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Locals worry violent protests will harm businesses

Shopkeepers in Jamal Street, where clashes occurred between anti and pro-government protestors on Saturday, are concerned that violent protests will recreate the vandalism seen in Egypt. Full report on Page 2. Story and Photos by: Sadeq Al-Wesabi



Protestors chanted anti-president slogans, telling President Saleh that although his name means 'righteous' his rule is not. They demanded that he starts packing his bags.

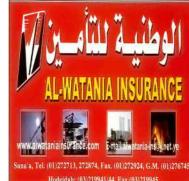


Security prevented protesters from reaching the Egyptian embassy. Protesters withdrew after a group of people attacked them.



These young boys were told to disrupt the protest and chant slogans in favour of President Saleh.





Feb. 3: Yemen's 'Day of Anger'

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Jan. 30 – Yemen's coalition of opposition parties, the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), confirmed that this Thursday will be Yemen's 'Day of Anger' after National Dialogue Committee talks failed to materialize.

Mohammed Saleh, spokesman for the JMP, told the Yemen Times that the opposition has planned for protests around the country.

"It will be huge, all over the country,"

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, head of the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) party, on Friday called on the JMP to hold talks about the proposed constitutional amendments and the country's political situation with the ruling party. These talks would have been between the four members of the National Dialogue Committee consisting of: Yemen's vice-president, the consultant of the president and the leaders of the two main opposition parties.

Continued on Page



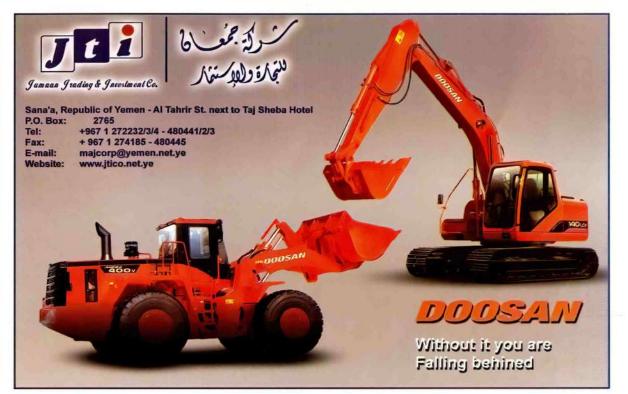


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Locals worry violent protest will harm businesses

Story and Photo by: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Jan. 30 - Shop owners were worried that their livelihoods would be destroyed when they heard protests on Saturday turn violent near their shops in the centre of the capital.

"We don't want protests, we want to go about our regular business without being dragged into a political struggle," said a fabrics shopkeeper in Jamal Street.

"It is not about us, it's about them [politicians] so let them take it away from here. Look what is happening in Egypt," he added.

The fabric shop, located on the same street as the Egyptian embassy, was close to a popular rally, on Saturday, of Yemeni protestors, demonstrating their support for Egyptians' right to self-determination.

The Yemen Times has learnt that the protest turned violent after state intelligence officials paid citizens to aggressively infiltrate the gathering. The infiltrators held their jambiyas [small Yemeni daggers] in the air and chanted for the president while threatening opposition

Among the pro-government demonstrators were at least 20 boys, aged seven to 12, most of whom earn a living as porters for a small fee in the Al-Qaa' market area. The children were dragged to the scene by older relatives who were paid by security officials to chant slogans supporting President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

They didn't pay the children," said Rabee an 11 year-old boy who supports his family through carrying shopping for customers in Al-Oaa' market, near Jamal Street. Rabee did not join the protests on Saturday but said that

According to protestors the patrol security signaled to dozens of poorly dressed men who instantly flooded the scene and raised their voices chanting, "With our souls and our blood we defend you Ali [the president]."

The pro-government group included elderly as well as unemployed men who clashed with the protestors. There were also national security officers in civilian clothes among the group.

Eyewitnesses also told the Yemen Times that they saw high-ranking intelligence officials at least 90 minutes before the start of the demonstrations near the Egyptian embassy. They said the officials briefed men in civilian clothes on how to disrupt the gathering when the protestors arrived.

About 200 demonstrators, including numerous women, marched from the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS) towards the Egyptian embassy. They chanted slogans against Yemen's ruling party, the General People's Congress, and demanded the President Saleh step

Members of the YJS said that a few of the national security officers came to them and enquired on the final destination of the protest. Later the syndicate issued a press statement condemning the new strategy devised by security to trouble protestors.

During the protest, patrolling security members held hands to prevent the protestors from reaching the Egyptian embassy but did not clash with demonstrators.

"This time it was not the security that clashed

with us," said Samiya Al-Aghbari, an activist and journalist. "It was the mercenaries, paid off by them to harass the demonstrators, even us female protestors, even though it was a perfectly peaceful protest."

Al-Aghbari dicated that female protesters were previously not harassed at peaceful demonstrations.

"The regime has become increasingly afraid of women's voices. They send hired people to insult, threaten and attack us with knives, batons and shoes. They

think that we will be scared. Such stupid ac-

tions will increase our desire for change," said

Al-Aghbari. "Violence leads to more violence. I advise the president to stop sending those people to peaceful protests otherwise he will face angry reaction from angry Yemenis."

Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani, a prominent activist and journalist who had been imprisoned in previous years for his writing against the government, said that the protests would con-

"This way of handling the opposition [through paid violent protesters] will drive us to protest more and more. These hired mercenar-

President Ali Abdullah Sales to leave office. ies would kill someone for five hundred riyals

Independent parliamentarian Ahmed Saif Hashed calls for the

[less than three USD]," said Al-Khaiwani. Al-Khaiwani told the Yemen Times that the

regime could not find a way to stay in power except by using paid thugs.

"The state encourages even children to be involved in these actions. It doesn't respect children, women or any people," he said.

Activist Mosa Al-Namrani told the Yemen Times that this action would tarnish Yemen's reputation internationally and increase the anger of Yemenis.

"Yemenis will strongly respond to this provocative act sooner or later," he said

In response to the violence by the pro-government group, after journalists were beaten and female protestors were harassed and to avoid serious injuries, the protestors with-

In Brief

HADRAMOUT

Six suspects arrested for killing soldiers

Security forces have arrested six suspects for killing four soldiers and a postal official and stealing some USD50,000 in an attack in the eastern Yemeni governorate of Hadramout, the Interior Ministry said on Saturday. In a statement posted on its website, the Ministry said that the suspects, aged between 25 and 35, were arrested in a large-scale security sweep in Al-Shehr district. The statement informed that the investigation of the suspects is underway. Last Wednesday, suspected Al-Qaeda gunmen killed four soldiers and a postal official in an attack in Hadramout.

SANA'A

Yemen, UN talks on al Qaeda, Taliban

Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Muthana met last Thursday with the UN's Al Qaeda-Taliban monitoring team led by coordinator Richard Barrett. The meeting discussed Yemen's efforts in implementing UN Security Council resolutions over Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Muthana reviewed the impacts the terrorist activity has had in Yemen, largely affecting the inflow of investments and then affecting development growth. The international community should understand the situation in Yemen to further cooperate with the country to root out terrorism, which is threatening the whole world, said Muthana.

Saleh calls Qatar Emir, attacks Al Jazeera

President Ali Abdullah Saleh telephoned Oatar's Emir Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani on Thursday asking to urge Al Jazeera satellite channel not to abuse its profession while reporting on the situation in Yemen. The channel should stop incitement, exaggeration and distorting the facts, and furthermore it should avoid acts that encourage unrest, violence and sabotage in the Arab countries, Saleh urged. "What the channel is doing only serves the Zionist entity and terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda as well as the enemies of the Arabs, seeking to ignite dissent and threatening the future of the next generations," said Saleh. The media is supposed to have a noble message which is to serve the truth, reinforce unity and peace. help face challenges and expose plots in the Arab World, Saleh said in his conversation with Emir Hamad. The two leaders also discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation in all areas and the latest developments in the region.

Public Health Minister returns home

Public Health and Population Minister Abdul-Karim Rase'a returned home on Thursday after taking part in meetings of the 128th session of the World Health Organization (WHO)'s Executive Board's held in Geneva on January 21-25. Yemen has taken part in the meetings as a representative of countries of the eastern Mediterranean region, Rase'a said. He also said that the meetings focused on the role of organization in the preparation and implementation of the decisions of the UN General Assembly on combating non-communicable diseases and combating malaria. On the sidelines of the meetings, Rase'a held talks with counterparts from Japan, France, China and the United States of America over the joint health cooperation relations

HODEIDA

German delegation visits Hodeida military

between Yemen and each country.

Secretary-General of Hodeida's local council Hassan al Haij met on Thursday with a German military consultative delegation, currently visiting the province to be acquainted with services provided by the provincial military hospital. Al Haij said the province leadership had provided YR500-million to purchase equipment for the hospital, praising the hospital's role in serving the people including the forces. Director-General of the hospital, Abdul Hakim Amer, reviewed improvements at the hospital, drawing comparisons between the current situation and that of five years ago. The German delegation admired improvements at the hospital, especially the modern equipment that helps the hospital provide better services.

INTERNATIONAL

Al-Shamiri confirms safety of Yemeni community in Egypt

Yemen's ambassador to Egypt, Abdul-Wali Al-Shamiri, confirmed on Saturday that the Yemeni community and students studying in Egypt are fine and was not being harmed due to the riots in some Egyptian cities. Al-Shamiri said in a statement that the areas of Dokki and Manial, where most of the Yemeni community lives, are stable especially after the speech by President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak on Friday. He pointed out that the Yemeni embassy continued its work as usual, and would open its doors on Sunday, because Friday and Saturday was the weekly holiday in Egypt. Street demonstrations, protests and civil disobedience have filled the streets of Egypt since January 25. The demonstrations and riots began in the weeks after the successful Tunisian uprising.

Continued from Page 1

Yaseen Saeed No'man, general-secretary of the opposition Socialist Party and a member of the National Dialogue Committee, said that the ruling party called for talks but that was to "waste time". He told the Yemen Times that the JMP did not receive any official invitation to resume

"The dialogue has stopped. It was only media talk and GPC talk and nothing official," No'man told The Yemen Times. "Everything is getting more complicated now since the GPC repelled the National Dialogue talks. They formed the electoral committee and made constitutional amendments on their own."

Tariq Al-Shami, spokesman for the GPC, blamed the JMP for not coming forward to participate in National Dialogue talks.

"The GPC is still waiting for the JMP's response to our invitation to resume talks. This was to reach reasonable agreements about the constitutional and electoral amendments," said

Feb. 3: Yemen's 'Day of Anger'

Al-Shami. "We in the GPC are careful. The dialogue table should be the place where we discuss the amendments and solve any issue so that everyone holds their responsibility toward the country.'

Al-Shami also told the Yemen Times that opposition parties in Yemen, especially the Conservative Party, tried to imitate the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Jordon, but that they would not succeed.

"Yemeni people and society are different from any other societies. It's a tribal country and people own weapons in all of Yemen. So the people will defend themselves. We are sure that if the JMP, or anyone thought about it, they would realize that the people will revolt against them," said Al-Shami.

He added that the GPC would go ahead with elections in April despite calls from the JMP to postpone the voting.

"We are optimistic that the JMP will be rea-

sonable, otherwise the GPC will continue implementing its program regarding the constitutional amendments and holding the election," he said.

No'man meanwhile denied that Yemen's public demonstrations were held to imitate any other country's protests; neither Tunisia nor Egypt.

"What the GPC says about the JMP betting on Tunisia and Egypt is not true at all. We know that the regime has produced necessary conditions for the public to demand change and the Yemeni people don't need to import these conditions from any other country. This regime provides them with it by the daily crises it creates,'

He stressed that the JMP remains dissatisfied with the proposed constitutional amendments from the ruling party, saying that they would not stand for an amendment that would allow President Saleh unlimited years of power.

"These amendments came to serve the authorities, not the country and the people. Therefore the people went out on these public demonstrations to express that they are fed up with the political situation," said No'man. "The question now is: is this regime in a situation that allows it to make any social, economic or security im-

No'man added that the JMP did not count only on its members for the public demonstrations. He said that all Yemenis, the youth in particular, were called to participate for change. He said that violence was also not an option during public demonstrations.

"We are against violence and it's always been the dictator's choice but not the opposition's,"

The JMP has already succeeded in holding four different protests last week attended by thousands of Yemenis. Last week also witnessed similar protests in Taiz, Shabwa, Al-Mahra, Haja, Al-Dhale'e and Hodeidah calling for re-

Rai Party calls for unity with decentralization

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Jan. 30 - Head of the opposition Rai Party, Abdulrahman Al-Jafri, said in an interview on the Marib Press website on Saturday, that he is concerned that the authorities do not admit to the existence of a problem in the south.

problem unless there are many bullets, as like what happened with the Houthis in Sa'ada governorate.

In the second part of the interview he said, "the violence that is used today in the south. especially in Radfan, will force people to arm themselves and to fight." He said that the southern people fought during the British invasion and that they are prepared to fight again, but fighting is not the solution to the problems. And the reasons for maintaining the

unity of Yemen are not for the money, but for political, economic and social interests which all complement each other.

Al-Jafri said "unity is the supreme aim which has to answer the people's demands, interests, dignity and honor. But if unity doesn't answer the political, economic and social interests of the people, then they will refuse it, and a wall He said they will never admit that there is a of hatred will be established between those for unity and other people, that is, between the north and the south that never existed before."

He claimed that, "the world's interests are all in the south, not the north. And foreign powers see that it is for the best to maintain the unity of the country, because if the country splits the north will cause a headache for foreign powers."

"The unity of the south with the north would make the country more powerful, when the north becomes a secure back rather than a harmful one. The unity between the north and the south would make them complete each other, and we should see the country as one united country, not where one part rules the

Al-Jafri clarified the decentralization that his party insists on: "If I believed that separation was the solution, then I would be at the head of the Southern Movement." He reflected that with the Yemeni history of separation, the country will not work unless the government rules through a decentralized system.

Four soldiers killed in Al-Shaher

The Ministry of Interior announced on Saturday that security forces arrested six people suspected of leading an armed attack against a post office administration car last Wednesday. That attack led to the killing of four soldiers and one public employee who worked at the post office administration.

The ministry said the suspects were arrested in Al-Shaher town, in the east of Al-Mukalla city, in Hadramout governorate.

In a separate terrorist case, the Penal Court on Saturday sentenced four defendants to between three and five years in prison in Al-Mukalla city. They were accused of joining an armed criminal group that intended to carry out a planned terrorist operation in 2004.

The court sentenced two defendants, Faris Abdualaziz Saeed Al-Kathyri and Ramy Mabrook Marai Al-Sayari, to five years in prison. The sentence will start from the day of their arrest in 2004. A third defendant, Basam Huseen Salman, was sentenced to three years in prison, and the fourth, Hani Salem Mohammad Aryfon, to four years.

Pneumonia vaccine to save thousands of lives

By: Tom Finn

A mass drive to immunise Yemen's future generations against pneumonia was kickstarted yesterday in a move that could save the lives of up to 5,000 Yemeni infants every year, according to UNICEF.

The pneumonia vaccine, which is currently being distributed to health facilities across Yemen, protects against pneumococcal disease, the leading cause of severe pneumonia in children. It also guards against a form of meningitis and blood poisoning. Around 800,000 newly born children are expected to have received the vaccine by the end of 2011.

"As pneumonia causes one in every five childhood deaths in Yemen, the importance of this new vaccine simply cannot be overstated," Geert Cappelaere, UNICEF representative in Yemen, told the Yemen Times.

"We believe that the new vaccine can save the lives of 3,000 to 5,000 Yemeni children every year."

Yemen is one of 20 developing countries around the world to receive the pneumococcal

vaccine as part of an aid package from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), a global health partnership between the public and private sectors. Kenyan and Nicaraguan children have begun receiving the vaccine and programs in Sierra Leone, Honduras and Guyana will follow later this

GAVI will provide Yemen with around USD 14 million dollars a year for the next five years to help fund the program. The pneumococcal vaccine costs USD 7 in Yemen, compared to USD 90 in the US, as a result of a deal between GAVI and the two pharmaceutical manufacturers Pfizer and GSK. But it will be administered to Yemeni children free of charge alongside regular polio vaccinations.

"This is a milestone in the history of public health in Yemen. Our children will now be protected against pneumonia, a preventable disease which has been rampant in Yemen for decades," Dr. Mohammed Osama, a health expert from the World Health Organization (WHO), told the Yemen Times.

"This vaccine will help Yemen in achieving

the fourth Millennium Development Goal, to continued commitment by the government decrease child fatality rates by two thirds by 2015," the Dr. Osama said.

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines have been given to young children in the US and other developed countries for the past ten years. But pneumonia is a major killer of young children in the world's poorer countries 800,000 children die from the disease every year. It was for this reason that GAVI launched its initiative to accelerate the roll out of these vaccines to the children most likely to have their lives saved.

The Yemeni government, spearheaded by the Ministry of Health, has been working hard to reduce the country's child mortality rate, which is the highest in the Middle East - 66.4 per 1,000 children under five - according to the World Bank. The results of these efforts have been impressive. Yemen was declared free of polio in 2009 and measles has almost been eliminated.

"Vaccines are expensive and international contributions will decrease in the coming years. Therefore, I want to stress the importance of of Yemen to fighting pneumonia and other preventable diseases by ensuring adequate funding for future vaccine procurements," said Cappelaere.

Every year about 1.6 million people worldwide die of diseases caused by pneumococcal bacteria, half of those are children. According to experts, vaccination at an early age has proven a successful tool to combat the infection and reduce child mortality. Studies in South Africa and Gambia have shown a major impact on pneumonia and death rates from vaccination and it is now hoped this can be translated into significant benefits in places like Yemen.

"Pneumonia and other preventable diseases cannot be eliminated by vaccinations alone. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of more than half of mortalities amongst Yemeni children that have not reached the age of five. Any serious response to child mortality in Yemen needs to take the scourge of malnutrition into account," said Cappelaere.



Businessman fined for holding a sale

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Jan. 30 - A week ago, Abdulbaset Al-Qulaisi, a shop manager in a bags and shoe store, decided to start a sales season. But much to his surprise, he was threatened with a fine as he had not informed the Ministry of Industry and Trade beforehand.

"We did not receive a notification from the Ministry that we had to inform them of price changes. When we went to the ministry's office in Sho'b district on Sunday, they told us that it had informed businesses in the area a year and a half ago," expressed Al-Qulaisi. However, Al-Qulaisi's shop had only opened a year ago and he did not know

"Six soldiers came to the shop and said we will have to go to the ministry's office to pay a fine," said Al-Qulaisi. "We do not know why they noticed us. Many shops near us did not receive any notice." He also said that he had to pay the soldiers YR 8,000.

The shop, Baleno Leather, received

a notice from the Ministry of Industry and Trade office stating that they did not inform them that the shop was to hold a

According to Abdulbaset Al-Kumaim, head of the Ministry of Industry and Trade office, traders must inform the ministry's office if they want to increase or decrease the price of goods. Al-Kumaim told the Yemen Times that shop owners must also inform the office of the reason behind changing their prices, as some businesses decreased the price of food and drink as the expiry date came up.

However, Al-Qulaisi said that his shop sells leather bags and clothes that cannot expire. He said that he wanted to decrease the prices in order to sell the old fashioned bags and shoes and bring in

Nevertheless, according to Al-Kumaim, businessmen should inform the ministry office of any price changes. The office will then send employees to check

Al-Qulaisi told the Yemen Times that

at this time, the negotiations between the ministry office and the shop is still ongoing. He had not been informed of how much the fine was.

Violations because of expiry date

Al-Kumaim said that that food and drink prices are often decreased when they are close to expiry, and some traders increase prices just for the sake of earning more

Most price changing violations are found in the governorates of Sana'a, Aden and Taiz. Violations vary from increasing prices, selling expired food, falsifying the weight of vegetables, fruits and bread, and selling bad quality car

Last year, there were estimated to be 2,350 violations in Yemen. Fines are imposed according to the violation and can vary from YR 10,000 to YR 20,000 (between USD 47 and USD 94). If the violation is committed again, the ministry's office can close the shop and send the owner to the prosecutor to be tried.



The Office of the Ministry of Industry and Trade has fined Baleno Leather shop an unspecified amount for holding a sale without notifying the office by sending it a letter of

lic Water Corporation is not qualified

enough to run the desalination project,"

Al-Haddad said. The project's sustain-

ability was also discussed to establish

which body could guarantee its continu-

In November last year, President

Saleh formed a Supreme Desalination

Committee to follow up the project. The

committee, chaired by the Minister of

Finance, includes the Ministers of Elec-

tricity, the Civil Service, Water and En-

vironment, the two governors of Ibb and

Taiz and recently added, the chairman of

the General Investment Authority and

The committee is responsible for the

preparation of documents to assist in

project implementation. In its first meet-

ing, in November, the committee re-

quested the Ministry of Water to gather

and examine existing studies and docu-

ments related to the desalination project.

ministry to create an executive analyzing

unit. The unit, consisting of engineers and

experts at the ministry, has been assigned

to produce a proposal for implementing

The committee also requested the

the Minister of Transportation.

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the project, as well as studying the condition of the Public Water Corporation in Taiz and Ibb and find out whether or not the corporation would be able to manage the project. The committee is currently waiting for the ministry to submit its proposal and final report, according to the deputy minister.

The Mocha station would be Yemen's first desalination project. According to Al-Haddad the state is unable to either fund or buy the project from the private sector due to dwindling revenues in the state's budget. The government is hoping international donors will also provide funds to subsidize the cost of the eventual water supply.

Until now no company has yet been

appointed to implement the project and the offer is still on the table until the government finds the best candidate for the good of the state and citizens, according to the deputy minister. As a result there is no deadline or timetable set for when the project may be completed, according to Al-Haddad.

"If this experience worked out with low costs and a good service, we will move it to other areas," he said.

The average annual water consumption in Yemen is estimated at 3.4 billion cubic meters, whereas the annual average of water recharging is only 2.5 billion cubic meters. That means Yemen is short of 900 million cubic meters of water every year, according to Al-Haddad.

Yemen needs urgent private sector investment in desalination

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Jan. 30 - The government has called on local and international companies to invest in desalination projects to confront the challenge of Yemen's dwindling water resources, Adel Al-Haddad, Deputy Minister for Water Affairs at the Ministry of Water and Environment, told the Yemen Times on Sunday morning.

The Mocha desalination project on the Red Sea which was proposed four years ago is being auctioned, and any foreign or local company can apply to implement the project, according to Al-Haddad.

The project will supply water to around six million people in Taiz and Ibb, which have been reported as areas in water crisis for more than a decade without any action taken on the ground.

"In Taiz, for instance, water comes to the pipe only once a month," said Al-Haddad.

At the moment 40 percent of the population in Taiz and Ibb are connected to the water service, and 25 percent have access to sanitation, according to Al-Haddad. He said that nationwide, 58 percent of people living in urban areas are linked with water coverage whereas only 50 percent of people in rural areas have water in their houses. Around 76 percent of Yemen's 23 million population live in

Four years ago, the Hayel Saeed Ana 'am Group, the largest family business in Yemen was charged to study the possibility of desalination projects in Mocha to feed Taiz alone. The company completed the study, at their own cost, three vears ago with multiple options of energy to be used in operating the potential station in Mocha.

Following the initial study the challenge was the supply line that transports the desalinated water from the station in Mocha to Taiz. Taiz city is 120 km distant from the station and 1,200 meters above Mocha's location at sea level, requiring six water pumping stations, according to Al-Haddad.

The study was submitted to Yemen's cabinet secretary with the expectation to receive funding from Saudi Arabia for the cost of the supply line. Six months ago Saudi Arabia announced they would provide the financial backing to support the supply line. But until now Yemen has not received any of the funding, according to the deputy minister.

During the last four years of progress on the project, between the government and the Saeed Group, competition appeared from many parties in which some bodies rejected the idea that the Saeed Group was the sole executive party for the project. After which the project was suspended and the Ministry of Water took the chance to review the study done by the Saeed Group with some experts

Since the project was proposed there has been much confusion on whether citizens would be able to afford the cost of desalinated water, which has been proposed to be between USD 1 to USD 4 per cubic meter.

This cost was also taken into consideration and an evaluation was done to see if the Public Water Corporation, the state body that collects water payments for water bills, was capable of running

"Donors' reports showed that the Pub-



University of Science & Technology

University Development Officer

Job Description

The University Development Officer will be in charge of establishing the UST Office of University

The Office of University Development supports the academic mission and objectives of the university through developing fundraising programs that include receiving support from private philanthropic funding from alumni, friends, corporations, and foundations.

The office aims to establish strategic partnerships with corporations and foundations locally and internationally to create mutually beneficial relationships. Also, the office seeks to create internship opportunities for UST staff and students at local and international organizations, and at the same time, identifies and provides internship opportunities at UST for interested individuals from local and international institutions. In addition, the office identifies and develops research collaboration programs with other research institutions. Also, the office seeks continued corporate sponsorship of UST academic activities, events, and exhibits.

Responsibilities

- Identifies, cultivates, and solicits philanthropic support by developing and maintaining relationships with corporations, foundations, and individuals, including alumni, faculty, and staff; fosters positive and enduring relationships that produce reciprocal benefits.

 Develops fundraising strategies and methods or activities to ensure proper acknowledgement, recognition. and stewardship of donors; participates in developing campaign materials. case statements. and brochures; evaluates effectiveness of development programs; generates reports.

Builds working relationships and serves as development liaison to colleges, departments, deans, and other key personnel to achieve successful fundraising; nurtures culture of philanthropic support.

- Supports the preparation of annual budget and program projects. strategic planning. and goal evaluation.

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND ABILITIES

- > Knowledge of development/fundraising concepts and appropriate solicitation techniques
- > Excellent writing skills in English and Arabic; grant proposal development
- > Strong interpersonal/human relations skills
- > Strong verbal and professional written communication skills
- ➤ Marketing and presentation skills > Project management skills
- > Ability to interact with diplomacy and tact amid influential clients and diverse groups
- > Ability to maintain relationships with significant and influential individuals
- > Ability to adapt and respond to various situations

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

Education and experience equivalent to: Bachelor's degree; supplemented with at least two years of related experience.

> For those interested please provide curriculum vitae University of Science & Technology - Sana'a - Yemen E-mail: hrd@ust.edu.ye



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Al-Shifa rebrands, adds new products and services

Yemeni Honey World, a world of success and excellence

ery success has its beginning which is based on principles and standards as well as a philosophy. Our philosophy revolves around overcoming obstacles, a quality performance, and brings plans into reality. We must free ourselves from stagnation and go forth towards development and change, shifting from small cale to larger and more comprehensive areas. It is a success which could be launched out of the similarity maintains significance and contents proving to be a real "World of Yemeni Honey and Natural Products" undertakes the and a half of service under the name "Healing, for the Yemeni Honey" (al-Shifa Lil- asal al-Yemeni) Abo Bakr Mohammed al-Kabab, the establishment's Deputy General Manager and the Marketing Manager spoke about this development and change in response to our inquiries.

O: What are the reasons for changing your establishment's name from al-Shifa into "The World of Yemeni Honey"?

A: There are several reasons why we decided to take undertake further development and change all the establishment activities, and within it came the change of the name and our identity. We undertook within this stage the slogan, "From the ambitious development came the change, "which expresses accurately what we provide currently and what we will provide in the future.

The most important among the reasons which led us to change our identity is the confusion in the local market because of the great number of commercial stores that are carrying products with the word (al-Shifa) within their commercial names. These stores amounted to over 17 names all selling honey. They are trying to exploit our identity and fame, causing us a great marketing embarrassment in the Yemeni markets, because we are committed to keeping the good reputation that was associated with our brand (al-Shifa) in the Yemeni market. We finally came to the conviction that we should take a decisive step of development that includes changing into an identity that could not be imitated or exploited by frauds who seek to mislead and attract customers in indecent competitive methods.

Q: What sorts of prospects did you undertake in developing and changing the identity of your establishment?

A: We managed with the help of God and the wisdom of those in charge of the establishment, firstly Chairman of the Board of Directors Sheikh Mohammed Saleh al-Ashmori and the Financial Director Khalid al-Ashmori. They helped us to realize our true potential and also aided in the technical and physical aspects of changing our brand and our identity. With their help, we've achieved



encouraging and satisfactory results

Q: Did you face any difficulties in changing your commercial name?

A: The real success we are feeling is in overcoming the difficulties that we have faced, especially the internal difficulties, and we could overcome several of them and we are still continuing to face the challenges with persistence

O: Al-Shifa Lil- Asal al-Yemeni is a name that is famous because you popularized it and because of the success associated with it. How do you think that the changes you have made will impact your goals or your clients? A: I don't think that there is a significant impact, for several

reasons, firstly the marketing plans and programs for publicizing the change and its causes as well as maintaining the distinctive logo of our establishment in

addition to maintain our current locations, whether in the capital Secretariat, Aden, Mukala or Amran. Our distinctive sales staffs, of which we are quite proud, still provide services in all our stores. You can also learn more by visiting our website www.al-shifaa.

Q: Did you add any new services or further develope your performance for serving your clients and consumers?

A: It is to be known that this change is only one of the stages in our comprehensive development plan. We were and will continue to be in continuous development to our performance, services, and products in a serious attempt to provide the best services and finest products through our sales branches in local markets.

O: Your establishment used to be famous in having precedence in honey marketing, what plans have you got for maintaining this important item?

A: We are keen on achieving our establishment's goals realized maintaining the quality and fame of the Yemeni honey through the

participation ® combating frauds, to support the events that boost this item, support the international events that help its promotion and maintain international reputation, because it is one of the most important Yemeni exports that contribute supporting the national economy. Q: What are the quality's

criteria for your honey and other natural products?

A: Mohammed Ali al-Dhala'i, the Assistant Manager and the establishment's Honey Examination Expert says that the criteria of honey quality depends on the long experience that they acquired through the honey examination and the study of its production areas as well as their insistence in examining the honey samples at their laboratories for measurement of its humidity, glucose, fructose and others. He added that what distinguishes them from others in the honey world is the accuracy of their classification according to production areas as well as quality.

Through access to our website, you can know the Yemeni honey production areas, which we adopt, in addition to the different kinds of honey, with their therapeutic and feeding benefits. Regarding the natural products, we are often keen to provide their best raw materials from their sources and process them in accordance with the latest producing methods, al-Dhala'i said.

O: You are skilled in the manufacture and production of medical herbs and natural cosmetics, what new products will you have available in this field?

A: The development plan that we adopted consists of a factory that contributes greatly to manufacturing and producing natural products. It is developed and updated to be the first and best factory for honey canning and to produce natural Yemeni products that are compatible with the Ministry of Health's specifications as represented by higher authority for drugs, the reliable safety terms as well as the terms of the Yemeni General Authority for Standardization and Measurements. This shows our keenness for maintaining natural health products that are produced according to scientific and technological principals that satisfy the consumer's need for a safe natural alternative.

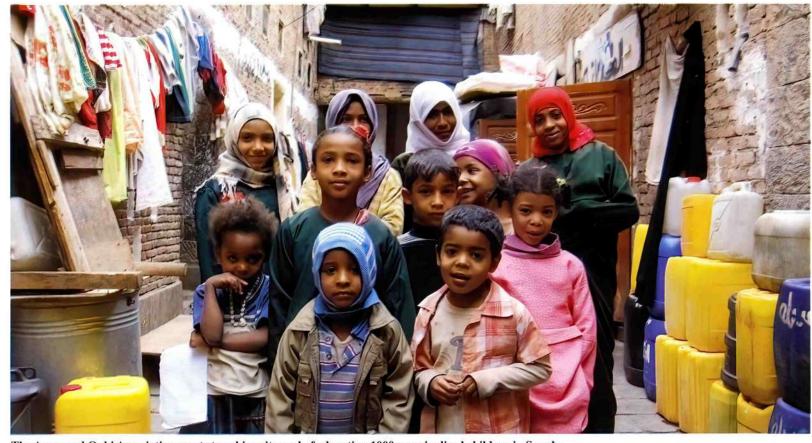
Q: In implementing the change and identity plan, how do you see the future of your company?

A: We are looking toward to the future with optimism. Our real future lies in the customers' confidence in our products and services. That is why we are always keen to provide them with the best and finest products in the market. Our new identity echoes our interest to make (alam- alasal al-Yemeni) The World of Yemeni honey and Natural Products symbol for confidence and a pride of excellence for our pioneering establishment.

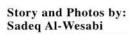




Education to change the lives of marginalized children



The Amer and Oqbi Association wants to achieve its goal of educating 1000 marginalized children in Sana'a.



he Amer and Oqbi Association in Sana'a has helped marginalized communities for 15 years. The association was established with the aim of educating and protecting marginalized people, raising their awareness, and to provide projects and activities for them, according to Masood Kulaib, the secretary general of the association.

The association works without an office although it has implemented several projects for marginalized people in the last few years. The association works from 'Samsara', a group of houses where many marginalized people live in Sana'a.

The Yemen Times visited the 'Samsara' that accommodates more than 220 people from the marginalized class known as 'Akhdam' in Yemen.

"The place was full of tin houses, but the association rebuilt those houses in collaboration with Oxfam, and the German, Japanese and British embassies. The houses cost about USD 126,000 and helped 33 families to obtain better housing," Kulaib told the Yemen Times.

"There was only one bathroom for more than 200 people. They were standing in a long queue to go to a bathroom that was unclean and lacked enough water," he said.

He indicated that many Yemeni organizations that claim to speak on behalf of marginalized people take support for those people without actually passing anything on to them.

"Marginalized people don't receive support regularly although they really need this support. I call for these organizations to work honestly and cooperate effectively with us," he said.

"These people need health care, education, clothes, food, water, and proper accommodation. They are the poorest and most miserable people in Yemen," he added.

Kulaib stated that the most important goal for the association at the moment is to educate 1000 marginalized children.

"To achieve this goal, we urgently need a furnished office. We know how to work successfully with and develop those needy children. We want to achieve this goal because the lack of education is the main problem for marginalized people," he said.

"We have creative youth who prepare plans and projects well. We don't want money for our association. We ask for supporters to come and implement their projects in accordance with our plans," he said.

"Unfortunately, the government uses the marginalized community during elections. They only care about us during those days, but we have decided not to cooperate with them at all because we have political awareness," Kulaib said.

According to Kulaib, the association built a school, developed the water system and established a health unit for marginalized people in Zabeed with the support of the Social Fund for Development, the Rural Water Department and foreign partners.

He revealed that marginalized people in Sana'a want to return back to their villages but they cannot because their salary will be stopped if they do.

"50 people from Zabeed were brought to Sana'a to defend the revolution in 1962 and after finishing the revolution, they chose to work as sweepers for the municipality in Sana'a for 30 YR a month. This salary was considered as huge," he explained.

He said that this attractive salary made many people in Zabeed immigrate to Sana'a to find a better income.

"They didn't know that the economic situation would completely change for the worse," he said.

Before 1990, the concepts of civil society and education were absent in Yemen, especially among marginalized communities, according to Kulaib.

"Marginalized breadwinners didn't educate their children although they had money for that. They had no awareness about the importance of education at that time," he said.

Kulaib criticized some marginalized men who intended to marry four wives to send them with their children to beg on the streets. He confirmed that many marginalized people don't resort to such behavior even if they were suffering bad economic conditions.

"These days, some of us can find work with the republican guard, air defense, military intelligence and other such positions. We are absent only in the

field of the diplomatic corps," he said

Marginalized people in Yemen are treated with contempt, exposed to exploitation and are not accepted to work in some respected jobs.

Masood Kulaib from the Amer and Oqbi Association in Sana'a.

Many of the marginalized children in Sana'a are deprived from education due to bad econmoic conditions. They also suffer from health problems and lack of proper accommodation.

Most of them work as sweepers, porters or washing cars, according to a recent study about the economic situation of marginalized communities in Yemen.

Health risks of plastic bags

Story and photos by: Malak Shaher

he rising steam off the hot corn from the pan looks just too tempting for ordinary people. No oil was used to cook it, and it will not cause any harm to the heart as it does not increase cholesterol in the blood.

However, there is a hidden danger for those who like boiled potatoes and steamed corn, and their health is in danger in the long run. This danger comes not from the vegetables, but from the plastic bags they are put in.

"I do not find any obvious danger when I use plastic bags to put corn in," said Sadeq Abdulkawi, a steamed-corn seller.

The danger lies in the process that occur after the very hot potato or corn is put in the plastic bag. Toxic chemicals from the bags can dissolve upon contact with the hot food and leach into the food before it is eaten. These chemicals from the bags can cause long-term health problems. This leaching of dangerous chemicals into food can occur whenever restaurants and take-away shops to cover hot food in plastic. All over the world, people talk about

the dangers of using plastic bags. However, in Yemen, we face an additional danger as plastic bags made in Yemen often contain more dangerous materials that could affect our health even faster, said Abdulaleem Al-Hashimi, from the Yemen Association for Customer Protection.

The association said that the plastic

association said that the plastic bags are dangerous to the health as they cause many diseases in the long run. They recommend that consumers not use plastic bags where possible, especially with hot foods. The plastic bags also affect the environment badly as they can take decades or even hundreds of years to breakdown.

All types of plastic bags are unhealthy and environmentally unfriendly, however, the most dangerous type of plastic

bags are the black ones. The common black plastic bag is the worst as it is produced from the waste terials used in manufacturing other plastic bags and from other materials used in the oil

industry.
In Yemen,
the industries
that manufacture plas-



Ryadh Abdulkareem, head of the Environmental Health Adminstration in Al-Safia district.

tic bags do not follow safety standards, say health experts. Moreover, people in Yemen use plastic bags extensively. They are the first and most popular choice of container in Yemen.

The extensive use of plastic bags, which has polluted the environment and threatened people's health, has led the government to recently conduct a strict campaign in factories producing bags in Yemen. Last week, the Environment Protection Authority started conducting operations in shops around Sana'a to confiscate and stop the circulation of plastic bags, according to the head of the authority, Mohammad Al-Asbahi.

Al-Asbahi said that around 12 percent of plastic bags in Yemen are manufactured in factories in the capital Sana'a, with the rest coming from other governorates or even from outside Yemen. Since last Saturday, Al-Asbahi said that there has been a massive campaign in all the districts of Sana'a against plastic bags that

are dangerous to both people and the environment. The plastic bag confiscation campaign will later involve other Yemeni governorates.

According to a Ryadh Abdulkareem, head of the Environmental Health Administration at Al-Safia district, he supervised the confiscation of more than 140 boxes, containing some 280,000 plastic bags.

Abdulkareem provided the Yemen Times with a copy of a letter from the Ministry of General Works and Roads that stated they should confiscate all plastic bags that are not able to breakdown quickly.

The letter is based on articles 39 and 99 of the General Code of Cleanliness. According to

Abdulkareem, all plastic bags should contain a material called B2W, that helps the bags dissolve in a maximum of two or three years. He said that they will distribute posters recommending not to use plastic bags that do not contain this material. Bags containing B2W should be labelled so that consumers can recognize the bags that are environmentally friendly and healthy.

"There will be a very strict campaign against those who still sell such bags [not containing B2W]," said Abdulkareem. The cabinet will allow factories to continue producing plastic bags so long as they use the B2W additive that helps the bags dissolve faster.

Ordinary plastic bags can take more than 40 years to dissolve back into the soil, and can release dangerous chemicals into the soil when they breakdown, according to Al-Hashimi. He added that there are many products other than plastic bags that contain dangerous chemicals



www.mg-hospital.com

that can poison the soil when they breakdown.

The cabinet issued an order in 2008 that banned the use of black plastic bags and that violations could be tried before the law, according to the association. Until people are aware of the dangers of plastic bags, especially the black ones,

the association is joining forces with the cabinet and the Environmental Health Administration to spread awareness in the community of the dangers posed by plastic bags.

According to the Al-Asbahi at least five plastic bags are used in Yemeni households every day.



This meal covered with plastic seems safe but many people are not aware of the possible long-term health dangers of covering food in this manner.

TIMES

YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

OPINION

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

(1951 - 1999) Yemen Times **OUR**

Real protests or rent-a-crowd?

any news agencies and international media have been covering the recent protests in Yemen. The world is watching, wondering if this is a time of change, or even a revolution as we saw recently in Tunisia.

I do not mean to belittle the protests or the strife of Yemeni people for that matter. We have been living through decades

of suffering. And poverty is on the rise.

However, what we are missing in Yemen is a sense of "self determination."

This is very important for people who are striving to make a difference. There is no sense of urgency in the everyday life of a Yemeni that would induce them to revolt. They may be living in the worst of circumstances but for the "fix" of qat in the afternoon, everything else can wait.

Many people have asked me about the Yemeni protests and my answer has been the same: the moment you see Yemenis protesting in large numbers in the afternoon, then you should worry.

Most of Yemen's 'protests' are in fact organized rallies: crowds are packed into buses, given premade banners to wave and prepped on the slogans of the day. Some people might as well make a living by offering a 'rent-a-voice' service to whoever pays them.

I remember not being able to complete some paper work in a governmental office because the employees were suddenly whisked away to 'participate in a protest.' An employee later told me that they did not have a say in whether they supported the cause they were supposedly defending.

Yemeni university students were worried that they would not be able to part-take in further protests because of their exams. Protests were seen as something that should take second priority to their education. I don't blame them. I would have done the same; I need to get my regular life on track before I can participate in 'extracurricular activities.'

Until and unless protests come to mean more than just a way to pass time, then I suggest not worrying. Perhaps plan your commute keeping in mind that traffic will be crazy during the protests.

If you're looking for real change then keep an eye on Egypt. I think we can safely say that protests there have gone beyond the realm of 'extracurricular.'

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Wikileaks Part 2: Yemen's Al-Qaeda policy

By: Matt Bigge

uch has been said in the past week about the potentially diplomatic relations which will result from Wikileaks' leaked State Department cables, but despite all the attention given to the Arab world's rhetorical hatred of Iran. Qaddafi's Ukrainian nurse and Russia's Batman and Robin, the Yemen cables in particular could affect US national security more tangibly than any others. A recent series of foiled terror plots on US soil originating in Yemen have reinvigorated debate over Obama's terrorism policy toward al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). And while the leaked cable only confirms what we already knew about Yemen, including its eagerness for US aid (even if it is to be used in ways it was not intended) and the presence of US air strikes against al-Qaeda , how will the public release of these cables affect the United States, Yemen, their relationship and transnational actors who also have a stake in the region?

Middle Eastern governments have always tried to walk a fine line by cooperating with the US behind the scenes to avoid public backlash and Yemen is no exception. The most damning (and oft-quoted) element of the Yemen cables is President Saleh's "We'll continue saying the bombs are ours, not yours" in reassurance to General Patreaus that Yemen is serious about helping the United States monitor and weed out AQAP. However, other parts of the cable confirm that Saleh may have other priorities on his mind such as nearly doubling US foreign assistance to the country and as American Ambassador to Yemen Stephen Seche implies, bolstering the Yemeni military: "Raising a topic that he would manage to insert into almost every item of discussion during the hour and half-long meeting, Saleh requested that the U.S. provide the ROYG with 12 armed helicopters. Possessing such helicopters would allow the ROYG to take the lead in future CT operations, 'ease' the use of fighter jets and cruise missiles against terrorist targets, and allow Yemeni Special Operations Forces to capture terrorist suspects and identify victims following strikes...'We won't use the helicopters in Sa'ada, I promise. Only

against al-Qaeda,' [Saleh continued]."

While Saleh gives the impression that he holds the same concerns as the United States, Yemen's characteristic misuse of US military aid and "catch and release" terrorist policies reaffirm that Saleh has different priorities. Former Ambassador to Yemen William Rugh argues that "[Saleh's] priority, however, is not al-Qaeda but dealing with discontent in the south; the bloody, ongoing rebellion in the north [Sa'ada]; and the complex array of tribal and local interests that threaten his leadership. Yemen's sagging economy only galvanizes Salih's critics. At Washington's insistence, al-Qaeda is on Salih's list of priorities but he has other existential concerns that trump counterterrorism cooperation with the United States.'

However, with the release of confidential reports, Al-Qaeda may pose more of a threat to Saleh than he originally envisioned as public knowledge of US-Yemeni military cooperation may radicalize Yemenis against their president. Gregory Johnson, an expert on Yemen from Princeton University postulates just this, stating that "in some of the tribal areas where al-Qaida is really attempting to recruit people, having something like this where the president and his ministers are on the record talking about lying and deceiving parliament and the Yemeni public, I think it will have traction. Al-Qaida will be able to use it in the months to come." If regime security is Saleh's main concern, then somewhat ironically, he has been emboldening his opposition all along.

Whether news of the leaks and Saleh's comments reach the Yemeni public remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that AQAP will use the leaks to further their own agenda. In the 1990s, Rugh argues that "Salih calculated that strong action against al-Qaeda and its tribal allies might strengthen his domestic opponents and feared that open cooperation with the United States would validate al-Qaeda's narrative that Salih was an anti-Muslim American puppet." This same fear exists today and presents a deterrent to full collaboration with the US, however with al-Qaeda armed with the newly leaked knowledge and poised to act, the Yemeni government, which denies the reports, may find that fighting al-Qaeda is actually in its best interest and that of its most powerful ally.

The other kidnapping

By: Gregory Johnsen Waq alwaq blog

esterday we talked about the kidnapping of Tawakul Karman (the government has wisely decided to release her today), but I didn't mention the kidnapping of Taha Husayn Ali Muhsin (Ar.), the son of a commander in Yemen's Special Forces from the Sanhan tribe. For those who follow Yemen closely his name should suggest that he may be a relative of some very important people, or rather one very important person. (I don't know this for sure, but the name suggests it). President Salih comes from the Sanhan tribe and many members of the tribe have risen to top position in the security and military structures.

The kidnapping was reportedly carried out by individuals under the command of Mubarak al-Mashan, the former head of security in al-Jawf. Al-Mashan, who is currently an adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, is upset that his salary was cut after a meeting with Abd al-Malik al-Huthi.

There are a couple of interesting things here. First, whether or not the government likes it, the Huthis are now a part of the political landscape in Yemen and they can't be ignored. Levying fines or withdrawing favors from those who meet or interact with them is not a workable strategy.

The second and broader point is that this kidnapping is, I fear, a template of what is likely to happen more and more in the future as the government is increasingly unable to make good on deals in the same way it has in the past. Yemen's government is in a cash crisis and as it loses money its influence will shrink. Many who find their accustomed salaries and favors no longer met will react like al-Mashan. That is, they will target the regime in an effort to force it to live up to past practices.

This is dangerous in the sense that these attacks will likely happen in the near future at a tune when the regime is least able to withstand them. They will come at the same time other, diverse strands of resistance are coalescing against the regime. At that point the regime will need as many allies as it can get, and its lack of money and short-sighted actions like the al-Mashan case, will make this an incredibly difficult trick to pull off.

COMMON SENSE

Hosni Mubarak and his counterparts in the rest of the Arab world should leave immediately

ne is really disturbed that the current hated leader of Egypt insists on continuing to fulfill the agenda of his foreign and regional sponsors even though he sees his people ready to sacrifice their lives in order to get rid of him. How obstinate can these dictatorial military die hards get? All night the people of Egypt transcending all generations were calling for the immediate dismissal, abdication or exile of this dictator, who, along with the two tyrants before him



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

(Anwar Sadat and Gamal Abdul Nasser) have transformed Egypt from a potential economic, political and even military regional power to a yo yo state that is subservient to the United States of America and the International Zionist Establishment. It was with heavy regrets that the observer listened to Husni last night give what was hopefully to be his last words to the people he has enslaved for the last thirty years, asking for their forgiveness for all the misery he and his cronies have brought upon the God fearing people of Egypt. Instead he was adamant on insisting that the only rule that this very important country of the region is expected to get is that of his ugly repressive and exploitative regime and for God knows how long?

The observer views the events that are unfolding in Egypt as another signal to all the autocratic regimes including that of Yemen, which has even outdone its Egyptian counterpart by leaps and bounds in terms of the blood it has spilled from its constituents, the resources it has absorbed and the public assets that its icons and associates in the military, tribal and mercantile establishment have pilferaged over the last thirty-three years without regard to any interests except their own narrow interests. It is also no secret any longer that Mr. Mubarak and his fellow dictators from Mauritania to Yemen are serving the interests of their regional and international masters. On the contrary, the last element that is worthy of their consideration is the interest of their immediate constituents and the interest of the fraternal citizens of the other fictitious states that form the area that represents regional crossroads of the world.

The American and Western Position

One is not really concerned anymore about what the American position is on the discontinuation or continuation of the existing corrupt and autocratic regimes with their monolithic reliance on totalitarian systems that dehumanize their constituents and render the resources as perpetual rights for them and their cronies to pilferage in any way they wish. It was clear last Friday from the outset that Husni Mubarak was in continuous contact with Washington and possibly Israel, London and Paris, not to mention his partners in Sana'a, Riyadh and the other autocratic regimes that have taken this nation to the bottom of economic, political and social degradation, notwithstanding the tremendous potential that lies unscathed because of all the constraints, restrictions and hindrances these regimes have put in place, to ensure that they and their cronies are the only beneficiaries with exclusive access to the assets and resources for them to exploit as they see fit, while leaving the overwhelming remainder of the population starving or scrounging in garbage for any possible edible crumbs they can

The terrible element in American policy is that it has absolutely and almost incessantly continued to regard the public in the Arab World as not worthy of their consideration, this being an abeyance of the return of popular government in the region, since this would mean the prevalence of the public will. The public will in this region is manifested by the equitable allocation of natural, material and financial resources with a view towards providing equal opportunity for all to benefit from such resources, not to mention the rule of law equitably on all elements of the society, with heavier responsibility weighted to the ruling establishment, accountability for all misdeeds of public and military officials, and of course freedom and human and civil rights. These are actually what the policies of the United States and the other "champions" of human rights have prevented from getting implanted in this region and almost willingly so, under prodding from the International Zionist Establishment. The latter and their now subservient establishments that rule the Western World have taken pains to ensure that this great Arab Nation remains in slumber, by instilling these ugly regimes that prevail in the Arab World (except to a considerable degree in Lebanon and now Tunis) and hopefully Egypt to be followed by Yemen, God willing.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. His blog may be read at: http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com

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UN Secretary-General's remarks to the Humanitarian Funding Conference

GENEVA, 25 January 2011 - Thank you for coming together in support of the needs of some of the most vulnerable people in some of the world"s most dire circumstances.

Last year, the international community faced difficult tests.

Among them were the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan, which brought some tremendous suffering.

But these calamities brought something else as well: a hopeful display of global solidarity.

Member States. Non-government organizations. Civil society. And individuals around the globe who stepped up and showed the caring face of the international community.

I visited both of these disaster zones and saw the difference that support was making in people"s lives.

The global response to these tragedies was encouraging. But we know that not all emergencies receive the same attention or resources. Many appeals have had very low levels of funding.

We need to reverse that trend in

Humanitarian needs are growing. More people are relying on us for lifesaving and life-sustaining support. More support has been needed than ever before.

That is why the Humanitarian Appeal we launched in November requests \$7.4 billion

Most international humanitarian action depends on voluntary contributions by Member States, supplemented by private donations.

Collectively, we all need to make extra efforts to secure sufficient and predictable funding for urgent, life-saving humanitarian work. We should not leave the resourcing of humanitarian action to chance.

We at the United Nations will continue to draw from lessons learned to strengthen leadership, improve ac-

We will also work to better integrate disaster risk reduction and preparedness as well as climate change adaptation measures.

At the same time, all Member States can do more to reach their full potential as humanitarian donors.

That is why I have made this issue one of my eight strategic priorities for the year 2011. We are focused on how we may more effectively and efficiently respond to humanitarian crises to save even more lives.

Excellencies,

I know that this is a time of heavy financial pressure on budgets for all

It can take an extraordinary political effort to secure resources for international aid, even when it is clearly needed to save lives

The United Nations remains determined to ensure that these efforts suc-

But to help you better, we need your

When Member States share information pro-actively on their aid budgets, we can forecast and plan.

If we knew better today what resources we will have for the year ahead, we could influence budget cycles early, before numbers are locked in place.

There are already some encouraging steps in this direction.

The European Commission, for some years, has published its humanitarian aid budgets clearly at the start of each budget cycle.

The United States Government recently launched a website that shows key data on foreign assistance budgets and appropriations.

Let me also mention Sweden. When I chaired a similar event a few years ago, I recall the Swedish representative announcing his Government"s specific decisions on allocations among the various emergencies for that year. I am pleased to note that Sweden has repeat-



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon

at the beginning of each year, what resources are available for humanitarian action, and to prioritize accordingly. Ladies and gentlemen,

The world"s economy has changed much since the modern humanitarian system was created some twenty years

Some countries have enjoyed spectacular growth and now rank among the world"s largest economies.

Humanitarian giving has also expanded. Many more Member States contribute to consolidated appeals now than ten years ago, and still more contribute to the Central Emergency Response Fund, which in turn supports most appeals.

This is encouraging, and this trend must continue.

Let us always remember that the international humanitarian system helps Governments to help their own people.

To meet their survival needs, the millions of people struck by crisis require the fullest possible generosity from all peoples and all Member States.

Thank you for your participation today and for your commitment to deliver for those in need.

I look forward to hearing your interventions regarding humanitarian aid in

the dialogue sessions. Minister Rudolf

Hundstorfer welcomed over 80 guests

to the event, held in the Vienna In-

surance Group's (Wiener Städtische)

Through this dialogue process, the

panelists, who represent the women

who are involved on the ground, were

determined to address the reality of

what is happening on both sides and

to openly speak about extremism and

SAVE will continue to foster these

dialogue efforts to provide tangible

alternatives to the ongoing hostilities.

We are not only talking about region-

al hostilities-nuclear and terrorist

threats resonate around the world.

Ringturm.

terrorism.

Arab states buy up vast tracts of African farmland as food prices skyrocket

Oil prices and food prices are interconnected. Wealthy Arab states try to create a food pipeline to stave off riots.

By: Susan Kraemer The Green Prophet

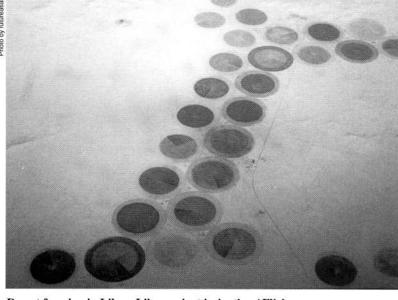
s oil prices once again begin to climb past \$100 a barrel as they did in 2008 so too, as in that oil price shock, food prices are rising, too. As then, there are now riots developing in third world nations like Algeria and Tunisia, over food shortages

In December, The United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization noted that food prices have exceeded the high prices of 2008, when the Gulf region was hit particularly hard. The IMF found that inflation skyrocketed almost 16% in the Gulf as a result, mostly driven by high food prices - driven by high oil prices. The Gulf states are reliant on food imports.

This time, the Arab states, led by Saudi Arabia and UAE, have decided to take matters into their own hands, according to Arabian Business. They are using their vast oil wealth to buy up tracts of land the size of small countries in Africa, intending to turn them into agricultural hotbeds to feed their multitudes. They have paid millions of dollars to

the governments of Sudan and Ethiopia, and smaller amounts to those of Kenya, Sudan and Mozambique, for the use of hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural farmland.

Jenaan, one Abu Dhabi-based private firm invested more than \$500 million



Desert farming in Libya. Libyan pivot irrigation / Flickr

in Africa, with a 50,000 acre farm in Egypt and 100,000 acres in Sudan, as well as properties in Ethiopia and Tanzania. Only half of the Egyptian crop is sold in Egypt. The rest is sent to the Gulf Arab states.

Needless to say, those countries also need to be able to feed their own people. It is isn't easy growing food in these temperatures in the best of times. These lands themselves have hunger and malnutrition that approaches 18%. In Egypt's case, even without peak oil, climate change is cutting down on the productivity of its crops.

Understandably, these nations are alarmed by the "land grab" and are attempting to devise food export policies so that their own populations don't

"It wasn't only the prices going high that worried some of the Gulf countries, it was also the fact that, at the same time, a number of major food exporters, decided to impose export bans in an attempt to keep prices down" said David Hallam, an analyst with the FAO. "So what they feared was that not only were they facing high prices, but it might not be possible to secure supplies at any price.'

And that, in turn, makes the wealthy Arab states, with the food crisis for their own rapidly growing populations, only more concerned. High oil prices lead to food shortages, which have destabilizing political effects. Interesting

Lebanon braces for a new ed this good practice ever since. If a critical mass of Member States Together, let us pledge to make a real countability, and build capacity. Hizbullah-friendly government difference in the lives of the most vulfollows these and other good examples, nerable people in the world. then we will be in a position to know, But experts say ousted premier Hariri may yet return to the driver's seat

By: David E. Miller The Media Line

ebanon's new prime minister, billionaire Najib Mikati, spent his first day in office Wednesday seeking to assuage doubts among Lebanon's non-Shiite population and

But observers said Mikati was starting a difficult assignment as leader of a religiously fractured country beset by foreign interference and deep divisions over whether to cooperate with a United Nations investigation into the 2005 assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri.

Mikati's chief asset is that he was nominated for the post by Hizbullah, the Shiite movement that brought down the last government and commands a militia that outguns Lebanon official army. But Makiti will have to convince the U.S. and the West he isn't leading Lebanon into the arms of Iran and Syria, Hizbullah's backers. He will also have to convince Lebanon's Sunni Muslim and Christian communities he is a leader for the entire nation.

"The complaint that Mikati isn't representative is correct," Eugene Sensenig-Dabbous, a political scientist at Lebanon's Notre Dame University told The Media Line. "If his government holds, it would mean that the March 8 Alliance [Hizbullah's political bloc] has bid farewell to comprehensive participation in decision making."

While a democracy, Lebanon's political structure is a delicate balance of religious politics that assigns each position to a member of a particular community. The prime minister must be a Sunni as is Mikati. However, the Lebanese system, known as Consociationalism, has always granted religious factions the right to nominate their own candidates.

But members of Hariri's March 14 Alliance argued the fact that Mikati was a Sunni was less important than that he is answerable to the Shiite Hizbullah organization, rather than to his own co-religionists. Hizbullah leader Hassan Nasrallah denied accusations

that his party was taking over Lebanon through Mikati's nomination in a televised speech Tuesday.

Nadim Shehadi, a Lebanon researcher at Chatham House, a London-based think tank, agreed, saying it would be wrong to call the new government a Hizbullah government. Mikati was too wise and experienced to allow himself to become a Hizbullah puppet. "He would bury himself by doing what Hizballah wants," Shehadi said. "It would be political suicide for him."

Lebanon was calm on Wednesday, following two days of protests against Mikati's nomination. In a conciliatory move, on Tuesday the new prime minister called on Sa'ad Hariri, the ousted premier and a fellow billionaire, to join a broad coalition government, a proposal Hariri rejected.

Hariri's camp was unable to sustain prolonged anti-Hizbullah protests, casting doubt on his ability to effectively oppose the new government.

"Everyone was expecting larger protests," Sahar Atrache, a Lebanon analyst at the Brussels-based International Crisis Group, told The Media Line. "There was no real mobilization of the

Maj. Gen. Aviv Kochavi, head of the Israel Defense Force Intelligence Corps told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on Tuesday that it was "unclear" whether Hizbullah would try to seize power, pointing to the problems Hamas, the Islamic Palestinian group, has suffered after it seized control of the Gaza Strip in 2007.

"Hezbollah has learned from Hamas that there are many limitations once you are in power. Hezbollah wants to influence the government but not be the official address," Kochavi said.

Nevertheless, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said that a Hizbullah-controlled government would adversely affect U.S.-Lebanon relations. Saudi Arabia's Foreign Ministry advised its citizens against travelling to Lebanon "until the return of calm and stability," the official SPA news agency reported on Wednesday.

Mikati, 55, served as prime minister for three months in 2005 immediately following Hariri's assassination, but he is more of a technocrat that the kind of political bosses that dominate the country's political life. A graduate of American University of Beirut and Harvard, Mikati is well-known in Lebanon as a shrewd businessman, ranked by Forbes as the 446th richest man in the world.

Mikati's first test may be his most difficult when his government decides on how to relate to the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL), established at the request of the Lebanese government and partly funded by it to investigate the assassination of Rafik Hariri

Rafik's son, Sa'ad, withstood significant pressure by his coalition partner, Hizbullah, to denounce the tribunal as a biased foreign conspiracy. The crisis finally brought down his government when Hizbullah resigned January 12.

Hariri may not yet be out of the picture. Lebanon's next parliamentary elections are scheduled to take place in mid 2013. Sensenig-Dabbous said Mikati's government could mark the end of the old system and the advent of a new, Western, political logic that prescribes majority rule.

"It would be wise for Hariri to let this government rule for a year and a half, and then reappear in 2013," Sensenig-Dabous said. "I can see a lot of dissatisfaction in Lebanon with a Hizbullahled government."

Shehadi of Chatham House agreed that at this point Hariri may be better off outside the government when the STL publicizes the indictments, "because he won't be under pressure to

He added that "sitting it out" in the opposition until the 2013 elections may bring him back stronger, as was the case with his father, Rafik, who was ousted as prime minister in 1998 only to return with a larger majority in the elections of 2000.

"The 2013 elections will be payback time," Shehadi said. "Lebanon is not a country where you can have a coup d'etat. The constitution is so complicated that it prevents any faction from monopolizing power. The army is always kept in check."

The Women's Dialogue: India-Pakistan, new ideas for a new way forward

By: Women Without Boarders

n Tuesday, January 18, 2011, four representato present the results of a courageous dialogue that cut across political and religious boundaries. Although politicians on both sides regularly engage in high-level negotiations, grassroots representatives - and especially women-are only rarely included.

It is obvious, however, that diplomatic efforts can only be translated into concrete, effective strategies if people on the ground feel personally addressed. Women can be key in this process—to

"63 years of independence, and still we haven't come to any kind of conclusion. The unique point about the SAVE women's dialogue is that it is impacting the people whose lives have been turned around by some act of violent extremism. Then, it is not about the "other" anymore, it is about us. This dialogue was a starting point between women, between mothers, between families. Here are real people living this reality day in, day out, who needed the strength of this dialogue. We need to break the idea that every Pakistani is a terrorist, every Indian a victim. It is not true." -Archana Kapoor, India

"Pakistanis and Indians have been living with an image of 'the other' as an enemy for 64 years. We have had a series of dialogues and meetings, addressing animosity on both sides, but since 1947 we have never achieved success that allows us to be good

facilitate these new efforts, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, and Consumer Protection supported the Women without Borders tives from India and / SAVE Dialogue Project "Political Pakistan came together Conflict Resolution Starts at Home!" After holding a productive dialogue

session in Mumbai in November 2010, SAVE Pakistan representatives Mossarat Qadeem, Executive Director of the PAIMAN Trust, and Shabana Fayyaz, a Professor in the Defense and Strategic Studies Department of Quaid-I-Azam University, as well as SAVE India representatives Archana Kapoor, Founder of SMART NGO, and Anita Pratap, a leading journalist and best-selling author, traveled to Vienna to speak about the outcomes of

Testimonies

neighbors. 64 years is long enough to live in animosity. We have to reach towards a solution. In the dialogue in Mumbai, we came up with recommendations that are doable, and grounded in reality. If these are taken up by women with our skills, we can share the destiny of our two countries." -Mossarat Qadeem, Pakistan

"A strategic move toward a sustainable India-Pakistan dialogue is to expand and deepen civil society linkages. The time has come for women in both countries to take a dynamic role in building peace through dialogue. The skills and efforts of women, visible today in every arena from business to politics, must be harnessed for dialogue and peace-building. One new way forward is to create a network of women in India and Pakistan as a pressure group to urge establishments on both sides to keep dialogue open, continuous and focused on

trans-border collaborations that bring tangible cultural, economic and peace dividends to both peoples." -Anita

Pratap, Japan/India

"When the West looks at Pakistan, they think Talibanization is a homogenous phenomenon. It is not. Nor is the nature of extremism in Pakistan. There is a gray area between white and black, and that has to be explored. The picture of extremism and terrorism in Pakistan cuts across national boundaries. The good news is that the time of denial by political stalwarts and policy-shapers is over. The SAVE action-driven dialogue is therefore very timely. We welcome international attention-we have a strong civil society and women's movement on the ground, ready to stand up against the extremist minority that unfortunately exists not only in tribal areas, but also in many other parts of our country." -Shabana Fayyaz, Pakistan

Yemenis spending YR250-billion a year on qat



At least 25 percent of Yemenis working in agriculture are involved in qat farming and harvesting.



From 2004 to 2008 qat farms have increased from 122,843 hectares to

By: Ali Saeed

ohsen Saleh, 50, is the main breadwinner for five children and works in Sana'a

Every day he earns between YR1,500 and YR2,000, and goes to the qat market (miqwat) where he buys a bunch of narcotic qat leaves for YR800 to YR1,000. For lunch he only pays around YR500 and the rest he sends to his family in a rural area near Ibb city.

It is not only Saleh who spends 50 percent of his income on qat leaves. More than 72 percent of Yemenis chew qat on a daily basis, according to the World Bank.

Dr. Mohammad Ba Naja, a promi-

University of Aden, told the Yemen Times that people in Yemen spend about YR250-billion (about USD1.17billion) every year on qat. He also used this figure during a public lecture in Aden organized by the Yemen Center for Human Rights Studies in Aden.

At least 30 percent of an average Yemeni family's budget is spent on qat.

Mohamed Qasim Noman, director of the center, told the Yemen Times that this lecture is part of a series of public lectures organized by the center, targeting the youth of Aden, and aiming to reduce the number of qat chewers among Yemenis.

On average, between 10 and 30 percent of a family's budget goes to purchasing qat, according to Ba Naja. He said that qat cultivation in Yemen is on the rise and that qat farms have increased 18 fold over the past four

He stressed that the expansion of qat

farms come at the expense of food and cash crops, which threatens food security and development in the country.

"Despite the arable area in Yemen not exceeding 2.5 percent, huge areas [of food and cash crops] are being replaced with qat," he said.

From 2004 to 2008, the area dedicated to qat farming has increased from 122,843 hectares to 146,810, according to Ba Naja. He explained that food and cash crops for export are decreasing, and that this will create a trade imbalance and affect the balance of payments.

The amount of water consumed by agriculture each year is estimated at 3.1 billion cubic meters, of which 30 percent is consumed by qat farming, according to the professor. About 60 percent of Yemen's workforce is employed in agriculture, a quarter of

which work in the qat industry.

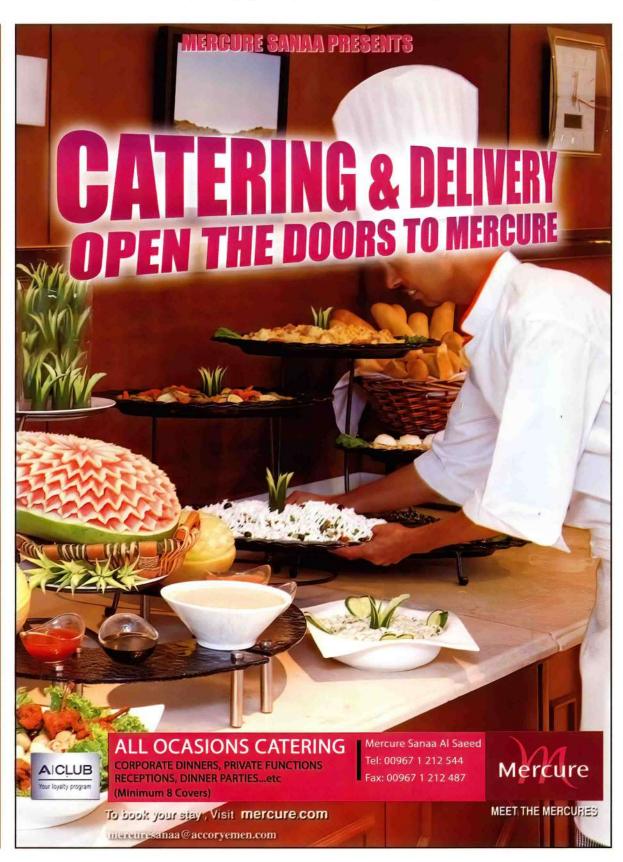
Ba Naja said that programs to combat qat in Yemen through the supply side are useless and suggested fighting qat by reducing consumption and tackling the issue from the demand side.

"If the demand for qat decreases, suppliers will give up qat farming and think of something new," he said.

Noman said that his center is organizing awareness activities to educate youth on their role in the community in reducing the number of qat chewers. During the past two weeks, the center has held two public lectures on qat that target university students and adults in

"We organized a public lecture by a professor from the Faculty of Agriculture at Aden University on the hazards of using toxic pesticides in qat farm-









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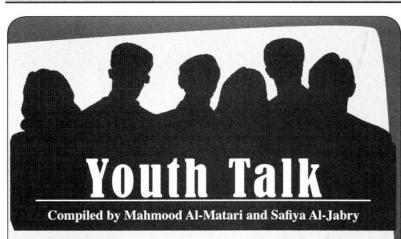
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In this new section we talk to young people about their concerns, hopes and dreams. Every week we hit the streets and share what young people have to say right here.

This week's question:

What criteria do you use to judge people?

Mustafa Khadar

I judge people I don't know from the first impression. I believe the first impression says it all.

Othman Muthana, second-year business student

I don't judge people until I get to know them well and when I know them I keep an eye on the way they deal with me and others. A person who is good with me and bad with others is not really a good person because they'll end up treating me bad some day.

Zainab Ali, high school graduate

I really judge people by their appearance. I mean, how they dress and appear in front of others. It's not a matter of being rich or poor. Everyone can be presentable in front of others but some just choose not to be.

Salah Ahmed, engineering student

I judge people based on their nationalities. This helps me to know how to deal with that person because everyone's culture is different from our Yemeni culture.

Funniest experience in Yemen

Being a new-comer in any country is difficult because you face challenges while learning the new culture and the new language. Once, a close relative of mine was talking about her funniest experience in Yemen that made us all laugh. It was her first time to ever go out by herself by bus, which is the common form of public transportation. She was going to her sister's house and was told when you reach your destination tell the bus driver '3ala janb' which directly translates to 'on the side' and it's the way of telling a driver to stop the bus. So when she wanted to get down, she shouted '3la tul' meaning 'go on straight.' The driver continued driving. She shouted again '3la tuuuuuuuul' and he kept on driving telling her 'tamam tamam' which means 'okay, okay'. So she kept quiet. Another passenger realized that she wanted to get down and told the driver '3ala janb' and then he immediately

Stephanie Christina Yourey, business student

I judge people based on how they dress, in terms of fashion, and by looking at the people that they hang with. I also judge their actions and body language when they talk to me.

Waraq Al-Shaibani, business student

I don't judge people from the first impression even though it might leave an impact on me. I judge people based on their attitudes and behavior with me and others.

Muna Mohammed, high school student

I judge people based on the vibe I get around them when I meet them for the first time. If I feel comfortable around the person, then I basically judge that I would probably get along with them.

Next Week's Question:

If you were given the chance to change anything in Yemen, what would you change?

Follow this section for a new question every week and feel free to reply with your answers or feedback by sending an e-mail to ytyouth@gmail.com

So this is your chance to share your humorous stories, poems or opinions with other young readers!

The mission of tourism

By: Muqbel Hamoud

ibrahimmuqbel@gmail.com

ourism has a long history in the Islamic world. It has its sources in education and history. We must not forget that tourism has a significant role in spreading Islam and its qualities and its ethics.

The specific features of Islam can be distinguished without looking at the religion itself. Every visitor or tourist gets an impression of the society he visits. He is affected by the habits and traditions of this society and writes about

them in a positive or negative way. Muslims who travelled were the greatest carriers of the ethics, good temper, beliefs and other features of Islam.

We must learn how to deal with tourists in a good way. We must remember the words of the prophet Mohammed who said "religion is treatment." It is a mission that we have whether we like it or not. This mission must reach tourists and visitors and travelers by following the Yemeni maxims of chivalry, generosity, and good entertainment. Thereby we should respect the tourists who are considered guests in all of Yemen as Mohammed the prophet said.

We have to combat child trafficking

By: Belques Ahmed Noaman belques_ahmed@yahoo.com

rafficking in children is considered one of the most important problems that any nation can encounter. Children are kidnapped by smugglers to extract body parts or to force the children to be workers in other countries.

This kind of problem apparently is caused by poverty, famine, and hunger. But what most people do not realize is that trafficking in children is continuing as it is a profitable business for those who engage in it.

There are several reasons why trafficking in children increases in Yemen and some other countries. First children and what they are facing has of all, in these countries the rights of children are not guaranteed by the constitution. What adds fuels to the fire is that there are organizations that claim to protect children's rights but in fact undertake little to save children in need.

Some organizations even work smilingly in the name of child protection when in fact they act as smugglers who facilitate the transfer of the kids to other countries. These organizations make use of the difficult circumstances of the families to buy and then sell their children the way they like.

They say that for every disease there is a cure. Thinking about these

triggered actions that can help root out trafficking in our society.

The following ways should be taken into account.

The first way to fight this trade is to build enough schools for orphans so that they do not have to live in the streets. They will be less exposed to smugglers who try to lure them into their traps.

Another way to stop this problem is that the government creates an organization that monitors the establishments that work under the pretext of child protection. This way, the authorities can be sure that no illegal actions destroy the future of children.

The best way to fight trafficking in

children, however, is that the government itself establishes public organizations that care for the children of poor families, orphans and street children. The children would have a better future, as they would receive an education that provides them with the skills to cope with their lives.

To conclude, trafficking in children is a serious problem that needs to be tackled quickly. The ideas I mentioned above should be turned into action, otherwise we will suffer the consequences and lose our children. The future that we would like to share with those who are closest to our hearts is being threatened by trafficking. If we ignore this problem, we will have no future to live for.

Taiz have the nicest people ever

By: Abdulkareem Alsharhee Alsharhee2 gmail. com

Frankly speaking, taizi people are well educated men, this the thing that I

They are very kind, very intelligent and very soft-hearted as well. My impression of Taiz people selected when I was in taiz some days in working. I felt very happy for the first time when visiting taiz and seeing its generous

The place whichI spent days in is taiz university, faculty of education. Specially English department where hundreds of students there

The thing that attracted me most is the number of girls in the English deptt, they 're more than boys, they 're very attractive and beautiful with their fashionable dress moreover, I spoke to them and find them very intellectual women with whom I wished to spend a lot of time.

In level four of English I found a friend for me whose name is yaser sultan, he was my guide, he took me to the parts of the college providing me with information about his department and the methods of teaching there. in the classroom of level two I saw a young girl teaching English, she very talented in explanation of complex sentences rather, I noted the reaction from the girls within the lecture is the distinctive thing which taizi girls are famous for.

In the campus of the faculty, there are a lot of students whether girls or boys talking and crossing the pavements to the place that they 're used to attend every day.

In the city, all the people are kind and it is their habit to welcome and see hello to the visitors who come from around over the republic

In fact, I enjoyed spending fun time with people of taiz. The extra thing I want to say is that taizi men are very hard working people who you can fine

in any field, you will find them in military centres, in the offices of the ministries and you will find them study at the morning and earning money afternoon; if all Yemenis are like taizi ones, yemen will be a super power country.

Ultimately, I want to invite all Yemenis to visit taiz city where they could spend time in Jabal saber or the famous castle of Algahera and to know how taiz people welcome guests.

I invite mrs Abeer Alghzali from taiz and readers to comment on my speech and it's our task to keep in touch with each others under the umbrella of the yemen times news paper which we can

University students should be required to attend classes

By: Naseh Shaker

naseh_shaker@yahoo.com

ome people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students.

Optional attendance to classes at universities has been an increasingly popular way for students to study for several years in many countries. However, it has not yet had its intended results as had been hoped. In fact, today, this system appears to be one of the predominant reasons for the corruption of current university education. In my opinion, compulsory attendance to all classes is better than no such re-

Two points of view may be posed

and should therefore be able to manage their time as they see fit. According to this point of view, in today's busy world, people need flexibility to manage their lives. For example, many single parents who are trying to earn their college degrees will sometimes need to skip a class due to their other responsibilities. On the other hand, however, I believe that the large majority of college students are young, single, have few responsibilities, and that they need the discipline and structure of a system that requires their full attendance. Young people who have recently gone off to college are notorious for the excesses to which they enjoy their freedom.

There are many negative results of the optional attendance system. The most harmful is the economic waste for both universities and students. Many students who do not attend hand, university students are adults classes regularly are likely to receive

a lower grade in their exams and therefore waste their time in college. Generally, they do not feel any panic by such failures or regret at having to re-attend the same subjects for a second time. However, this sometimes incurs large costs to both parents and the government who has created taxfunded subsidies for education which each student receives every year. Not only are the university fees effectively wasted, but so too is the money for accommodation and other such costs.

Students who are required to attend classes regularly have no time to waste in pubs or clubs. Nor can they spend their youth, which is the most important period of their lives for learning, on gambling or drinking. I do not mean to say, however, that students should be studying without any breaks or entertainment. A good social life is as necessary as studying. yet this should be balanced. Excess

spare time encourages youth to ignore the urgencies of studying and attending their classes. Therefore, neither universities nor students can achieve their highest potential if students have too much freedom not to study.

To sum up, many teenagers are not able to think sensibly about deciding when it is necessary to study and when to enjoy their social life with friends. A scheduled chart of classes tailored to the course requirements of each student will help to construct an ideal campus setting that balances work with social life. In addition, this will help to put an end to the vast amount of time and money currently wasted through the current optionalattendance system. In short, I believe that the majority of college students are too young to manage their time responsibly and that universities should therefore impose strict rules on atter

The Heart of the only lady

By: Nashwan Ahmed Alkhawlani

Not to throb for any princess Only for that flower most fair Whose high sea and magic phrases Turn my red blood to fresh water It never allows her to wither In his garden, my heart has to swear, To see a far fetched fair flower Just as nature has its own power And to freeze a tear fall for a rose That turns all rocks to be a sentimental

Only for that flower, has the most whole fair In the dreamy garden, my eyes swear

Not to curse her lovely name

Only to praise her beauty fame And not to kiss even an angle's hand Only for that flower, have I to kiss her island

In which I be a bee of her red red rose In her desert garden, my lips swear to

Retarded, my sense organs are, to move

Even though I have a heart to love Sense to feel, lips to kiss Only it works for that flower with

Whose fair makes her the beautyqueen That is my lovely lady yemen-green

Children's faith

By: Khaleel ALsamomi Khaleel336@yahoo.com

child is like a small plant: it grows and flourishes until it becomes a large tree that gives fruit or provides shade. We should take care of our children from the beginning, raise them in the faith and ask Allah for his help in their development.

At this moment in time, when the nations attack the ummah just like the hungry sweep the plate of its food, we are in particular need of our faith. In order to enhance good thoughts in our children, we first have to plant the love of Allah in their minds. Our children have to understand that Allah's love is the first and that it lasts longer than theirs in this life.

In Islam children are considered the first brick in the community. They are the foundation that makes the building straight and strong, regardless of how much it will grow and rise in the future.

You should care for a child's emotions and morals just as you care for the growth of its body. In Islam children are watched over carefully, as after a short time they will be the leaders. They have to develop a firm character that is balanced in all spheres of life, both materialistic and spiritual.

The children will soon carry the flag of religion to lead others if their deeds are characterized by loyalty and honesty. Their achievements will be written on

the stones for generations to come and advise them that nations are best guided by allegiance, sacrifice and loyalty, not by force or oppression.

Parents who always complain about their children should know that the responsibility is on their shoulders. As parents you have to be aware of the great task that Allah has bestowed upon you. To perform this task well, you should know your children's friends, where they spend their time, where they sleep, and what they talk about.

However, not only the parents are responsible for their children, but also the society they live in. There are three components in the environment of children: the family home, the school, and the surrounding society. As these three factors help to form the character of children, their influence should be positive. If we achieve this, we will have a well-formed and faithful society.

Please note that these are the reader's views and not that of the Yemen Times newspaper, its editors or publisher. The Yemen Times offers any individual the right to reply to opinions expressed within these pages. Please send all letters and feedback to ytreaders.view@gmail.com

A vegetable seller could overthrow a president By: Jauda Jafar Lhmady

vegetable seller overthrow a president and a cuff could revoluonize a country," is an Arabic saying invented in 2011 for the coming generations by the Tunisian citizen Mohammad Bouazizi

The Tunisian president Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who could repress his people for many years with guns and tanks, seemed very weak in front of Bouazizi, the veg-

Bouazizi burned his body after a cuff from one of Abu Ali's soldiers who tried to prevent him from selling his vegetables. However, his burning body could burn the body of his whole nation, and start a fire of revolution which overthrows the government of Ben Ali.

This incident is nothing except the wisdom and majesty of Allah who puts His secrets in His weak creatures. Also, it is the gallantry of Arabic and Muslim people who may keep silent for a while but after the calm comes a storm.

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VE	1230	1100	Sanaa Hodeidah Sanaa	CRJ 700	FO 86
	1450	1300	Sanaa Ataq Sanaa Sanaa Aden Sayoun Aden Sanaa	CRJ-200 CRJ-700	FO 18
	1745	1515	Sanaa Mukalla Sanaa	CRJ-200	FO 15
	1820	1630	Sanaa Aden Sanaa	CRJ 200	FO-1
	2220	2030	Sana'a Aden Sana'a	CRJ-700	FO 1
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	1220 0900	0700	Sanaa Mukalla / Socotra / Mukalla / Sanaa Sanaa / Hodeidah / Sanaa	CRJ-700 CRJ-700	FO-1
	0950	0800	Sanaa Aden Sanaa	CRJ-200	FO-1
	1130	1000	Sana a Taiz / Sana a	CRJ 700	FO 1
	1300	1030	Sana a Sayoun - Sana a	CRJ 200	FO 1
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	2100	1400	Sanaa Aden/ Jeddah / Aden / Sanaa	CRJ 700	FO.8
	1730 1900	1600	Sanaa Mukalla Sanaa	CRJ-200 CRJ-700	FO 1
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	1540	0800	Sanaa Aden Sanaa	CRJ-700	FO-1
3	1615 1425	0900	Sanaa Taiz / Dammam / Taiz / Sanaa Aden /Mukalla / Socotra / Mukalla / Aden	CRJ 700	FO.8
Nonday	1200	0930	Sanaa Sayoun Sanaa	CRJ-700	FO 1
VE	1555	1400	Sanaa Aden / Sanaa	CRJ 200	FO 1
	1800	1630	Sana a Hodeidah Sana a	CRJ 700	FO 1
	1930	1700	Sana a Mukalla Sana a	CRJ-700	FO I
	2210	1800	Sana a Al-Madinah Sana a	CRJ 700	FO-8
	2020	1830	Sana a Aden Sana a	CRJ-200	FO 1
	Arr. 1120	Dep. 0600	Sanaa Mukalla / Socotra / Mukalla / Sanaa	CRJ 700	Flig
	0900	0630	Sanaa Sayoun Sanaa	CRJ 200	FO 1
	1100	0930	Sana a Taiz - Sana a	CRJ 200	FO-1
uesda	1420	0930	Sana'a Aden Sayoun Aden Sana'a	CRJ-200	FO-1
sda	1130	1000	Sana a Hodeidah Sana a	CRJ-700	FO 8
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	1530 1730	1400 1600	Sanaa Taiz Sanaa Sanaa Hodeidah Sanaa	CRJ 200 CRJ 200	FO 1
	1800	1530	Sana a Mukalla - Sana a	CRI-700	FO 1
	Arr.	Dep.	Route	Model	Flig
	0930	0700	Sanaa Sayoun Sanaa	CRJ-200	FO-1
	1310	0700	Sana a Hodeidah Jeddah Hodeidah Sana a	CRJ 700	FO 8
¥	1530	0700	Sana a Aden Sharjah Mukalla Sana a	CRJ 700	FO 6
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	1840	1300	Sana a Aden Abha Aden Sana a	CRJ 200	FO-8
	2120	1930	Sanaa Aden Sanaa	CRJ 700	FO-1
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	Arr.	Dep.	Route	Model	Flig
	0830	0700	Sanaa Hodeidah Sanaa Sanaa Aden Sanaa	CRJ 200 CRJ 700	FO 1
	1250	0900	Sanaa Mukalla, Aden Sanaa	CRJ 200	FO 1
į	1615	0900	Sanaa Taiz Dammam Taiz Sanaa	CRJ 700	FO 8
Thursday	1300	1030	Sanaa/ Sayoun / Sanaa	CRJ 700	FO 1
dav	1410	1100	Sanaa Gaidah Sanaa	CRJ-200	FO I
	2100	1400	Sanaa Aden Jeddah Aden Sanaa	CRJ 700	FO.8
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7	1010	0845	Sanaa Taiz Sanaa	CRJ 200	FO 1
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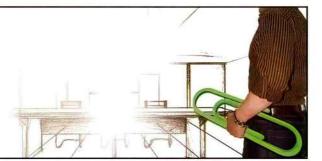
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Yemenis need to respect time

By: Malak Shaher

l-Mulaiki is a punctual person. He was rushing to attend a seminar on time and almost had an accident getting there. But much to his surprise,

uni-ball

when he arrived on time, he realized that his attempt had been in vain. The seminar was delayed because so few people had turned

"I felt depressed because I tried to be as punctual as I can. In order to be on time, I got on a motorcycle and thought I was going to

have an accident because I was trying to catch the seminar," said Al-Mulaiki.

When Al-Mulaiki arrived he found that more than half the chairs were empty. He had to wait for another hour and a half as the organizing committee waited for more participants to arrive.

Most of the time when Yemenis have an appointment.

whatever it is. something "just happens and makes them late," said Mahmoud Al-Matari, 20, a uni-

versity student. "Whenever I have an appointment with somebody, something out of the blue happens which delays me," Al-Matari explained. Smiling, he added that sometimes it is his own fault, and that he does not care about appointments. He said that if he has an appointment at 10am, he starts getting ready for it at 10am.

Clinics are not excluded. "Most of the

If you have an appointment in Yemen at 10am double check

other person what time exactly

you would be expected. Someseminars are delayed for a whole hour and half hour for a variety of reasons. And if you expect to see a Yemeni at a specific time you

should call him or her at least one

hour before just to make sure that

they will be on time.



In Yemen, it is common that the person you have an appointment with would be late. Call them to double check what time they would be ready.

> time people come late even if they are suffering," said Sameer Mohammad, who works as a receptionist in an optician's clinic. "Being late runs in Yemenis blood," he said. "We always tell the patients to come an hour in advance."

For seminars, conferences, graduation parties and other events, people are often asked to come half an hour, or even an hour, before the event starts.

"We know previously that people will not come on time and they will create a mess as they flock while the seminar is held," said



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Ismail Badr Al-Deen, who was organizing a seminar that half the people did not attend

"Do not be depressed when you attend a seminar and see that half of chairs are still empty," said Ali Al-Dailami, who was organizing a seminar on human rights in Yemen. "I think you should be giving a lecture on the consideration of time in Yemen," he said smiling, but in a desperate tone.

Mohammad Ali was depressed when he was on time for a recent seminar but found only empty chairs and silence from the microphone. The shock was clear on his face. He said that Yemenis must respect time.

"This is exactly what happens when people are late. They think it is an easy matter but time is life," said Ali. "You are in Yemen. So do not expect to come on time and find everybody also on time," he added.





on time.

