of the one-sided history lessons in our English education. I could not associate the picture of a fat Omani arab called Tipu Tib bin Sultan, a wicked slave trader who held a whip in his hand, with my father's Jamal Abdul Nasser, or the fact that the domestic workers were treated as family in our household. But Alex Hailey had not yet written his 'Roots' then, although Kinta Kunte was all around me in that beautiful paradise of my childhood. Many years later Edward Saeed helped me

to understand this process of looking at ourselves through Western eyes, in what he called "orientalizing the orient" in his book 'Orientalism'. For I had read all the Western literature at a young age, but had never heard of the great muslim scholars like Ibn Rush Ibn Tufail and Al-Jahidh, nor read Najeeb Mahfoodh Taha Hussein or Tayeb Saleh, the later who aptly describes this predicament in his book 'Season of Migration to the North'. It wasn't until I went to university that my long journey in search of myself began, and this was definitely linked to my dream of Yemen, directly and indirectly. People like me weren't so lucky as this generation, as I see my children having a grounding from an early age in a more rounded exposure to both worlds.

The return to Yemen came sooner than we expected during the last phases of British rule in South Yemen. Being young, my brothers and I managed to adjust quickly to our new life, and whereas I had enjoyed riding bicycles and climbing trees in Africa, we found new forms of entertainment like riding gari gamal (camel carts) and others. Quite often when we went shopping in Crater, we were suddenly told to get on the floor as the bullets passed over our heads, and while my mother looked worried, to us it seemed like a cowboy film. It was the exchange of fire between British soldiers and what they called "snipers" and what the Yemenis called "freedom fighters" There were many checkpoints then, especially at the "Aqaba", and the Gordon Highlanders with their Scottish kilts and red caps were a common sight in those days. As adolescents we were filled with nationalistic ideas of independence, although I dare say without necessarily understanding the historical antecedents of British rule, nor all the political implications of the struggle. As soon as we went to Abyan beach in Khormaksar we became children again as we played with the waves, collecting seashells and chasing the sea gulls, forgetting all about revolution. Alas, we had weaved dreams bigger than the half pennies in our pockets.

## Journalism... our language

By: Murad Abdu Al-Awasi  
herrmurad@yahoo.com

Journalism presents itself as the world's beating heart, the best means to present facts objectively in a professional manner, and provide the most comprehensive and accurate information for the people.

Journalism is considered to be the mirror that reflects societal issues and controversial matters. It's the voice of the people who are denied their legitimate rights and deprived of their common needs. It is one of the most distinctive and essential outlets that illustrates or estimates the development and prosperity of communities. People acquire a lot of things through interacting with journalism, they are able to express themselves, their likes, dislikes, who they are and what they aspire to. It gives them a space for creativity in opinion and the freedom to exchange their dreams and cultures.

Journalism can be a tool to heal communities' post-conflict issues, and build peace within them. Journalism is a noble career, an intuitive profession. It can give voice to powerful messages with humanity, and aims to build and not destroy. In our time, journalism as a medium of communication has become extremely important, and can be used to clarify, to inspire, to entertain, to share others' suffering and woes.

Therefore, journalism is something that should not be associated with just buying and selling, or earning

money. It is more an expression. It is the ability to change people and society. I'm not here to enumerate the advantages of journalism, because they are numerous, easy to praise, and already well known to you. I'm here to defend journalism, and to say no to suppressing its freedom. We have to stand firm against those who place their personal interests above Yemeni ones. There are those who always talk about expressing their opinions freely as a glorious achievement. However, such talk does not improve our society or conceal the speakers motives, which are regrettably disgraceful and antiquated. Journalism is the main weapon against corruption, and where there is no journalistic freedom there is rampant corruption, injustice and brutality.

So we have to express our disapproval. We have to say NO to enforced disappearances and the arbitrary arrest of journalists. Ultimately, my heart aches when I see the government's increasing attacks against journalists, raids on newspaper offices and TV stations, and see the increasing number of suspended newspapers and blocked websites. In other countries journalistic freedom is looked upon as a pillar of current and future prosperity, and much effort is given to its improvement. In Yemen, however, the government is establishing legislation and specialized courts to imprison those who merely discuss what is happening in Yemen and to judge journalism and what is published.

### The moon is not as you think

By: Enas Al-Radami

The moon is not as you think  
So nice and so bright  
And lights the night  
The moon is between  
The earth and the sky  
It is lonely and  
Makes people cry!

The moon is not as you think!  
The moon is not so beautiful,  
But ugly

Many holes in it  
And the sun makes it silvery!

The moon is so dark  
It can't appear full everyday  
Though it is a creature  
Which does thank Allah and pray!

I can't stay here watching  
The lonely moon  
Oh, my heart resembles  
This lonely moon!

## تہائینا سیتیمیر و اکتوبر

26th September & 14th October

**National Cigarette Match Industries LTD**

Represented by the Executive chairman

Sheikh. Saleh Salem Bathawab

and all its employees and workers presents their heart full

Congratulations to the maker of Yemen's development

President of the Republic

His Excellency president

**Ail Abdullah Saleh**

And to the people and government of Yemen

on the occasion of Two Yemeni Revolutions

The 48<sup>th</sup> anniversary of 26<sup>th</sup> September

&

47<sup>th</sup> anniversary of 14<sup>th</sup> October

**Many Happy Returns**

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والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

مثلة برئيس مجلس الإدارة التنفيذي

الشيخ/ صالح سالم باثواب

وجميع موظفيها وعمالها

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بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

إلى فخامة الأخ/

**علي عبدالله صالح**

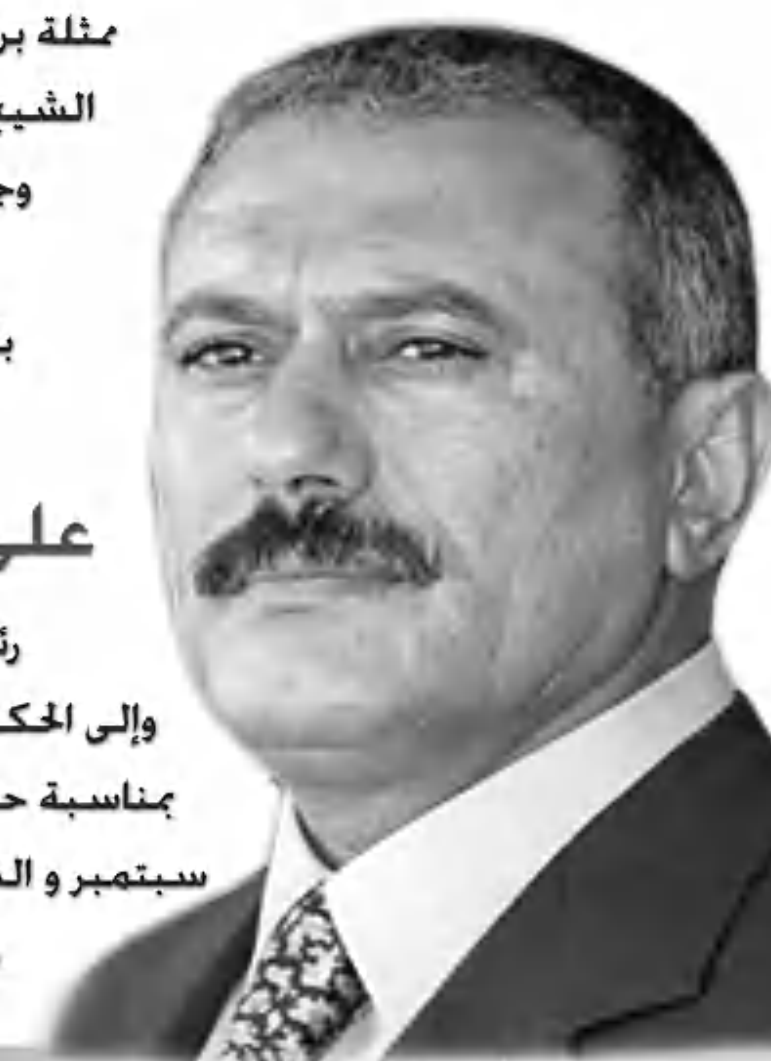
رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

وإلى الحكومة وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الـ 48 لثورة 26 من

سبتمبر و الذكرى الـ 47 لثورة الـ 14 من أكتوبر

وكل عام وأنتم بخير



كل عام ونعم بخير



14 October, 2010

يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب. ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢



٢٠٠٤ تويوتا إيكو موديل ٢٠٠٤ جير عادي- اللون فضي القيمة: \$٤٠٠٠ أربعة ألف دولار.

٧٣٥٥٣٠٣١

٢ فيلا للإيجار بحي الأصبحي (فيلا مستقلة مع موقف سيارات) ثلاث غرف نوم - ديوان - صاليتين - مطبخ - حمامين - وموقف للسيارة. ٧٧٧٦١٠٢٥٢ (عبد الحميد)

٢ أرضيه للبيع بمساحة ستة وثلاثون لبنه على شارعين جوار مركز صنعاء التجاري , الشارع الأول واجهه ٣٤متر والواجهه الاخرى ٢٤٠ متر موقع تجاري ممتاز وسعر اللبنة الواحده خمسة مليون قابل للتفاوض. ٧٧٧٢٢٨٧٧٨

٢ منزل حجر دورين (بناء شعبى) في حي الزراعه للبيع بمساحة ٨٨'x٨' ,إلا ربع, مكون من خمس فترات دكاكين, وشقتين وحوش كبير في الخلف, البصيره معمهه من السجل العقاري. ٧٣٣٧٨٦٤٥٩ - ٧٧٧٢٦١١٦٦

٢ للبيع سيارة برادو موديل ٢٠٠٤م, العداد ٧٢٠٠٠ كيلو متر, بحالة جيدة بسعر ٢٠.٠٠٠ \$ A.B.O ٧٧٧٤١٩٤٤٨



٢ جواز سفر برقم ٢٠٦٨٨٥٦٩٨ بإسم فرانسيسكو ديزون صادر من الولايات الأمريكية المتحدة بتاريخ ٢٠٠٢/٧/٣٠. على من يجده ايصاله الى عاقل حارة المديره, شارع مجاهد.

٢ إعلان فقدان بطاقه شخصيه ل عامر علي عبدالرزاق النويهي برقم ٨٥١٧ , صادرة من تعز. ٧١٤٤٩٠٦٧

- العراق:٢دكاتره هندسة معمارية, ٢ دكاتره لغة إنجليزيه, دكتور هندسة مدنية, دكتور رياضيات. الرواتب بالدولار مع تذكرة سفر وسكن. الشروط: أن يكون لديه الخبره ب PHD

ahmed-dr2006@hotmail.com

٢ تعلن مدرسة أهلية عن حاجتها لموظفين في التخصصات الآتية: - محاسبه / محاسب (يشترط خبرة في مجال حسابات المدارس) - كمبيوتر - مكنتبات, يشترط في المتقدمين أن يكونوا من حملة المؤهل الجامعي وذوي خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات. ٤٥٠.٦٩٢- ف/٤٥٠.٦٩١ ت

٢ باحثة عن وظيفة - بكالوريوس حاسوب برمجة, خبرة أكثر من أربع سنوات في الأعمال المصرفية والسكرتارية وخدمة العملاء, أرغب في العمل في بنك أو سفارة أو منظمة أجنبية أو شركة في عدن. ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨ - ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨ مصطفى ناشر - بكالوريوس محاسبة مالية جامعة صنعاء ,دبلوم علوم حاسوب المعهد العام للإتصالات, عشر سنوات خبرة في الحسابات. للتواصل: ٣٦٨٠٠٧٧٧٧

٢ فائز عبدالله- بكالوريوس إنجليزي خبرة في الصندوق (التحصيل)خمس سنوات, خبرة في المجال الإداري والموارد البشرية خبرة في المبيعات ثلاث سنوات إجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوترز للتواصل:٦٩٣٠٦٧٧٠٠- ٧٧٧٥٦٤٣٢٩

٢ بكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر واكسل - عدة دورات لغة إنجليزي مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة - خبرة في مجال المخازن لمدة عشر سنوات (أمين مخازن - محاسب مخازن - متابعه مشتريات)

٢ ماثيور جوفير - هندي الجنسية- ماجستير تجارة, أكثر من ٢٠ سنة خبرة في مجال التجارة - إدارة - تسويق - مشاريع (مستويات عالية) ويفضل في مدينة تعز - عملي مستعد بالالتحاق حاليا في الشركات. ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤

٢ عبدالباري أحمد محمد عبدالرحمن القباطي, دبلوم تقني عالي, تخصص هندسة تكيف وتبريد والتهوية, إجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر , حاصل على شهادات خبرة من: شركة ناتكو المؤسسة العامة للاتصالات, مستشفى جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا و إجادة استخدام برنامج الأتوكاد و الرسم الهندسي, حسابات التكيف والتبريد. ٧٣٣٧٤٧٥٦١ - ٧٧١٦٧٠٠٢٢ - ٧٧٠٢٢٩٠٢٥



٢ يعلن مسارات Msarat عن حاجته لسكرتيرتين بالمواصفات التالية: ثانوية عامة كآقل مؤهل, دبلوم سكرتارية, خبرة لا تقل عن سنة. ,وكذلك عن حاجته لمدرسي لغة انجليزية. We're looking for teachers of English ٧٧٧٢٥٢٥٧٧,٥٠٠٢٢٢

٢ تعلن مدارس الزهراء الحديثة عن حاجتها: مدرسين خريجي جامعات, سكرتيرة, و حارس مدرسة للتواصل: الأصبحي جولة الثقافة شارع ٢٢ مايو. ٦٢٠٦٩١ - ٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩ - ٧٣٣١٣٣١٤

٢ يعلن معهد سكاي للغات والكمبيوتر الكائن في الحصة- الجراف عن حاجته لسكرتيرتين بالمواصفات التالية: ثانوية عامة على الأقل, دبلوم سكرتارية, خبرة لا تقل عن سنة. ٣٢٩٣٣٠, ٣٢٩٣٣٠٠٢٢, ٧٧٧٢٥٥٠٢٢

٢ مطلوب للجامعة الملكية البريطانية في كردستان



٢ وهيب عبدالحبيب, بكالوريوس محاسبة, خبرة ٧ سنوات في السجلات المحاسبية والأنظمة, دورات متعددة في الكمبيوتر. ٧٧٣٢٥٠٩٩٠, ٧٧٣٢٥٠٨٨٠

٢ يجيد اللغة الانجليزية, ويرغب في العمل كحارس أمن أو سكرتير. ٧١١١٤٧١٣٧

٢ أمير مهاري مولا - بكالوريوس إدارة أعمال(ماليزيا), تقنية معلومات (ماليزيا), عملت كمساعد اداري - دبي, اجادة اللغتين الانجليزية والعربية. ٧٣٦٧٣٩٢٦

٢ بكالوريوس محاسبه, مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة بالغة الإنجليزية, وعدة دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية, دبلوم سكرتارية وكمبيوتر, خبرة لمدة سبع سنوات كمحاسب مخازن(مراقب مخزون), وثلاث سنوات خبرة كأمين مخازن. ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

shawkiamdeen83@gmail.com

٢ عمرو محمد ناجي محمود, بكالوريوس تسويق وإنتاج إداري, حاصل على دبلوم سكرتارية في مجال الحاسوب.

٢ حاصل على عدة دورات في التنمية البشرية لمنظة (NODS). جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية, حاصل على عدة في عملية ترحيل الحسابات في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت. المقدرة على وضع دراسات ميدانية في الخطة التسويقية لاي منتج في سوق العمل. الخبرات: اشتغلت سابقا في عدت مراكز تجارية وفي عدت مناطق في المبيعات- تعز - صنعاء- حجة. ٧٧٠٨٢٥٧٥٤ - ٧٣٦٢٣٦٩٠

٢ أجيد اللغة الانجليزية وحاصل على شهادة الإعدايه فقط. ٧١١١٤٧١٣٧

جدول رحلات الهبوط المنتظم للموسم الصيفي 2010م للشركات العربية والأجنبية حتى 30/10/2010م

الخط	الرحلة	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	وصول	مغادرة	ملاحظات
ناس	XY-743.4	MS-691.2	A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	0305	0355	تحت الطلب
المصرية	MS-691.2	MS-691.2	B-73A	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	0330	0430	3:28م حتى 4:29م حتى 9:24م حتى 10:30
الإماراتية	EK-961.2	ABY-709.700	A-332.340.777	دبي / صنعاء / دبي	0850	1005	
العربية	ABY-709.700	MS-693.4	A320	الشارقة / صنعاء / الشارقة	1520	1600	
المصرية	MS-693.4	GF-193.4	B-73A/A-32A	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	1245	1345	
الخليجية	GF-193.4	QR-452.3	A-320	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1515	1605	
القطرية	QR-452.3	SV-680.1	B-777/AB3	الدوحة / صنعاء / الدوحة	1255	1640	
السعودية	SV-680.1	DH-652.3	B-757/A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	2050	2205	
الاثانية	DH-652.3		A-343	فرانكفورت / جدة / صنعاء / جدة / فرانكفورت	2225	2359	
الخط	الرحلة	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	وصول	مغادرة	ملاحظات
التركية	TK-836.7	XY-743.4	B-738	اسطنبول / صنعاء / اسطنبول	0050	0145	
ناس	XY-743.4	QR-456.7	A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	0305	0355	
القطرية	QR-456.7	MS-691.2	B-777/AB3	الدوحة / صنعاء / الدوحة	0320	0420	
المصرية	MS-691.2	EK-961.2	B-73A	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	0330	0430	3:28م حتى 4:29م حتى 9:24م حتى 10:30
الإماراتية	EK-961.2	GF-193.4	A-332.340.777	دبي / صنعاء / دبي	0850	1005	
الخليجية	GF-193.4	DH-652.3	A-320	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1515	1605	
الاثانية	DH-652.3		A-343	فرانكفورت / جدة / صنعاء / جدة / فرانكفورت	2205	2330	
الخط	الرحلة	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	وصول	مغادرة	ملاحظات
المصرية	MS-691.2	EK-961.2	B-73A	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	0330	0430	3:28م حتى 4:29م حتى 9:24م حتى 10:30
الإماراتية	EK-961.2	QR-6532.3	A-332.340.777	دبي / صنعاء / دبي	0850	1005	
القطرية	QR-6532.3	ET-306.7	B-73W	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1430	1615	8:16م حتى 10:25
القطرية	QR-452.3	SV-680.1	B-777/AB3	الدوحة / صنعاء / الدوحة	1255	1640	
السعودية	SV-680.1	DH-652.3	B-757/A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	2050	2205	
الخط	الرحلة	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	وصول	مغادرة	ملاحظات
الاردنية	RJ-708.9	TK-836.7	A-310	عمان / صنعاء / عمان	0015	0130	
التركية	TK-836.7	XY-743.4	B-738	اسطنبول / صنعاء / اسطنبول	0050	0145	
ناس	XY-743.4	MS-691.2	A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	0305	0355	تحت الطلب
المصرية	MS-691.2	SV-0973	MD-11F/B-747	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	0330	0430	من 4:29م حتى 9:24م حتى 10:30
السعودية	SV-0973	EK-961.2	B-73A	جدة / صنعاء / البحرين	0410	0610	مع عدم حتى النقل على قطاع صنعاء اديس
الإماراتية	EK-961.2	QR-452.3	A-332.340.777	دبي / صنعاء / دبي	0850	1005	
القطرية	QR-452.3	ABY-709.700	B-777/AB3	الدوحة / صنعاء / الدوحة	1255	1640	
العربية	ABY-709.700	GF-193.4	A320	الشارقة / صنعاء / الشارقة	1520	1600	
الخليجية	GF-193.4	SV-680.1	A-320	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1945	2035	
السعودية	SV-680.1	DH-652.3	A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	2050	2205	9:6م حتى 10:30
الاثانية	DH-652.3		A-343	فرانكفورت / جدة / صنعاء / جدة / فرانكفورت	2225	2359	
الخط	الرحلة	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	وصول	مغادرة	ملاحظات
القطرية	QR-456.7	MS-691.2	B-777/AB3	الدوحة / صنعاء / الدوحة	0320	0420	
المصرية	MS-691.2	EK-961.2	B-73A	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	0330	0430	3:28م حتى 4:29م حتى 9:24م حتى 10:30
الإماراتية	EK-961.2	ET-306.7	A-332.340.777	دبي / صنعاء / دبي	0850	1005	
الاثيوبية	ET-306.7	GF-193.4	B-73W	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1430	1615	
الخليجية	GF-193.4	SV-680.5	A-320	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1515	1605	
السعودية	SV-680.5	DH-652.3	B-757/A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	2050	2205	
الاثانية	DH-652.3		A-340	فرانكفورت / جدة / صنعاء / جدة / فرانكفورت	2230	2355	
الخط	الرحلة	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	وصول	مغادرة	ملاحظات
الاردنية	RJ-708.9	TK-836.7	A-310	عمان / صنعاء / عمان	0015	0130	
التركية	TK-836.7	XY-743.4	B-738	اسطنبول / صنعاء / اسطنبول	0050	0145	
ناس	XY-743.4	QR-456.7	A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	0305	0355	
القطرية	QR-456.7	MS-691.2	B-777/AB3	الدوحة / صنعاء / الدوحة	0320	0420	
المصرية	MS-691.2	EK-961.2	B-73A	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	0330	0430	3:28م حتى 4:29م حتى 9:24م حتى 10:30
الإماراتية	EK-961.2	ABY-709.700	A-332.340.777	دبي / صنعاء / دبي	0850	1005	
العربية	ABY-709.700	GF-193.4	A320	الشارقة / صنعاء / الشارقة	1520	1600	
الخليجية	GF-193.4	SV-6532.3	A-320	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1515	1605	
القطرية	SV-6532.3		A-300/B-777	الدوحة / صنعاء / بيروت	2340	0110	8:19م حتى 10:29م لغادرة اليوم التالي
الخط	الرحلة	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	وصول	مغادرة	ملاحظات
التركية	TK-836.7	XY-743.4	B-738	اسطنبول / صنعاء / اسطنبول	0050	0145	
المصرية	MS-691.2	EK-961.2	B-73A	القاهرة / صنعاء / القاهرة	0330	0430	3:28م حتى 4:29م حتى 9:24م حتى 10:30
الإماراتية	EK-961.2	QR-452.3	A-332.340.777	دبي / صنعاء / دبي	0850	1005	
القطرية	QR-452.3	ET-306.7	B-777/AB3	الدوحة / صنعاء / الدوحة	1255	1640	
الاثيوبية	ET-306.7	SV-686.7	B-73W	البحرين / صنعاء / البحرين	1430	1615	
السعودية	SV-686.7	RJ-708.9	B-757/A-320	جدة / صنعاء / جدة	1300	1410	
الاردنية	RJ-708.9	SV-682.3	A-310	عمان / صنعاء / عمان	1315	1430	
السعودية	SV-682.3		MD-90/A-320	الرياض / صنعاء / الرياض	1830	1945	

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٣٥٠٧٦١/٣	الهجرة
٣٢٢٠٠١/٢	التلفزيون
٣٧٢٠٦١	الإذاعة
٢٠٣١٣١/٣	الصليب الأحمر
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٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
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٠١/٢٠٢٣٠٩/١٠	وزارة النفط والمعادن
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٠١/٢٦٠٩٠٠	وزارة النقل
٠١/٤٤٤٨٣١	وزارة حقوق الانسان
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بنك التضامن الإسلامي البنك التجاري	٢٦٤٧٧٥ - ٢٦٤٧٠٢ ف: ٢٦٤٧٠٣ - ٥٠٣٣٥٠
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل	٠١ ٤٠٧٠٣٠ ٠١ ٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢ ت: ٠١ ٥٦٣٨١٢/٣ ٠١ ٤١٣٤٧٢/٣ ٠١/٤٤٩٧٣١ ٠١/٥١٧٥٤٤ ٠١/٢٧١٦٠١ ٠١/٢٨٦٥٠٦ ٠١/٢٧٤٣٧١ ٠١/٤٠٧٥٤٠ ٠١/٥٣٨٩٠١ ٠١/٢٠٩٤٥١
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## تأجير سيارات

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## مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة تغز ايزو ١.	صنعاء ٠١ ٥٣٨٦٤ ف: ٠١ ٤٠٧٤١٩ عدن ٠٢ ٢٣٧١٩٩ ٠٤ ٢٥٠٣٤٣ المكلا ٥٠ ٢٩٤٧٠٢
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## البريد السريع

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## مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة	ت: ٠١ ٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
مستشفى الجمهوري	ت: ٠١ ٢٧٤٢٨٦-٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي	٠١ ٤١٤١٧١
المستشفى الالاماني الحديث	ت: ٠١ ٦٠٨٠٠٠-٦٠٢٨٠٠ ف: ٦١١٨١٤ البريد الإلكتروني: felixpene@hotmail.com
مستشفى الجنيد	ت: ٠١ ٤٢٤٧٦٥
المستشفى الاحلي الحديث	ت: ٠١ ٤٤٤٩٣٦
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا	ت: ٠١ ٥٠٠٠٠٠

مستشفى الكويت  
مستشفى السعودي  
الالاماني  
مستشفى ازال

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فندق ميركيور صنعاء	ت: ٠١ ٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦ عدن ت: ٠٢ ٢٣٨٦٦٦ عدن ت: ٠٢ ٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
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## مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي)  
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٢٢٠٢ أو ٠٨٦٨٦ - ٧٣٢٠ - فاكس:  
٤٢٠٦٥٧/٠١  
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

## معاهد

معهد يالي	ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩ - ٤٤٥٤٨٢/٣/٤ ف: ٤٤٨٠٣٧ ت: ٠١ ٢٢٤٢٣١
معهد التي	معهد اللغة الألمانية ٥٤٩٠٠٢
المعهد البريطاني لغات الكمبيوتر	ت: ٢٢٣٦٦٢ ف: ٥٥٧٤١٥

معهد كاروكوس  
معهداكتك  
معهد اكسيد  
معهد مالي  
معهد هورايزن

ت: ٥/٥٣٢٤٣٤  
ف: ٥٣٢٤٣٦  
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## شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين	ت: ٠١ ٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥ الرقم المجاني: ٨٠٠ ٥٥٥٥
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شركة امان	ت: ٠١ ٢١٤٠٩٣

## مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال	تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٢٤٥٢٢٢٢٥
مدرسة رينبو	ت: ٤١٤٠٦٦ ٠١ ٤٢٤٤٢٣-٠١
مدارس صنعاء الدولية	٠١ ٢٧٠١٩١/٣ ف: ٠١ ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة التريكة الدولي	٠١ ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية	٠١ ٢٠٦١٥٩
مدرسة منارات	١٠ ٣٨٢٠٩١

## سفريات

قدس فلاي	ت: ٠١ ٢٧٤٦٩١ ٠١ ٢٨٠٧٧٧ ٠١ ٥٣٥٠٨٠ عدن ٠٢ ٢٢١٢٧٠
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سكاي للسفرات والسياحة	التنسيم للسفرات العالميه للسفرات والسياحه
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## مطاعم

مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٥٧٣٦٦٢ - ١٠ ٩٢٥٠٥ - ١٠ فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢



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[Portrait of a man]

# For Earth and for the country

By: Ismail Sheikh Abdoh  
For the Yemen Times

Osama throws a bag and gloves at a group of qat chewers sitting underneath a bush on edge of the park. "Why don't you help us?" he asks the men. Running around all over the place like busy bees, Osama Al-Sho'abi and his team of volunteers were in the Sabaeen park in Sana'a last Sunday picking up the rubbish.

Al-Sho'abi, 20, is president of the Sana'a alumni of a US-sponsored program called the Youth Exchange and Study (YES). He and his fellow alumni collected trash in plastic bags to mark Save the Planet Day on October 10.

"Being responsible is not easy, but I can handle it," Al-Sho'abi told the Yemen Times.

Al-Sho'abi first learnt about community service in the US when he went there in 2007-2008 as a high school student. He said that, although it was hard for him to adjust to the new culture, he did his best to learn from the experience.

"Going to the US helped me to do more community service. I did it in America, why wouldn't I do it in my own country?" he said.

Youth hold the key role in improving one's country, according to Kamal Al-Shahthy, 19, another volunteer from Amideast, a not-for-profit organization through which YES was organized in Yemen.

"If we didn't do it, who would?" he asked. "Volunteering is an endless job."



In the park on Sunday, Reham Al-Huraibi, 19, skipped from one mound to another picking up old juice cartoons and pink plastic bags. She told the Yemen Times that her experience in the US helped her to change her perspective towards others.

"I used not to care about anything that happened around me," she said, but now after the exchange program she has volunteered to be a librarian at her school after classes.

"I volunteer in almost every event held in Yemen," she said.

Amal Al-Wazeer, international educa-

tion assistant at Amideast in Sana'a, that the volunteers' time abroad had opened the door to them becoming involved in charity work and caring more about the planet.

"By cleaning the Saba'een Park, we are sending a message to youth all over the world to make a change," she said.

Ibrahim Al-Hajbi, 21, was equally as excited to be part of Sunday's cleanup. In the US, community service was compulsory. But here, he volunteers willingly and is ready to do much more.

"I'll do it for Earth, I'll do it for my country," he said.

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