



Thursday, 14 January, 2010 • Issue No. 1329 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com

Price 40 Yemeni Riyals





Why is Yemen the new buzzword?

Yemen's national budget 2010

Al-Qirbi: Yemen Depends on London Conference to Support its Development

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, JAN. 12 — Yemen has been suffering increasingly from economic hardships since the early 1990s when Gulf support to Yemen dried up and Al-Qaida began contributing more to these economic hardships, said Minster of Foreign Affairs Abu Bakr al-Qirbi.

"Yemen expects to get support towards the country's development and it's efforts in fighting terrorism from the upcoming London Conference" said Minister al-Qirbi, in a press conference held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday.

The conference focused on the London Conference, which British Prime Minister Gordon Brown has called for, in order to support Yemen's development efforts to combat terrorism.

The Conference is scheduled to be held on January 27, in London.

"We also stress that we anticipate that the outcome of this Conference will be to develop a strategy to help Yemen's economy," he affirmed.

While there are challenges over preparations for the Conference, al-



Qirbi said there are talks with the United Kingdom on ways of overcoming

"Yemen has been calling for international support to help build infrastructure, combat poverty and create jobs."

Regarding the fate of the kidnapped German citizens and their British associate, Minster Al-Qirbi stated that they are in Sa'ada and negotiations regarding their release are ongoing.

On further assistance from the United States to help the country in combating terrorism, he said, "The more support you get, the more success you

Regarding sending US forces to Yemen to help the country in their fight

against Al-Qaeda and elements that support them, as well as the possible backlash that could take place as a result of the people's resentment about this, he said the Americans are now convinced that fighting terrorism in Yemen is best by carried out by Yemeni forces.

Despite Shiekh Al-Zindani's statements against the US, and his support to Yemen's stability he refused to denounce Osama bin Laden. Foreign Minister commented on the Zindani's position by saying: 'There is a call to define terrorism and we treat Al-Zindani as per our definition of terrorism; he is only expressing his opinion. He is as critical about Yemen as he is about the United States.'

Over talks that the London Conference will come out with recommendations against Yemen and talks on stopping the war in Sa'ada, he said the issue of the London Conference has evoked numerous articles, much analysis and many doubts. The Government of Yemen will not allow to the Conference to touch on Yemen's sovereignty.

Continued on page 2

Erratic dogs of Harf Sofian attack people

By: Sadam Al-Alashmori For the Yemen Times

AMRAN, JAN. 13 — In the times of escalating war, between Houthis and the Yemeni government, in Harf Sofian in Amran-Sa'ada border, erratic dogs are being nurtured by the corpses of Houthis', according to natives of Harf Sofian.

Citizens of Haouth province, 20 km away from Harf Sofian, said that they were not used to seeing dogs wondering in their district. Many of their livestock, has been attacked by the dogs. Unfortunately, not only is their livestock attacked by these dogs, the citizens themselves are threatened by them.

32 years old Adel Al-Alwade'e, said that he was attacked by a dog when he was going out of his house. "The dog bit me in the leg and in the arm." He said.

Atef Al-Aisami, a wise man from one of the neighborhoods in Haouth, said that these dogs have attacked eight people of his neighborhood. Explaining the erratic behavior of these dogs he said, "these dogs came from Harf Sofian province, the area which is now empty. All its people have left, after the war. Some of the people left their dogs behind. The dogs had nothing to

lion Yemeni Riyals for the same year

Safeya Abdullah, another elderly

woman, said that most people eat once

a day because they do not have enough

money. "Some families sleep without

The street in the morning is complete-

ly different from the evening. "The place

converts to a dark jungle populated by

dogs and snakes in the night. There is no

(around USD 125 million).

eating a morsel," she added.





A school guard said that the dogs attacked two students and tried climbing the school wall.

eat but Houthis corpses. These dogs have now become extremely ferocious and do not panic even on hearing gun shots. Now, we find dogs everywhere, in markets, on streets and even in the neighborhoods."

Naser Ibn Hamoud who is a school guard, said that the dogs attacked two students and tried climbing the school wall. We stopped them using our guns. The people here do not know how to deal with this situation." He added.

People passing by this area, say that dogs have filled the sides of the roads connecting Haouth with Harf Sofian and that

although they were driving fast, the dogs still kept following them.

One such by-passer said that he had not met such aggressive dogs in his life. "On the way to my farm, a dog attacked me and bit me in the arm and the leg and did not let go till I shot him."

A cabinet employee said that these dogs are poisoned and then their corpses are taken to be buried in far places. "The problem is that they keep emerging from nowhere." He also said that people are doing their best to kill these dogs inside and outside their villages.

Saddam Street...picture of poverty and panic

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi For the Yemen Times

HODEIDA, JAN. 12 — Over the very hot sand heaps, hundreds of people are homeless in Al-Hodeida. Electricity and water are scarce. Faces, covered with a tint of dust and misery, look out of windows of houses made of tin. Hopelessness and despair not only characterize the feelings of this street's citizens, but also describes their confidence in the State's ability to improve their lives.

Around 1500 people live in a small shabby residency built in the outskirts of Hodieda. The community includes 300

They don't have any access to any of the basic services such as water, electricity or basic health care. The community continued digging a basic well for more than twenty days in order to get fresh

"We have lived here for several years. There are no schools or hospitals. We are deprived of the most basic needs. My son passed on and I found no place to bury him except my house." Sharaf Sharaqi cried out. He added, "As you see, we live in a desert of poverty and panic."

So'od is an elderly women living with her husband in dire conditions. "We have nothing but this crumbling house. My husband sells ice cream and

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Around 1500 people live in a small shabby residency built in the outskirts of Hodieda. The community includes 300

(\$1-2USD) a day. We cannot afford to buy the necessities of life," she laments.

Ironically, Hodeida governorate is first largest producer of agriculture products including papaya, mangos, watermelon, tomatoes and many other vegetables.

It is also Yemen's second most important sea port after Aden and hence is rich with economic activities relating to exports and imports and some food industries along with one of the largest cement factories.

The governorate is also quite rich in natural resources such as marble, granite and other minerals.

Yet in the same time Hodeida is the second or third largest governorate

Bary package mellare



only 368 public jobs available during this year 2010, and its allocation of the

Supply

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makes from three to four hundred YR with a population over two million in- national budget does not exceed 25 bilhabitants. It competes with Al-Baidha governorate in the position for poorest governorate and the highest infant and maternal mortality rates. This dire situation pushes poor youth from this area to smuggle to the neighboring Saudi Arabia despite the great risks involved in the process. The ones who stay usually earn their living through begging which is a very visible phenomenon in the gover-

For this large governorate there are



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They don't have any access to any of the basic services such as water, electricity or basic health care. The community continued digging a basic well for more than twenty days in order to get fresh water.





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Owners of Small-sized Projects Trained on "Business Edge" Program

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, JAN. 13 — Nearly 180 owners of small-sized and micro projects, among them 60 businesswomen, participated in three workshops considered the first of their kind as the workshops gave these owners training on skills for managing such projects and for creating and finding solutions for the problems and challenges they may face in their projects.

The three workshops, which were held last December in Sana'a, were attended by participants from across the country's governorates.

Organized in cooperation with the Development Social Fund and MIIT Center for Training and Qualification, the workshops were aimed at training owners of middle- sized, small and micro projects on how to obtain the necessary skills to

deal with potential issues and challenges they face, how to manage the actual work involved in these projects and to learn management techniques through using the "Business Edge" international program, which is specialized in managing small and micro projects.

The Head of NIIT Center for Training and Qualification, Abdullah Sufan, affirmed that the three workshops also aimed at giving Yemeni businesswomen in particular, skills on making use of the "Business Edge" international programs, which provide practical solutions to the problems facing small and smaller projects. The workshops also aimed at helping the owners of medium, small and smaller projects to be trained on how to manage their projects according to the latest modern and verifiably successful means to improve these projects.

Sufan indicated that some efforts

sponsored by the political leadership and the government endeavour to encourage medium and small-sized projects and to motivate businessmen and women regarding the strategies for successful management of these projects, which are considered the most essential mechanisms for fighting poverty in Yemen. The Social Development Fund has created a specialized agency to develop small and smaller projects through building the capabilities of the owners of these projects. The government and the donors contribute by supplying 12 programs which provide loans to these projects with women being the key beneficiaries.MIIT Center is an international center specialized in training and providing assistance to owners of medium, small and smaller projects. The center has a branch in

Seven sugar merchants transferred to the Prosecution

By: Ismail Al-Ghaberi

SANA'A, JAN. 12 — Ministry of Trade and Industry has asked seven sugar merchants to be prosecuted for failure to commit to the Cabinet Defining Price Decree No.237, 2007.

The Ministry explained in a statement that sugar prices' hike in the local markets occurs as a result of fluctuations in the international markets and that sugar prices have increased in the stock market by 100 percent in the wake of the India's sugar production reducing from 27 million tons to only 15 tons, resulting in a loss of half the worlds' total sugar production.

The statement further said that the

Ministry had, however, ordered merchants importing sugar, to consult the Ministry and define sugar prices in compliance with the Cabinet Defining Price decree, which is meant to monitor prices and safeguard the consumers in cases of such fluctuations. The Ministry, had also warned the merchants not to hike the price unless there is a prior consent from the Ministry, in which cases the Ministry validates the justifications presented by

the merchants.

Therefore, the Ministry of Trade and Industry conducted an investigation to find out the reason behind the increase in sugar prices since the second half of 2009, which showed that despite the Ministry's orders to merchants to define

a reasonable price for the already stored sugar (sugar stored before the hike of the prices), merchants did not comply and raised the price. The Ministry confirmed that it conducted all needed legal procedures against violators and implemented all authoritative powers with regard to articles No. 5, 2007 on the local trade and article No.19, 1999 on urging the competition of trade between merchants and monopoly and trade fraud. The price sugar has further gone up in the past few days to 200 Yemeni Riyals which is a 25 percent increase than last week. Most retailers and wholesalers in Sana'a think that importers and dealers are the persons who caused the surprised price hike.

British students claim torture in Yemen

By: Amel Al-Arigi

SANA'A, JAN. 13 — Yemen released three British Muslims, after holding them for five weeks demanding information about mosques in London, said British outlets on Monday.

The Guardian, a daily British newspaper, mentioned that three young men and a teenage boy were detained by the Yemeni intelligence last month, after being dragged off a bus outside the capital, Sana'a, where they had enrolled in an Arabic language institute a few days earlier.

The newspaper interviewed Askor, 26, a web developer, and Alam Mottakin, 19, a student, both from Palmers Green, north London, who confirmed that they were detained along with the third British man and the youth.

They said that they were arrested when their bus was stopped a few miles outside Sana'a. The driver was accused of failing to stop at an earlier roadblock, and he and all his passengers arrested.

At the police station, they saw other three French passengers and all were handcuffed, forced to kneel for several hours and taken away to be investigated one at a time.

"They were asking me where Bin Laden's hideouts were," Mottakin told the newspaper.

"They kept asking the same question again and again: 'Which group are you working with?'".

They added that they were forced to sit in a room while about 40 people were severely beaten with sticks and iron bars, and doused with water.

The four were met by a British consular official after five days in police

custody. They thought they would d be released within an hour after this meeting, however they were transferred to the Yemen intelligence prison - the Political Security prison, where they were detained for four weeks in a cell with about 25 other men.

They said that they were beaten, deprived of sleep and they were then ordered to make a list of mosques that they attended in London, and were told to provide detailed information about these mosques and about some of the people who pray there. They were also instructed to hand over the names and telephone numbers of some of their associates in the UK.

The Britons narrated the details of their detention circumstances, including the miserable condition of inmates in the intelligence jail, as well as the beatings they were subjected to by the Yemeni officers, to the Guardian.

The Britons said that they were sharing the cell were a number of Africans, a Syrian and a Swedish national, Yemeni journalists, Yemeni University students, who showed signs of mistreatment and torture, and many said they were being held without trial, for years.

The British, who were released without charge and deported, were also detained briefly and questioned by Scotland Yard detectives at Heathrow Airport, and released without charge.

They expressed their anger to the newspaper as the UK Foreign Office has made no complaint about their alleged mistreatment to the Yemeni authorities, although they informed the Scotland Yard and Foreign Office officials, about it immediately after their return to the UK.

A Foreign Office spokesman commented that the four British nationals were arrested for traveling to an area where they did not have permission to enter

enter.

"We are not in a position to comment on the questions the Yemeni authorities may or may not have asked

them," he added.

The arrest of the British happened several weeks before the increased international concern over Yemen, since the failed Christmas airline plot, by Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, a 23-year-old UK educated Nigerian. Umar Farouk came to Yemen to study Arabic and it is believed that he trained with Al-Qaeda in Yemen before boarding the Northwest Flight 253 with a one-way ticket purchased in cash and a potent explosive hidden in his underwear

The failed attempt made the Yemeni government to tighten visa conditions for foreign students, saying that in future they would have to be cleared by the interior ministry

The Sun Newspaper revealed last December that British security fears that 25 British-born Muslims are plotting to bomb Western airliners, and are now training at secret terror camps in Yemen.

The 25 suspects were radicalized in UK mosques, said the newspaper.

On the first of this January, the UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown called for a meeting, on January 28, to address Yemen's economic, political and security issues.

The office of UK's Premier said that Britain would work along with international partners to assist Yemen to face Al-Qaeda.

Yemen: America's Next Afghanistan?

MidEast analysts warn against an increased U.S. role in Yemen

By: Benjamin Joffe-Walt and Adam Gonn The Media Line

Ever since the Yemen-based Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula claimed responsibility for the attempted Christmas day bombing of a Detroit-bound airliner, Western eyes have turned to Yemen.

Geopolitical analysts adorn the airwaves with warnings that with a weak central government, Yemen has become the global radical Islamists' destination of choice, providing an ideal staging ground for future terror attacks on Western interests in the Gulf, the Red Sea gateway to the Suez Canal, and beyond.

U.S. politicians have meanwhile ratcheted up the rhetoric against the Gulf state, warning that without quick military intervention, Yemen will soon be America's next Afghanistan.

"If we don't act presumptively," warned U.S. Senator Joe Lieberman on Fox News, "Yemen will be tomorrow's war."

The U.S. has already been conducting covert strikes on Al Qaeda targets in Yemen and has pledged to double military assistance to the embattled government.

But while some U.S. politicians are agitating for a broader American military role in Yemen, many regional analysts are warning that such responses represent a 'knee jerk' approach to foreign policy that will ultimately destabi-

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lize the Middle East.

"I think there are some American policymakers that already see Yemen as the next Afghanistan," Dr Stephen Steinbeiser, Resident Director of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies told The Media Line. "The U.S. is going to double its military aid in 2010 and that's not necessarily going to make things better because a lot of these problems don't really have military solutions."

"Yemen is a perfect incubator for terrorism because there are many social problems that don't get much coverage in the Western media," he stressed. "The price of sugar has more than doubled in the past couple weeks, refugees are a huge issue, and half the country lives below the poverty line. Terrorism will thrive unless you can solve those social problems, but I don't know if anyone in Washington knows how to do that right

"So military power and money alone is not the answer," Dr Steinbeiser added. "There needs to be strong leadership within the country. It's not clear who the current president's successor will be and hopefully someone is working on identifying a natural, charismatic leader who can unify the country."

Beyond the growing Al Qaeda presence, Yemen has a smorgasbord of problems, from a serious impending water crises and an economy overly dependent on a dying oil sector to Somali pirates, a secessionist movement in the south and a Houthi rebellion in

the north.

While the Yemeni government has shown some concern over Al Qaeda's presence in the country, this is a relatively recent development seen by many as a ploy to please the U.S. With around two-thirds of Yemen under the control of separatist groups, rebels or local tribes, the Yemeni government is much more concerned with consolidating its power than fighting the growing band of radical Islamists in the Yemeni mountains.

"The government essentially only controls the cities," said Dr Steinbeiser.
"There are daily reports of strikes, terror attacks and protests outside the cities."

"Anything that poses some sort of threat to the President's power is going to be his primary concern," he said. "Al Qaeda really doesn't pose a threat, so there is definitely a difference in priorities between the Yemeni and American administrations."

"In Yemen all of the news has been about the Houthis not Al Qaeda style terrorism," Dr Steinbeiser said. "Then all of a sudden after the Christmas bombing Al Qaeda became the president's primary concern so as to please the U.S. It worked, and now he is getting all this money from the U.S. We've been down that road before."

Shadi Hamid, a fellow at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institute, echoed Dr Steinbeiser's concerns. "Every couple years or so there's

some kind of terrorist incident and then

there's more international and American attention," he told The Media Line.
"Then people forget about Yemen and that cycle kind of continues every two

"The cycle that we've seen over the last two weeks is unprecedented," Hamid said. "That could be a good thing if the international community comes together and develops a smarter, longer term strategy. There has to be a broader assistance effort to improve the economic situation in the country and also to facilitate political reform."

"However, some of the indications that we've seen so far, at least on the American side is this continued obsession with military and security solutions and not committing enough attention and resources to the more systemic economic and political issues facing Yemen," he warned. "Yemen is essentially not a failed state but it's at least a failing state and that's something that Al Qaeda has been able to exploit quite effectively."

"Yemen is one of the poorest Arab countries," Hamid continued. "Couple that with one of the highest fertility rates in the region and you have a dangerous situation. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has been able to benefit from Yemen's abject poverty, its lack of responsive institutions."

"It certainly makes sense to make the connection between Yemen's economic problems and the broader security issues," he said. "These two are directly

related even though sometimes analysts and policy makers in the U.S. don't always acknowledge it."

Sheila Carapico, a Yemen expert at the American University in Cairo, contributing editor to the Middle East Report and chairperson of University of Richmond's Department of Political Science and International Studies, also argued against the U.S. taking a security-based approach to the country.

"In combating al-Houthi rebels in the north and disaffected populations in the south, Sana'a has violated many international human rights standards, for instance by placing civilians in the line of fire, denying relief to tens of thousands of displaced persons, and harassing or shutting down independent newspapers," she told The Media Line. "I'm concerned that framing the country's problems in terms of terrorist threats and the risks of state failure amount to a rationale for bolstering a police state, and I hope the U.S. doesn't provide assistance to create a more effective military dictatorship."

Home to almost 24 million people, Yemen is one of the poorest nations in the Middle East and the government has long had a mutually beneficial relationship with radical Islamist groups, particularly during the country's civil war when the northern Yemen army used radical Islamists during the civil war against the south.

After 9/11 the Yemeni government became more hesitant of cooperation

with Al Qaeda affiliated groups and last year, following the merger of Al Qaeda in Yemen with their Saudi counterparts to form Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, the government launched a number of military operations against the group's strongholds but has not had the resources to develop a forceful campaign against the group.

"The Yemeni administration is pretty weak right now and doesn't have the necessary power and means to combat in conflict regions," Dr Steinbeiser said. "All of these conflicts are raging and are ideologically very different. Their only commonality is that they are working to weaken Yemen's central government. So in the short term I don't think supporting Yemen's government is going to work."

"In the long run if they are interested in helping to build Yemen as a state, then there may be a chance," he said. "Yemen is strategically located and the U.S. certainly recognizes that. The U.S. approach now is certainly different than its initial approach to Afghanistan, in that they are cooperating with the Yemeni government. That's a welcome departure from the past and an admirable approach, but unfortunately I'm not sure that's going to work."

"If these raging conflicts can't come under control by the summer," Dr Steinbeiser warned, "the U.S. might want to try taking a different tack and seeking a different kind of leadership for Yemen."

Continued from page1

Al-Qirbi: Yemen Depends on London

"We will not accept any intervention to stop the war against the Houthis. This is an internal affair and it must be concluded. They (the Houthis) do not have any other choice but to accept the six conditions made by the President."

On topics he will discuss with US officials during a visit to the United States, he said the visit will tackle a number of issues in cooperation with the United States including: efforts to gain membership for Yemen to the World Trade Organization, political cooperation, the security dimension, combating terrorism and promoting Yemen's capabilities to face piracy.

Over the recent threat announced by The Youth Mujahideen Movement in Somalia to support Al-Qaeda's elements in Yemen, he said the government has dealt with this issue seriously and will take all necessary measures to prevent this group from infiltrating Yemen. He indicated that Al-Qaeda's network has now become an international system and fighting it requires international efforts and cooperation, indicating that the threat of Al-Qaeda is not limited only to Yemen, but to the whole world, including the United States which lists 550, 000 people as having links with terrorists.

In response to a question that the government actually employs Al-Qaeda in order to gain international support, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abu Bakr al-Qirbi said this is propaganda by the opposition to defame the government's efforts to combat Al-Qaeda and to claim that in creating this crisis, the government will gain \$200 million in support.

"The international community will not provide any support unless there is a need to support Yemen to fight terrorism and enable its security forces to play a more active role," he affirmed.

Regarding Eritrean Foreign Minister Osman Saleh's recent visit to Yemen, al-Qirbi said the Minister's visit aimed at clarifying what media outlets have published over the trafficking of arms to Yemen and the fact that Houhti elements are being trained in

Eritrea.

Over a question on his assessment of Yemeni-Iranian relations in light of Iranian Foreign Minster's recent statements on an American-Zionist plot to internationalize the problem in Yemen, he said the relations are friendly (but) "we need a clear attitude from Iran on this group(the Houthis).

On reasons for the sudden rise in Al-Qaeda's network recently and the carrying out of raids against them, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said there was a plot by these elements to hit interests and foreign embassies and the government was forced to take action against Al-Qaeda.

Saddam Street...picture of poverty and panic

Children without education

Not only denied of joy, the children here are deprived also of education. Poor parents need their children to work in order to contribute to daily expenses, thus pushing them into the labor market rather than through school gates. Ahmad Al-Hadad, a Fine Arts College graduate who has a

small grocery says "the situation here is bad. As an artist, I cannot paint a portrait of the suffering we endure." Ali Abduh says, "I work as a builder and my income does not exceed 12 thousand YR(USD 60) a month which cannot cover my expenditure as a father of five children."

Abdullah Salem says "most people here work in construction. Sometimes I work and some other times I am without work for a week. Some people here complain that security men confiscate their land by force.

Sheikh Mohammad Al-Jiwani, a social worker, points to the unpaved roads which have been stones and gravel for years. "When the road is paved the situation may improve." "The layers of bureaucracy prevent us from getting electricity, water and other services. We are living in a free-from- services area." He added.

Abdul Kareen Al-Nahari, one of the residents of the "terrible street" said that the situation is miserable to the degree that we one day used trolley to carry him to the hospital as the area was deserted and no one had any form of transportation.

"Water wells are filthy here and



Not only denied of joy, the children here are deprived also of education. Poor parents need their children to work in order to contribute to daily expenses, thus pushing them into the labor market rather than through school gates.

many diseases happen to people when they drink from these wells." He add-

"I have four children and a wife. All of us live in a house made of straw. A fire would spread easily and burn us.

My kids do not study at school due to my financial difficulties and because the school is far away. I barely can afford them because I am also responsible for my parents."Abdullah Al-Zabidi said.



In Brief

SANA'A

Germany to continue its support for Yemen, says Westerwelle

German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle said on Monday that Germany would continue its support for the development and stability in Yemen.

In a joint press conference in Sana'a with Yemeni foreign minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi, the German minister said» Germany is the only European country who offered a big assistance for the development and stability in Yemen.

He added that Germany would discuss with other European countries possibilities of offering further support for Yemen. It is important to deal with challenges, before they be double, Westerwelle

He affirmed importance of adopting good policies related to the economic development, which would contribute to improve the development process in order to enhance capacities of Yemen to face all challenges and combat ter-

The German official appreciated efforts exerted by President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the government of Yemen to follow up the case of German hostages who were kidnapped by mid of last

He wished release of the German hostages soon.

For his part, al-Qirbi affirmed that the visit of the German foreign minister would enhance the historical Yemeni-German ties, saying talks of the German official with Yemeni officials focused on means of enhancing cooperation between the two countries in fields of development and combating terror and

Condition of displaced people dis-

Headed by Minister of Public Health and Population Abdul Kareem Rasa, a meeting discussed condition of displaced people in camps.

The meeting brought together representatives of international organizations working in the camps of displaced people who discussed the health services presented to the camps.

They also discussed arrangements to make al-Mazraq camp No.3 ready and ongoing vaccination campaign of polio and measles for children in the camps in Saada province

The expert of world health organization Osama Mara'i praised efforts of the Yemeni government to facilitate works of teams of vaccination.

SJC approves referring cases of two judges to auditing council

Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) approved on Monday sending cases of two judges to the auditing Council for their violations for rules of the profession. The decision was taken based on a request of justice minister to refer the two judges to the council in accordance with results of the investigations with the two judges by the judicial inspection. Moreover, the SJC also approved a decision to set up new administrative courts in Sana'a capital and Aden province to resolve administrative disputes.

SHABWA

Local, foreign officials inspect LNG project in Balhaf

Defense Minister Mohammed Nasser Ahmed, Oil and Minerals Minister Amir al-Aydarus and the French Ambassador

to Yemen have paid a visit to Balhaf harbour for exporting gas and Yemen LNG company in Shabwa province.

They have got acquainted with the components of the LNG project, walked around the port and were briefed on the current works in the project. President Ali Abdullah Saleh launched last November the first shipment of gas to international markets in Asia, Korea and to the two Americas.

The project that has taken 15 years of constructions will generate USD 30-50 billions to Yemen in its age of 25 years.

The Yemen LNG project is the largest and most important investment ever made in Yemen with an investment of around US\$ 4.5 billion. It consists of supplying gas from Block 18, located in the Marib region in central Yemen , through a 320 kilometres dedicated pipeline to the LNG plant located at the port of Balhaf on the Arab Sea, south east of Yemen.

The project shareholders are TOTAL (Project Leader) (39.62%), Yemen Gas Company (16.73%), Hunt Oil Company (17.22%), SK Energy Co., Ltd. (9.55%), Korea Gas Corporation - KO-

GAS (6.00%), the General Authority for Social Security and Pensions of Yemen (5.00%) and Hyundai Corporation

HODEIDAH

UAE provides food aid to Yemen displaced people

An UAE plane-load of relief materials arrived Sunday in Hodeidah, west Yemen, carrying 3000 food parcels provided by the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) for displaced people Sa'ada and Harf Sofian. RCA Secretary-General for Relief and Projects Saleh Al-Tai told Saba that the consignment will be moved to Sa'ada and Harf Sofian for distribution to the displaced people there.

Al-Tai added that the plane was the 11th to arrive in Yemen under the directives of President His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan.

In return, al-Mazrak displaced camp director hailed the efforts exerted by the UAE government in supporting the war- affected people in the displaced

Amid strict surveillance, Yemen hunts African traffickers

Amid its strict surveillance on the coastline, Yemen has seized 18 people involved in smuggling Africans in Taiz province.

The Yemeni security authorities have launched a campaign to pursue smugglers of Africans along the Yemeni coastline. Most of the smugglers are fishermen from Thubab coastal district in Taiz, according to the authorities.

This hunting campaign to frustrate any terror infiltration in to the Yemeni territories. Yemen has begun the year 2010 by tightening its security measures of monitoring and inspection on the coastlines in fear of infiltrating terrorists from Somalia. The step came after announcement of the Islamic Shabab group in Somalia that the group would send militants to help al-Qaeda network in Yemen to fight the government forces. The Shabab group said its militants will cross the sea and fight on the side of the al Qaeda in Yemen against «the enemy of Allah.

Travelport Seals Full Content Agreement with Gulf Air

Travelport, one of the world's leading global distribution system (GDS) providers, and Gulf Air, the national carrier of the Kingdom of Bahrain, have today announced details of a new global full content agreement that will give all Galileo and Worldspan-connected travel agents worldwide access to the airline's full range of published fares and inventory.

The new multi-year agreement marks the continuation of a long-standing relationship between the leading GDS provider and the pioneering airline, known for its traditional Arabian hospitality and award-winning in-flight product and services.

Lars Denlew, Director, Distribution and e-Commerce at Gulf Air said: "As part of our distribution strategy, we aim to offer our products and service to the global travel agency community at the best possible cost. Travelport is ideally positioned to support our needs through its very extensive worldwide network of users.

"With a respected brand and a strong regional and international route network, Gulf Air is a valued airline partner and we will continue to work closely with them to maximize their distribution capabilities and increase the accessibility of their fares across the globe," said Khalid Alkhalidi, MEA Director for Airline Supplier Services at Travelport.

About Travelport

Travelport is one of the world's largest travel conglomerates offering broad based business services to companies operating in the global travel industry. The company is comprised of the global distribution system (GDS) business that

includes the Worldspan and Galileo brands; GTA, a leading global, multichannel provider of hotel and ground services; IT Services and Software, which hosts mission critical applications and provides business and data analysis solutions for major airlines. With 2008 revenues of \$2.5 billion, Travelport operates in 160 countries and has approximately 5, 300 employees.

Travelport also owns approximately 48% of Orbitz Worldwide (NYSE: OWW), a leading global online travel company. Travelport is a private company owned by The Blackstone Group, One Equity Partners, Technology Crossover Ventures and Travelport management.

More information about Travelport is available at www.travelport.com

About Gulf Air

Founded in 1950, Gulf Air is the proud national carrier of the Kingdom of Bahrain. Having been operating for over half a Century, it ranks as one of the oldest airlines in the Middle East region.

Though it continually strives to develop; its goal has remained unchanged, to maintain a constant commitment to the latest aviation technology and an adherence to traditional Arabian hospitality. It is currently owned by Bahrain Mumtalakat Holdings Company.

One of the prime motives of the carrier is to link Bahrain to the GCC as well as connect it to the rest of the world. The airline>s network stretches from Europe to Asia, connecting 43 cities in 28 countries, with a current fleet consisting of 36 aircraft.

For more information about Gulf Air, please visit: www.gulfair.com

ed drugs and sell them cheaply in

EMBASSY OF INDIA, SANA'A REPUBLIC DAY, 2010

The Embassy of India, Sana'a cordially invites all Indian nationals in the Republic of Yemen, along with their families, to join in the celebrations of the 61st Republic Day of India on Tuesday, the 26th January, 2010 at the Embassy premises (Building No. 12, Djibouti Street, Off-Haddah Street, Sana'a). They are requested to assemble at the Embassy by 0845 hours.

[Mobile Phones/ Bags etc. are not allowed inside the premises.]

Annunciation of the First Ever Yemen Web Awards

Beirut - Dubai - Mukalla - Sana'a Pan Arab Web Awards Academy has announced the call for entries for the first Yemen Web Awards, or-

ganized by e-Commerce Yemen Co. Ltd. and Tahseen Consulting Event Management and in association with Microsoft Inc., Business Software Alliance (BSA) and the Arabic search engine Ayna.com.

Mr. Pierre Moukarzel, President of the Web Awards Academy in the Arab Region announced that the first Yemen Web Awards competition is the first crucial step for Yemeni websites to be able to compete regionally for the annual Pan Arab Web Awards held in the United Arab Emirates. "Winners from Yemen will compete with other winners from Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan" Moukarzel added.

e-Commerce Yemen Co. Ltd. General Manager Ahmed Baharoon

has expressed his happiness to organize this event, he said, "Yemen Web Awards has the lowest registration fees in the entire Pan Arab Web Awards, in addition, personal websites designed by individuals will be entered for free, the fee will be paid courtesy of our Diamond Sponsor whom a special award of individual creativity will be given in his name".

Abdulla Almutareb, Managing Director of Tahseen Consulting and Event Management said, "This event will participate in encouraging creative minds in showing their talents and experiences to enter the local competition to qualify for the Arab

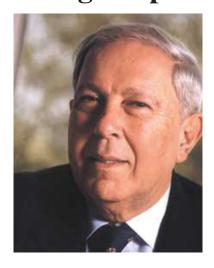
Registration for the competition will be opened until 15 February 2010 via the awards' official website www.yemenwebawards.org, the award ceremony will be held in Sana'a on 24 February 2010.

Hamied Among People Who Will Save the World

The Forbes India December issue decided on five influential people who certainly have the influence, and along with it, the will to bring positive change. Y.K. Hamied, the Chairman of Cipla was one of them along side Angela Merkel, C.K. Prahalad and Carlos Ghosn.

For someone who calls himself a man of science, Yusuf K. Hamied has a patent dislike for intellectual property rights. He's been lobbying for India and other like-minded countries to walk out of the WTO and form the TWTO (Third World Trade Organisation).

For long, Hamied has almost single-handedly fought the Big Pharma of the Western world. He accused



them of holding 3 billion people in the Third World to ransom by using their monopoly status to charge higher prices. About a decade ago, Cipla shot into the limelight, when Hamied offered AIDS drugs to African countries at \$350 for a year of treatment, compared to \$10,000-15,000 that Western multinationals charged. He followed it up by supplying a drug that stops AIDS transmission from mother to child free of cost to African countries. In India, however. authorities declined his free offer.

Hamied believes that Indian patients could get a raw deal in the next few years. Since 1972, the national rules allowed Indian companies to freely make copies of patentIndia. The Indian government, under the WTO guidelines, changed this rule. Now no local firm will be allowed to copy a drug patented after January 1, 2005. Since it usually takes seven to 10 years for drugs to hit the market after patents have been filed, Hamied says that Indian patients will be forced to buy expensive, patented medicines starting 2013. He's egging on the Indian government, under TRIPs, to allow automatic licensing to copy drugs in case of emergencies. If he has his way, Indian patients could get life-saving drugs at 30-80 percent lower prices. It may even encourage developing countries to follow suit.

Extension of Bid Opening

For the Rehabilitation of Almukalla – Sayhout RP, Section I & II

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH), Internationally Funded Projects Implementation Unit (IFPIU), extends the bid opening for the Rehabilitation of Almukalla-Sayhoot RP, Section I & II (135 km) until 11:00 AM – January 27th, 2010 instead of the previous time and dated **11:00 AM- January 13th, 2010**. All other details remain the same as per the original announcement. Interested bidders may contact the (IFPMU) at the following address:

Ministry of Public Works and Highways Internationally Funded Projects Implementation Unit (IFPIU)

3rd floor, MPWH Head Office Building Nuqum Area, Next to Berlin Public Park

Phone: 00967-1-545164 00967-1-546134 Email: <u>ifrpiu@ymene.net.ye</u> Sana'a, RoY

≃REFUGEE **COUNCIL**

Vacancy Announcement Translator (field based)

DRC is a non-profit, non-partisan, independent, international non-governmental organisa tion working with refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants in Yemen. DRC is currently looking to fill several positions as translator (Male and Female) for its UNHCR-funded programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications

Kharaz, Ahwar and Mavfa'a **Duration:**

9 months with possibility of extension depending on availability of funds approx. 82,000 YER monthly salary

Overall Objectives:

Salary:

- Interprets oral conversations, discussions and interviews between registration clerks and the refugees/asylum seekers:
- Interprets and/or translates from newspapers, written reports, magazines, and other
- Translates and interprets for other DRC staff as required; Maintain high levels of confidentiality and discretion at all times;
- Liaise closely with the senior registration clerk to ensure all translation duties are covered:
- Perform other duties or tasks as assigned by the Senior Registration Assistant

Qualifications:

- At least one year of professional interpreting experience;
- Good command of Arabic and a combination of the following Somali/Oromo/ Am-
- Basic computer skills, MS Word and MS Excel;
- Excellent interpersonal and communication skills Awareness of refugee and protection-related issues

Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to jobs@drcyemen.org

Please note:

- You must clearly mention "Translator" in the "Subject" line of the email, otherwise your
- application will not be considered. Your application letter must clearly specify the position you are applying to
- Any attached document must be named including the applicant's name Deadline for applications is January 25th, 2010, applications received after this date
- will not be considered. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for interviews. No face to face contact
 - or phone contact will be entertained Female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply

≃REFUGEE

Vacancy Announcement COUNCIL Registration Clerk (field based)

DRC is a non-profit, non-partisan, independent, international non-governmental organisation working with refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants in Yemen DRC is currently looking to fill several positions as Registration clerk (Male or Female) for its UN-HCR-funded programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

Duty Station: Kharaz, Ahwar and Mayfa'a

9 months with possibility of extension depending on availability of funds Duration: approx.138,400 YER gross monthly salary (approx. 113,000 YER take home Salary:

Overall Objectives:

- Receive persons at the registration centres and provide information on the registration pro-
- Conduct pre-registration screening activities to profile and indentify special cases Conducting interviews of refugees and asylum seekers in order to offer initial protection
- Prepare and issue documentation for asylum-seekers and refugees after the registration
- interview; Update registration database on a daily basis and assist in compiling and analyzing regis
- tration statistics and profiles on regular basis;
- If needed conduct pre-screening interviews and fill in pre-screening forms with spontane
- ous arrivals who are not on official transportation manifests; Perform other duties or tasks as assigned by the supervisor.

Qualifications

High school diploma;

jobs@drcyemen.org

- At least one year of professional experience, preferably with refugees IDPs or vulnerable people:
- Proficiency in English & Arabic, good command of Somali, Oromo or Amharic;
- Good computing skills with command sound command of MS word and excel;
- Excellent interpersonal and communication skills, especially with people from different cul-
- Good understanding of refugee and protection-related issues Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to

Please note: You must clearly mention "Registration Clerk" in the "Subject" line of the email, otherwise

- your application will not be considered. Your application letter must clearly specify the position you are applying to
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- Female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.





Canadian Nexen Commits to Construct Sanitation System for Ressib, Hadhramawt

ollowing meetings in December 2009 with community leaders and officials from Sah District, Governorate of Hadhramawt, and the Ministry of Oil and Minerals. Canadian Nexen is pleased to announce its commitment to construct a sanitation system for the community of Ressib, Hadhramawt. Ressib is the largest community in the vicinity of Canadian Nexen's operating area, where the company, in partnership with the Government of Yemen, has been extracting crude oil for 16 years.

As part of its commitment to act as a good neighbour, Canadian Nexen has made significant community investments in potable water, power generation, schools and health care to communities throughout its concession area in Hadhramawt, including Ghail Bin Yumain, Al-Ulaib, Zaghfa, Al-Qarn, Sadbah, Raidahat Al-Gowhyeen, Wadi



governorate at large.

The project began as a partnership between international development agencies and Canadian Nexen to build a potable water and sanitation system for the community. The 7,000 residents of Ressib now have water delivered to their homes, and a me-

Arf and other sites in Hadhramawt

"This project is yet another tangible benefit achieved through the exemplary partnership between the Yemen Government and Canadian Nexen. Examples of other important social investments include the annual scholarship program, the company's rapid and meaningful response to the devastating floods of 2008, and the installation of the Wadi Arf electricity network.

The sanitation system will deliver significant health and hygiene benefits. In addition, it will also develop skilled manpower in Ressib, Sah District and Hadhramawt governorate.

Together, the project partners will deliver the system in the spirit of Canadian Nexen's commitment to Responsible Care: 'To do the right thing'

Mr. Ali Sohaiki

Vice President - Deputy General Manager (CNPY & CNPE)

tering system allows the local Water and Sanitation Committee to monitor consumption and introduce a billing system.

A sanitation network, consisting of a series of piping and septic tanks that will be located in multiple locations around the community, will now be built. Also, a capacity building and training program that will develop local expertise on how to operate and maintain the full water and sanitation

In this connection, Mr. Jeff Flood, General Manager, Social Responsibility - Nexen Inc., said:

"We look forward to completing a sanitation system that will enhance the quality of life for the people of Ressib. We also look forward to working with local representatives to ensure the benefits of this project reach throughout Sah District and the Hadhramawt Governorate."

system, will be completed.

Canadian Nexen has now committed to construct the sanitation system and complete the capacity building program at its own expense.

The next steps will be:

- Work with community residents to mark the precise location of the piping and septic tanks
- Invite Canadian Nexen's preapproved construction contractors to offer competitive bids indicating estimated costs to build the sanitation system
- Establish a Stakeholder Committee to monitor progress of the work. The committee will consist of the Hadhramawt Governorate Deputy Governor for the Wadi and the Desert; Sah District General Manager; Ministry of Oil & Minerals (Seiyun Branch) Director; CNPY Government Relations Coordinator (Sana'a); the local Ressib Water and Sanitation Committee Chairman, and a representative of Canadian Nexen headquarters.
- Work with stakeholders to develop a capacity building and training program. Beneficiaries will include participants from throughout Sah District. The three areas of focus will be: 1) general health and hygiene; 2) system operations and maintenance; and 3) book-keeping and finance to ensure the sustainability of the system.

It is expected that the sanitation system and the envisaged capacity building program will be completed in 2011. At that time, the system will be turned over to the community of Ressib for independent ownership and sustained operation. The budget for the program is still being es-



"We, the Ressib area community members, thank Canadian Nexen for supporting the local community in many projects including the upcoming sanitation project.

All Ressib residents will benefit from this project, which will help in limiting many diseases.

We are pleased to offer our community's cooperation to support the completion of this important project."

Salem Saleh Tuhaish Water and Sanitation Committee Member Ressib Area



"The sanitation project is the latest of many investments supported by Canadian Nexen in Ressib, Sah District.

On behalf of the Local Council members of Ressib area, Sah District, we extend our extreme thanks and appreciation to Canadian Nexen for the different projects it has provided to Ressib community members . We are prepared to contribute to this project and ensure its smooth progress.

We hope that all efforts of the Local Authority, Ressib

residents and Canadian Nexen will be combined to complete this project, as the local community members are looking forward to the benefits that will be realized from this vital project."

Saleh Saeed Ismail Al-Jaberi Member, Local Council, Sah District



"We are looking forward to the commencement of work on the Sanitation Project, financed by Canadian Nexen, in Ressib, Sah District.

The whole population of Ressib – around seven thousand people - will benefit from this project.

The Ressib community members welcome the announcement of this significant project, and we look forward to its completion.

The cooperation of local authorities and communities will be required so that the project can be executed in a professional and timely manner.

We extend our utmost thanks and appreciation to Canadian Nexen and the officials in charge of this project. We also thank them for the support they have extended to the area that has delivered multiple benefits to the people's daily life."

Saleh Abdullah Al Bagha Al-Jaberi Chairman, Ressib Water and Sanitation Committee Ressib, Sah District

Why is Yemen the new buzzword?

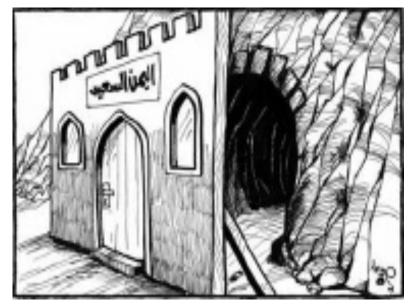
By: Magda Abu-Fadil Huffington Post

hy did columnist
Daoud Al Sherian
of the pan-Arab
daily Al Hayat
write that if the
US administration backs Yemen militarily à la Iraq or Afghanistan, it
would "Afghanize" Yemen, lead to
dire consequences, and make the
American experience in Iraq seem
like a picnic?

Why did he also say that such a move would lead to unlimited support for terrorism in the Middle East?

Why did Lebanon's English-language newspaper *The Daily Star* headline its editorial "A Misguided US Policy in Yemen" and ask what kind of policy conclusions were being drawn up in the White House?

Why did it say a workable solution would have to reverse Washington's policy of fighting terror with air raids and assassinations, but that if that was to become the norm in Yemen,



Happy Yemen cartoon depicts façade covering dark tunnel (Al Hayat)

"we're in for a long, depressing ride?"

Why is so much attention finally zeroing in on Yemen's secessionists in the south, Al Qaeda's presence in the country, the Houthi rebellion in the north said to be fuelled by Iran, and the country's widespread corruption, to name a few setbacks?

Last year two leading mobile carriers issued a joint statement denying charges of tax evasion by the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption and of depriving the treasury of millions of dollars in revenues.

And that's just a small example.

Why is patronage and diversion of government funds said to be rampant? Why did corruption, a study showed, cost Yemen \$4 billion last year, with no end in sight?

Why did the Los Angeles Times just discover that Yemen -- probably the poorest Arab country -- has a severe water crisis leading to mass migration from rural areas to Sanaa and that the capital's wells had shrunk from 180 to 80 in a decade?

Why have Washington think tanks been churning out endless papers on Yemen in recent months, offering seemingly invaluable information about what is happening in that hapless country when the writing has

Email: livia.pingoy@grandmill-dubai.com

been on the wall for ages?

In November 2009, the Wolfensohn Center for Development and Dubai School of Government produced a working paper on "Youth Exclusion in Yemen: Tackling the Twin Deficits of Human Development and Natural Resources."

It underlined the country's inability to attract foreign investment to develop and provide jobs for young Yemenis, given the shaky security situation.

The study recommended a holistic approach to assisting youth, improved access to education, health care and jobs for women and girls, a focus on micro-institutional factors, and, considerable assistance from the outside world.

In October 2009, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace published "Fixing Broken Windows: Security Sector Reform in Palestine, Lebanon, and Yemen."

Its technical assessment was that "business as usual" wins over "best practice" and that a longstanding donor practice encouraging dysfunctional security sector development was "cherry picking" and "stovetopping."

Carnegie's Christopher Boucek began a frenzied series of appearances and op-eds on how Yemen was living up to its "failed state," "terrorist haven" reputation and needed sustained and intensive attention, capacity building, and support.

Why didn't a Central Bank study showing a sharp decline in oil revenues and a foreign currency drop of \$1.7 billion in just one month set off alarms on how that would affect Yemeni families, 74% of whom saw their incomes slide in 2009?

Why didn't the fact the study said 82% of Yemeni families can't make ends meet every month demonstrate this provides fertile ground for unemployment and mischief, and scare anyone into constructive action?

Why are American TV political talk show hosts suddenly enamored of all these disastrous scenarios, with war correspondents almost wishing worse would happen so they could don their flak jackets and helmets and be parachuted into another conflict zone like latter-day cowboys seeking a new adrenaline rush?

Why did an article in *Foreign Policy* this week say Yemen was not yet Afghanistan under the Taliban?

Why did the piece entitled "Don't Break It" suggest that well-targeted US aid and development projects, as opposed to throwing millions of dollars at US contractors, as in Iraq and Afghanistan, could go far?

Why do perceptive observers have to ask all these rhetorical questions?

Magda Abu-Fadil is the director of Journalism Training Program at the American University of Beirut.



International Relief & Development Inc.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

International Relief and Development, (IRD) Inc.is a non-profit organization specializing in international development and humanitarian assistance in over 20 countries. IRD is currently recruiting Yemeni technical and project management specialists for possible upcoming international development assistance projects in Yemen.

Candidates should be fluent in English, have strong professional references, **contract/grant project management experience** and expertise in one or more of the following areas:

- Community Development and Outreach
- Local Governance
- Economic and Small Business Development
- Education
- Infrastructure
- Health
- GenderProject Administration and Finance
- Contracts and Grants
- Procurement / Logistics
- Human Resources
- Training

Interested candidates should apply at IRD's website www.ird.org under "Careers / Proposal / Yemen Technical Specialists.



Yemeni terrain ideal for tourism and terrorism (Abu-Fadil)



www.ifra.com/middleeast



E-mail: tsc@yemen.net.ye, Website: www.thabetson.com.ye

By Raza Naeem*

o now it's official. In the wake of the Nigerian Christmas bomber's alleged plot to blow up a Detroit-bound plane, we are told that the enterprising bomber had spent some time in Yemen before putting his plan into action. And in the wake of some Yemeni jihadists vociferously claiming the would-be martyr as their own, the Western political establishment and the ever-too-ready-tobe-compliant media have been quick to take the back-story to its logical conclusion: egging on Washington to open up another front in the so-called War on Terror in Yemen, despite the disastrous occupations in Afghanistan and Iraq and another murderous, unofficial war with the compliance of the supine ruling elite in the north-western region of my own native country, Pakistan.

Then came the inimitable gem from the New York Times, yesterday, news that was finally fit to print, true to form, that the US War on Terror had indeed been going on in Yemen, since last year in the form of covert operations and another callous ruling elite divorced from the needs and hopes of its population is busy colluding with its overlords in Washington against al-Qaeda infiltra-

As is too familiar from the pattern in the rush to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the war-hungry media has jumped on the war bandwagon and in the last five days since the Christmas Day plot became public, one can read and hear alarmist phrases like Yemen being the 'Afghanistan of the Arab World', 'the next failed state' and in the Economist's ringing, kitschy phrase 'the next biggest worry for the West'. Joe Lieberman, never the one to stay behind the changing weather-vane of American politics, boasted recently after a trip to Sana'a that Yemen will be the theatre for 'tomorrow's war'. The trouble with these ahistoric and utterly reductive generalizations is that they lead to the sort of historical amnesia which gives rise to rampant war mongering. Already such uninformed 'analyses' have led to the occupation and cultural and social destruction of two other Muslim countries, Iraq and Afghanistan.

The mongrel passions which now ig-

nite the bellicose propaganda in favour of US involvement in that country first led me to taking the country and its tortured history more seriously in the immediate aftermath of the September 2001 attacks, unlike the so-called pundits and third-rate journalists then and now whose only understanding of Yemen - and most Muslim societies for that matter - comes from the fact that a certain Bin Laden family once had a Yemeni domicile. Like Iraq and Afghanistan, Yemen is a country with a past and a unique recent history which have conspired to place it in the predicament it is in today. Modern equivalents of Augustus and Nero ignore this history only at their own peril, as they are finding out in both the occupied countries today. Yemen was a chessboard for both Ottoman and British empires in the 19th century, the latter occupying Aden in the south and the former becoming dominant in the North. Prior to this, it had remained one of the oldest ancient undivided states alongwith Egypt, Persia and China. After the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire, a feudal anachronistic imamate took hold in the North which ruled with an iron hand sanctioned by the hammer of the Zaidi sect.

The British consolidated their rule in the south of the country, using a vicious pacification campaign which involved the use of mustard gas (no doubt a dress rehearsal for their later atrocities in Iraq). A Free Yemen movement began to take shape in the North in the 1930s demanding an end to the imamocracy, a more liberal rendition of Islam and a greater opening to the outside world.

The rumblings continued and in 1948 a radical alliance of the constitutionalist movement and peasants came out on the streets, profiting from the imam's assassination. However the old order quickly reconstituted itself.

The resistance continued however and the contradictions between the rulers and the ruled made an old-style classic revolution to displace the Bourbons of Yemen imperative. In a palace revolution that was to shake not only the feudal order in the Arab East buttressed by the al-Sauds in Riyadh but British colonialism in the region, nationalist military officers inspired by Gamal Abdel Nasser overthrew the hated imam in the north in September 1962, thus completing a

Yemen's tormented soul

remarkable hat-trick of revolutions in the Arab world within a decade - Egypt (1952), Iraq (1958) and Yemen.

It was natural that such intransigence against the moribund old order in Sana'a would not go unpunished, especially after the revolutionary contagion in the north infected the south, where a full-scale guerilla war - one section of the revolutionaries loyal to the Nasserists while the other, more radical Marxist-Leninist wing inspired by the Cuban, Chinese and Palestinian struggles – erupted in 1963, complemented by a militant trade union movement. Those who would hurriedly dismiss Yemen as a stronghold of beards and burqas would do well to study this revolutionary upheaval in the heart of feudal Arabia which shattered all previous stereotypes about desert societies floating on a sea of oil with passive and benighted citizenries bought off by decades of oil largesse (so lyrically analyzed by the bard of all Gulf Arab novelists Abdel Rahman Munif in his 'Cities of Salt' quartet) In a counter-revolutionary aggression reminiscent of the tripartite aggression by Britain, France and Israel against Nasser in 1956, the Yemeni revolutionaries were ranged against another foreign alliance comprising monarchical Saudi Arabia, Iran and Britain and initially, Zionist Israel. That Nasser, who had by then become a veteran of Zionist and British conspiracies to unseat him, supported the guerilla struggle in south Yemen with a commitment of 70,000 troops (until his own forces were called away and then defeated in the catastrophic 1967 Arab-Israeli war) did much to bolster this most radical of Arab revolutionary forces.

The popularity of the People's Wars in the north and south led to the British withdrawal from the south in November 1967 and victory for republican forces in the north in July 1970. At one stroke, one of the oldest feudal orders in the Arab east had been dismantled, alerting pasha, emir and colonel to the need for vigilance if they weren't to lose their own caps and crowns. While the north soon reverted to a military- populist regime typical of other radical Arab regimes and in confrontation with socialist guerillas opposed to them, it was in the south that the revolution was really consolidated, first by the newly victorious guerillas of the National Liberation Front and

The pacification of the south meant (YSP). Analogies of south Yemen as the Cuba of the Arab east were not farfetched as the new revolutionary regime set about emancipating women, distributing land to the peasants, nationalizing the nascent industries and eliminating illiteracy and disease. The revolution in south Yemen astonishingly instituted the greatest popular participation and the most radical political and social program of reforms, more than all the radical colonels in Cairo, Baghdad, Damascus, Tripoli and Sudan put together. However

from 1978, as the Yemeni Socialist Party

because it was a popular regime rather than a populist-military one like its other Arab counterparts, the radical reforms of the south Yemeni revolutionary regime were quarantined and checked from one side by harsh opposition from the counter-revolutionary north and conservative Saudi Arabia on one hand and its dependence on the Soviet Union on the other. Added to that the consistent ideological and personal battles between the leadership of the YSP and the leaders in power in Aden ate away whatever revolutionary gains had been made in this tiny Arab revolutionary outpost. By the 1990s there was no real ideological difference between the regimes in power in Sana'a and Aden, and this difference reflected the general turn in the Arab world towards family dictatorships or monarchies in thrall to Washington and tamed by Tel Aviv. Still the threat of a communist Arab state amidst a sea of dictators and autocrats alarmed the Saudis, especially in the aftermath of another revolutionary upheaval in Tehran in 1979. Therefore with Saudi money as well as

blessings, the unification of Yemen was

brought about in 1990. Although the uni-

fication snuffed out the only real revo-

lutionary alternative in the post-1967

Arab world, it was hoped that the former

in the form of a new democratic state

would enable a hitherto passive citizenry

in the petrol stations of the Gulf to put

pressure on their own autocrats. Not to

be. Since the unification, Yemen itself

has become a byword for the same mal-

aise afflicting the Arab world which the

revolution and then the unification was

intended to solve – a personalistic family

owned dictatorship under president Ali

Abdullah Saleh. An attempted secession

of a disgruntled south in 1994 was dealt

with an iron hand.

extending Northern control over southern property, British colonial villas in Aden and southern trade.

The Salehization of the whole country has also meant that whereas once women used to work and move around the streets of the south unveiled, the beards have once again taken over. This is a legacy of the ugly compromises the Saleh kleptocracy has made with the religious Islah Party in order to keep the YSP out of the power structure. What is really happening in Yemen today is the unfolding of unfinished historical baggage from Yemeni unification.

The Huthi uprising in the north is led by former allies of Saleh who were used as mercenaries in the reconquest of the south in 1994 and have now fallen out with the ruling elite. Far from being a religious revolt, the aim of the rebellion in the north is not the establishment of a Zaidi/Islamic heavenly kingdom on earth as the alarmist media would have us believe; in fact what started as an oldfashioned bar-room brawl over resources and political influence has now taken on greater proportions because of Saleh's vicious military campaigns against the rebels, mid-wifed since last year by the US and now by its chief proxy in the peninsula, Saudi Arabia, whose interventions in the country (as everywhere else) have always been self-serving and expansionist.

The revolt in the south mainly comprises former socialist military officers who have seen what little revolutionary gains they fought for in the revolution dismantled by the grotesque combination of military officers and clerics imported from the north (and quite possibly Riyadh). So what are the alternatives? Saleh, unlike Musharraf, Saddam Hussein and the Taliban is a wily dictator who has managed to keep power only by juggling amongst US, Saudi and his own cynical interests on one hand and by doling out oil money to buy off a pliant opposition on the other. Of course what has also helped is the ease with which a passive civil society has accepted the neoliberal programs shoved down their throats by the aging dictator. But that doesn't mean people there do not take risks. Jarallah Omar, the charismatic and courageous former secretary-general of the YSP, was assassinated a few years

ago for advocating an end to capital punishment. However moth-eaten and isolated from the people the aging leaders of the YSP (like Ali Salim al-Bidh, former president of the south and now in exile in Oman) have become, one thing is certain: Yemen is a country where memory of revolution and resistance remains fresh. The mood in the south remains especially militant: just two months ago thousands of people came out in the streets in Aden to commemorate the anniversary of the British withdrawal, which quickly became a protest against the misery of the present.

The rebellions in both the north and the south, are thus a continuation of the old revolutionary movements in the 1950s and 1960s which shook the British empire and forces of reaction; and like the struggles of old, they have no truck with religion. Only a jaundiced vision would fail to see them as such and ascribe to them the views of a fanatical minority. For the rebellions reflect not only a sharp memory of the country's revolutionary history but also a break with whatever the unification entailed - much of which hasn't been tangible to the people at large. That is the history which Yemen's would-be occupiers in Washington and their equally spineless satraps in Sana'a and Riyadh want to deny and whitewash, acts which are not serving them well in the occupations in Afghanistan and Iraq. As one of the songs of the revolutionary wolves of Radfan (the south Yemeni Yunnan) from the early 1970s reminds

'We must support the workers, We must support the peasants, We must support the fishermen, And the Bedouin and nomads We must eliminate illiteracy We must liberate women We must arm the women And we must eliminate illiteracy!'

It would be comforting to believe that such infectious enthusiasm extends equally towards combating foreign occupation and its hired quislings; for those who did not tolerate a British occupation will certainly not be content with a possible American one.

The writer is a Pakistani national working on his PhD in History from the University of Arkansas in the US. He can be reached at: razanaeem@hotmail.com

Amateur hour for US media on terrorism

By Rami G. Khouri **Daily Star staff**

has been depressing this week to watch mainstream American television networks cover Yemen and wider issues related to tensions and terrorism in our region. It is depressing because, with very few exceptions, the media that provide a majority of Americans with their news and views of world events is covering the Yemen story with a shocking combination of amateurism, ideological distortion, and selectivity.

If media are a mirror of the political system in the United States - and I believe they are - then it is no wonder that the past two decades have seen a steady expansion of two related and

symbiotic problems: the spread of terrorism in and from the Arab-Asian region; and the spread of the American armed forces and covert operations in the same region.

Yemen media coverage captures this

especially network and cable televi-

very neatly. The mainstream American media, sion, mainly report that the problems

s This wall is for the world Gaza Steel to know that Arab relations Κ Wall are strong as steel! Ε Т С Н Ε D 0 Ν 0 By: Hamid that spur terrorism from Yemen are poverty, religious extremism, and ineffective government. Charismatic Muslim preachers, often using the internet, are also widely mentioned these days as a real problem that exacerbates the terror threat. In every report I have seen, without fail, the thrust of the report is that terrorism is a consequence of Muslim religious extremism that is somehow connected with a visceral hatred of the United States or Western ways in general.

The flaw in this approach - and it was evident in President Barack Obama's remarks Thursday on how the US would improve its intelligence defenses against terrorism - is that it refuses to acknowledge that terrorism in our age is largely a reactionary movement that responds to perceived threats against those societies from where terrorists emerge. It is striking that in most cases of successful or failed terror attacks, the perpetrators or the organizations that send them to kill explain that they carry out their deed in response to the deeds of others - such as Israel's assault on Palestinians, US and British armies in Iraq or Afghanistan, American drone attacks against Yemeni militants, or some other such issue.

This fact has been well documented by the pioneering work of Robert Pape at the University of Chicago. His analysis of over 500 "suicide" or "martvrdom" attacks around the world since 1980 allowed him to observe that

"what over 95 percent of all suicide terrorist attacks, around the world since 1980, have in common - from Lebanon, to Chechnya, to Sri Lanka, to Kashmir, to the West Bank - is not religion, but a specific strategic goal: to compel a modern democracy to withdraw combat forces from territory the terrorists view is their homeland, or prize greatly."

The unacceptable criminal nature of Western or South Asian cities are beyond question; they are totally intolerable and must be fought with all legitimate political, military and legal means. Yet if the starting point for fighting terror is only the terror attacks themselves and the societies from which they emanate, without a fuller acknowledgment of the wider cycle of political violence that also includes sustained aggressive policies by the US, the United Kingdom, Israel, Arab governments and others in the region, we will only perpetuate the current insanity mentioned earlier: the simultaneous proliferation of terrorism, American armed forces, Israeli assassinations, and other elements of the full cycle of political violence in the Arab-Asian region.

Tightening and sharpening the work of intelligence networks, as Obama promised, will prevent some attacks, for sure, and should be done to protect innocent lives. But the likelihood of this removing the terror problem is nearly zero, for the terrorists will only shift their targets and the means to implement their criminal deeds from more secure airplanes and airports to other more vulnerable and exposed targets, such as trains, boats and municipal water, power and transport sys-

Mainstream American media coverage of terrorism, Yemen and related issues is, with very few exceptions in terms of quality analysis and reporting, a horror show of superficiality, selectivity and racist sensationalism. The latest culprits for the US media are "Muslim televangelists," as they are called. A few years ago, the culprits were the madrasas, or Muslim religious schools. Before that the culprits were the folks at Al-Jazeera television. Before that they were Saudi-financed Salafists. Before that the problem was poverty and hopelessness. Before that it was that Muslims had trouble with "modernity." Next month, the culprits will be someone else. When will this evasive nonsense ever stop, and when will mainstream American journalism executives grow up and act like adults, rather than adolescents, on this score?

The terror problem will persist among the strange and dangerous ways of radical Muslims in exotic mountainous lands, as long as American, Israeli and Arab state policies degrade and dehumanize normal people to the point where a few of them become abnormal criminals and terrorists.

Rami G. Khouri is published twiceweekly by THE DAILY STAR.

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www.yementimes.com First Political bi-weekly English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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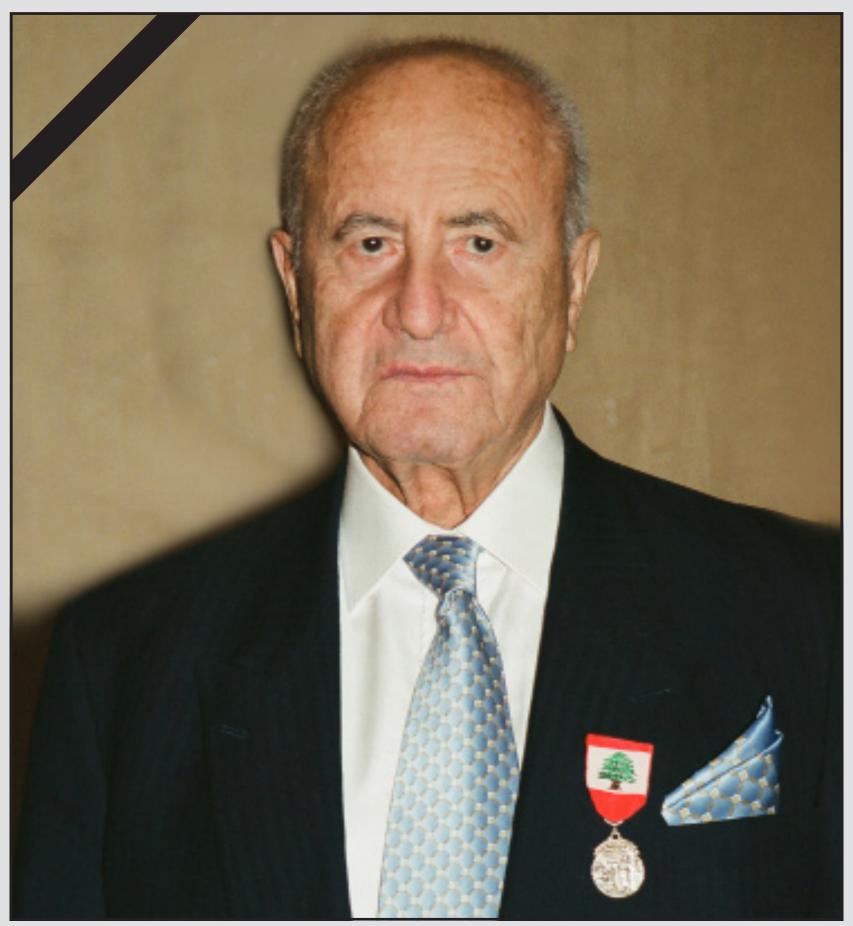
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حسيب صباغ .. في رحاب الخالدين

مجموعة إتحاد المقاولين (اوف شور) (سي سي سي) في اليمن تنعى بمزير من الحزن والأسي الموسس والرئيس الفخري للمجموعة





الذى وافته المنية بع حياة حافلة بالعطاء الزاخر وعامرة بالعمل والنجاح والذ مال المشرف. وتتقم من أولاده، كريمتة سناء ، سهيل وعائلته ، سمير ، ومن صهره السي سعي توفيق خورى و عائلته الكريمه ، ومن جميع أقاربه وأص قائه بأحر التعازي القلبيه راجين لهم طول البقاء ، وسائلين الله أن يم هم بالصبر والسلوان .



عنهم/ هانى شحاده، المدير الإقليمي مجموعة إتحاد المقاولين(أوف شور) (سي سي سي)

Yemen's national budget 2010 in numbers

\By: Mahmoud Al-Harazi For The Yemen Times

he financial statement noted that preparing the general budget of Yemen for the year 2010 has been done in the medium term (2010-2012) and is based on an evaluation of the national economy's performance and general implementation of the public budgets (2006-2008).

The Committee (the committee that is in charge of preparing the general budget for the year 2010) noted through the review process that the financial statement was very weak in regards to the third plan of the economic and social development for poverty reduction in 2006-2010.

The financial statement forecasted that the real gross domestic product (GDP) should achieve a growth rate of 7.2 percent. The statement also predicted that the oil and gas sectors would achieve a growth rate of 20 percent in the year 2010, due to the increase in production of gas that was expected during the year.

Gas production is expected to increase to 458 percent its size in 2009. While gross non-oil related GDP will achieve a growth rate of 4.7 percent. The financial statement for 2010 indicated that the expectations show that the inflation rate in prices will not exceed 9.6 percent for year 2010. According to the financial statement, this will assist in reducing the effects of rising prices on living standards, especially on those who with a limited income. This also creates a suitable environment to reduce interest rates and may encourage increased lending and investment.

The statement recognized the weak rate of inflation in relation to maintaining the stability of prices on many imported goods such as wheat, iron, milk, oils and others during previous years, and continuing this stability in the coming year, 2010.

In addressing the issue of unemployment, this problem has grown worse as the strategies and policies of the economic, financial and monetary plan have been unable to create a sustained economic growth which will provide the opportunities for productive employment.

The statement also anticipated that in the years 2011, 2012, the inflation rate will recover from its level in 2010, due to a growth in investment operations in these two years. This is largely as a result of the more efficient use of external donor pledges in addition to attracting private investment, both local and foreign, for the implementation of many successful projects. As well as starting up operations in many service-related fields and projects, there has also been an increase in demand for Yemeni workers in the markets of the Gulf countries.

The percentage of local private investments did not exceed 28 percent and 33 percent respectively of the total investments for the years 2008 and 2009. At the same time, the percentage of government and general investments grew to 45 percent and 48 percent respectively for the same two years 2008 and 2009.

As for savings, the financial statement only mentioned the need to review the quantity of national savings in 2009 without actually stating any numbers or indicators on the amount of money in savings.

In terms of poverty, the government expects that poverty will be reduced from 33.8 percent in pervious years to 32.8 percent in the year 2010 all over the country.

The Committee believe that the government's expectations, in relation to the reduction in poverty rates, are not reasonable, especially when the statement forecasted a decline in the growth rates for non-oil related sectors of the economy for the years 2009, 2010.

The financial statement accused the private sector of not performing their



role as required, where the statement pointed out that the investment levels of the local private sector do not reflect the aspirations of the govern-

The financial statement contained an independent point related to the financial policy for resources and their uses in the budget for 2010.

In terms of resources, the statement aims to work towards reducing the dependence on oil incomes by shifting development to non-oil sectors and enhancing efficiency of collection of public resources.

In the term of uses, the statement also highlighted the government's shift towards improving the efficiency in public spending and a focus on investment expenditure as well as expenditure on social services which target the alleviation of poverty.

The Committee noted that the short-

age of total cash and the shortage of net cash in the budget for 2010 have reached an amount of about 525 billion YR, totalling 7.7 percent of the gross domestic product. This amount is very high and exceeds the safe limits which were targeted by the third development plan and the economic reform program aimed at controlling the shortage in the budget.

The Committee believe that given the growth rates in gross domestic product that were achieved during the years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and which amounted to 3.8 percent, 4.38 percent, 4.7 percent, 4.5 percent respectively, the shortage of the net cash for the year 2010 can realistically expected to be 7.7 percent of the GDP.

The budget contains 1.52 billion YR in total resources for 2010 (central and local authority) with an estimated shortfall of about 17 million YR compared to the budget of 2009.

492 billion Yemeni Riyals is the net shortage in the budget for the year 2010, with 24.5 percent from the total estimates of general expenditure, compared with 21.7 percent in the year of

The Committee are of the opinion that this rise in the shortage is a dangerous sign because it will lead to an increase in the size of the debt, and force the country to endure large burdens to face those debts, as well as the interest resulting from the debts.

As a result, the Committee require the government to reconsider the fiscal and cash policies undertaken in previ-

The continuing budget shortage, as well as the high inflation and low performance in different sectors of the country are all clear indications of a need for reform in the government's

policies, which have not been successful to date.

The local authority forecasts a budget of 336 million YR for 2010, which is an estimated increase of 10.5 million YR over 2009.

392 YR million is the total amount allocated in the budget for use in independent sub-units and special funds for 2010, with an increase of about 12 million YR over the year 2009.

YR 202 million is the total in each of the resources and uses of private funds in 2010 budget, with increased estimated about YR 21 million than the year 2009, which was about YR 180 million.

YR 3 billion is the total in each of the uses and resources of current and capital of the economic units in 2010 budget, with short estimated about YR 900 million than the year of 2009.



JOB VACCANCY

Medecins Sans Frotières (MSF), is an International Humanitarian Organization providing medical aid to populations in distress, victims of natural and man made disasters and victims of armed conflict, regardless of race, religion and political believe. In 1999 MSF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of its work. Currently MSF works in more than 70 countries. For more information, visit our Arabic website, www.msfuae.ae Due to openings of emergency projects in different govornorates, MSF is urgently recruiting staff to take part in the project in the fields.

1- LOGISTIC COORDINATOR ASSISTANT (1 POSTE)

Qualifications and experiences

- Excellent spoken and written English (native Yemeni)
- Experience in logistics and vehicle management Knowledge in computers and problem solving
- Experience in teams management
- Flexible and committed
- Able to work independently Team player
- Technical background would be a plus

Skills:

- Mature person, flexible and committed able to travel inside the country without limitations Able to cope with stress
- Excellent spoken and written English (native Yemeni) able to produce reports in English. HHRR management
- Computer user: Word, Excel, Database systems
- Strong security awareness
- Background in purchasing, warehouse management, logistics and vehicle management. Previous work for other NGO's and technical background would be a plus will be a plus
 - Deadline: January 21th, 2010

2- DRIVER (2 POSTES)

Qualifications and experiences

- More than 3 years driving licence · Minimum age of 25.
- Able to cope with stress
- · Flexible and willing to accept new tasks/responsibilities Team player
- Able to travel in all the country and to stay in the project site in longer period
- Ability to communicate in English is a must

Deadline: January 20th, 2010

Candidates fulfilling the above criteria should send their contact details, CV and a covering letter Email: msfe-sanaa-hrco @barcelona.msf.org P.O. Box 16308 Haddah post office Medicins Sans Frontieres – Spain Sana'a -Yemen

Only short listed candidates will be contacted

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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A national company involved in real estate development project seeks the employment of a for its Aden residential project.

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Skills & Education:

- Holder of a bachelor degree in civil or architectural engineering, with minimum experience in the same field for not less than 5 years.
- HaveGood command of written and spoken English, ability to write reports and deliver presentations and literate in computer.

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We Youth

By:Suleiman Raise Bauzer Al-aml-institute@hotmail.com Al-Ahgaff University

omorrow is the first day of the New Year (according to the Gregorian c o have you asked yourself whether you have succeed in doing the preceding year? ,or have you built a strong relationship with Allah, or your wife ,your close friend or even spending your time and money correctly

Most of us have done the same things or actions all over the year ,so we felt tedious .Why we don't change our life to the best ?of course ,everybody wants his/her life is to be different or at least to feel that your are satisfied with previous days of your life.

Here are some techniques that we should obtain and do suitably in order to be successful in our life and do make sure whether they well-planned or not.

The first technique, is our connection with our God, by worshipping him in a appropriate and standard way, in addition do what he has ordered us to do and to avoid doing thing he doesn't want us

to do. furthermore encourage ourselves by reciting the holy Quran daily in order to feel much spiritual power and fornicated ,consequently this will result that we will be happy and joyful.

The second technique, is our link with our families, especially our mothers and wives, we have to show simplicity for them and much concern for them .Moreover, we have to bring up our children for the good things educationally and emotionally, besides bringing them what they need in their life, because it is the honesty in our years to do that for them. As well as the relatives of our families by visiting them and greeting them.

The third technique ,is about the chemistry with your friend ,who is regard as the mirror of your life, so we have to check our bond with them through our behaviors and correct our mistakes because who knows may be a friend is your brother, who your mom doesn't born.

The fourth technique is what about your etiquette and behaviors toward other people, who are around you. your classmates, teachers, colleagues and neighbors. All these kind of mates

are the foundation or the fundamental stimuli in your society and in that case whether you behave well or bad, respected them or not, so you are in an urgent need to restructure and check your behaviors with everyone in the earth even she/ he is a strange to your environment.

The fifth technique, is quite different from the ones above, this criteria deals with the person him/herself in the company of his own, the terrible habits for example are changeable therefore, if the person really intends to adjust them with a little bit patience you can eliminate your bad habits ,which most of us have ,furthermore the deep intention will make you adapt a new high-quality habits and thus you could change yourself quickly.

The final two techniques, are as a combination together due the much require or the importance in someone> s life. Since you have already overcome your surrounds techniques(I mean the things which you do with other people) in your life besides your own one (your habit technique above) so there are two main techniques which need you to defeat too, the first one is the time ,which

is the life and who you are, wasting much time watching TV, playing football a lot and do other unuseful and ridulclulaus actions that you will regret in a long term rather than reading ,involving in some activities or helping others ,the second other main thing is the money which God grant it to you ,for that reason ask over yourself do you make use of it? Or just spending it through things that you will account for later, otherwise just spending for your good way or donating for your family properly .as well as some other things such as cell phones ,computers or, cars we should give them a great useful considerinatin rather than wasting our time and money throughout those valuable possessions without any benefit.

To sum up, those just as a suggestion from me, or you can say just as an adviser who reminds you with the new upcoming of the new year in order to take an advantage for the mistakes that you have checked as an old mistakes and as a mini-falls in your life, that were obstacles in your way to success because the old things as gold if you pay much attention for them or because « A stumble may prevent a fall».

ur aim is to wake up the youth of our nation from the deep sleep of ignorance, laziness, cast, color, creed and racism. We want the Youth of Country to stand against evil forces which are destroying or trying to disrupt our ideology and thinking. The basic Aim and Idea is that "Our Youth" must accept their own importance and get to know that we are a lot better from the other nations and countries as we have the best gift of Allah, which is our mother land. We must not feel awkward while looking at others in a way that we're

By: Abdul Ghani Vekri Wala

shahzaib_is_4u@yahoo.com

Students are the future of the Nation. Founder of Pakistan and Founder of Hamdard kept repeating it; they were the golden words of those two Legends. We have to follow their words, their ways and guidance. We are a unique and separate nation from the entire history of different countries. We are famous, skilled, professionals, specials. Whatever the task become we compete them.

from third world country. We have

own pride, own respect, own ideology,

thinking, ideas, sharing, culture, bless-

Sincerity, loyalty, honesty and passion are in our blood. We're son of those families who shaded blood to strengthen the bones and base of this country. Our elder has done their work. They have given us a country, our own country and now it's our time, our duty and our job to do the remaining work.

A lot remains for reaping in the fertile land of motherland. Autumn is passing and old leaves are leaving behind. It's

winter in between autumn and spring. We have to set goals to achieve before spring for the upcoming Era. We will never like the next generation calling bad names after the elder. We'll set examples. We'll give them things, values and culture to proud. We'll give them space and gentle paths to follow and stand in front of this world.

We are the future and we will rule the world. We are the role models of the 17corer people who are expecting a lot from us that we will guide them, set the plans and show them the best path.

One of our core issues is to bring the new and young authors in front of the world. We are building a platform for all those who intends and dreams to see their piece of writing published in a well known magazine. We aimed to bring unheard words, black nights, and silent tears. We want to spread education, bring better plans and future for those who never had opportunity. We aim to polish those diamonds that remained unpolished and hidden in between stones. We aim to un veil the black sheep of society, of cultures, of incidents, of accidents, of humanity, of laws, of spreading insanity among our youth, we aim to find those elements that devastating and obliterating, demolishing and ruining our youth and little children. And injecting the ignorance, avoidance, humiliation, sins, demoralization, lack of confidence, drugs, cigarettes, slavery and a lot more. We are about to spread whole over Karachi and then whole Pakistan. Accuracy, Precision, Perfection, Perception is our motto, Opinion of All, Goals Those set, and Plans that are on pages of ancient books. All to be achieved. Each and Every Person taking responsibility of above said words is WELLCOME.

It's my right to defend my article against misunderstanding

The Seven Techniques to change your Life

By: Salim Aqeel Al-Kelali anoors-salim@hotmail.com

ince YemenTimes newspaper was established by prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf, it has been a great minaret of press freedom and credibility. That's why I prefer and write for it. Because of that, I have written this article shown here.

I was rather annoyed as I read the article published in 7th of Jan. 2010, issue no.1327 entitled "Feeling proud of one's self is better than underestimating one's self" which shows misunderstanding of my article. That forced me to defend and explain my article in a way that shows respect and acceptance of others' opinions.

In my article issued in issue no.1321 "The facts behind our disappointing failures". I talked about our failures in general as Arab Muslims not about us "as Yemenis".

The writer said that " in some of my statements I make them come across so illiterate". I want to illustrate that I didn't describe them as so illiterate people. Who I described are the majority of our leaders. To prove that, I would like to in-

vite the writer to read words in bold in my third fact that states "Unfortunately the majority of our leaders aren't so educated people to promote their countries to better and their future views are as limited as their knowledge. While the others' are so literate, so they can practice their modern views and ideas on reality". According to the fact mentioned, is there anything shows we are illiterate except the majority of our leaders that's mentioned in the fact? I don't know why the writer generalized the statement?!.

Then, he said that "what they invented is actually derived from many of our origins and many of their ideas are based on the ideas of our scientists" and this is exactly what I confirmed in my first fact, especially the bold words when I said "We lost the great legacy of our Islamic civilization and the scientists the history certified to them. While the others benefited from it by teaching and using it as a reference. In other words, they really realized how to obtain the true knowledge regardless of where it comes from".

Now, can the writer look at those bold words? What do they mean? Don't they mean that what they invented is derived from our origins and our scientists' ideas as he said? I don't know how he understood my first fact? So I am sure that if the writer read it deeply, he wouldn't have said such a comment.

The writer also said that we should be proud of our nations, not laugh at them. Before we should be proud, can he tell us how the others got our origins and benefited from them? And can he tell us why they have our masterpieces and origins in their libraries and universities while we lack them despite we are the owners of them? If the writer does not know such information, he can seek and

After that, the writer said that "I have a pessimistic view". Why do I have such a pessimistic view? Do I have it because I try to say the truth that we can't ignore ? Or because such topics do not mean anything to us. I am so optimistic to the extent that he can't imagine. So I said that in order not for our new generations to repeat what has been done against our great legacy. I just wanted to awake ourselves (we new generations) to what is happening around us and not rely on others.

Afterwards, he said that "the clear evidence that we have very intelligent people in our nation is what Khalid Nashwan invented. He invented a device which helps treat people with heart problems, non-surgically". Let me tell the writer that what Khalid Nashwan did is very great and we must be proud of. But unfortunately, it's the first time I have heard this, as if we had no media means. Why do we hear such news by chance?! Was Khalid Nashwan rewarded for his invention or sent abroad for a scholarship so that he can benefit his country, Yemen? What is the role of the governmental media towards such clever people? I am strongly sure that if Khalid Nashwan was in another developing country, the situation would be extremely different.

Finally, the writer said "we should inform others about our successes and our educated population, not our failures and our illiterate population".

let me agree with him in this point. But how can we inform them we are literate at the time we do not care of our creative students and scientists? And how can we inform them at the time we give positions and scholarships to those who do not deserve? I really don't know how? If the writer knows how, I hope he tells us because it's our great country. So it's said that "The true man is the one who says "I am here" not my father did so and so.."!

My beloved

By: Abdulkareem Al-sharhee alsharhee@gmail.com

My beloved, never make me away of your dreams .imagine me all nights and mornings.

My beloved, do not leave me alone, I feel safer with you

Please love me Jove my values Jove my morals ,love me despite all my mistakes.

Forever, love me, never forget me. You are my natural herbs that prevent me from incurable diseases, you are my water ,air ,food and life .believe me you are my siren for the present and future, you are my real lover by whom I know what real love means to me. My siren, love me without makeup

or paint, naturally love me and never be duped by others, lonely be for me.

My beloved ,love me to know how much my sincere heart loves you .love me as twinkling stars love the sky .love me, if the world has a crisis, you are my crisis. if the world has black gold ,you are my white gold.

My lover I want you to be with me all the time otherwise I will feel sad.

My belved, please love me for the last time if not you will be alive in my memory until passing away.

Investment in Aden

By: Mubeen Esam Mibo_time@yahoo.com

emen is certainly ripe for more investments, so we should rid ourselves of all impediments to obtaining such investments because we require a great deal more of them in tourism and industry, which will serve to improve our economy and hopefully, the Yemeni people will be the primary beneficiaries of such investments. Yemen is an attractive investment prospect for many investors and businessmen, as it holds a variety of opportunities not only geographically, but also in terms of the potential for return on investment. The Yemeni government does its best to make Yemen a very attractive competitive environment for many successful investments

Aden, particularly, has an extraordinary international environment that makes it suitable for numerous economic, tourist-related, and industrial projects in addition to possessing potentially one of the world's most important seaports. Its location couldn't be better, as it's strategically situated along many international shipping lanes. Aden also has several stunning natural features and an ancient trade history that can contribute greatly to a successful economy, with the establishment of industry, tourism and trade projects. In addition, Aden has the desired infrastructure necessary for lucrative investments.

Undoubtedly, we are quite keen to retain Aden as a suitable economic capital and its citizens are very friendly and cooperative with the government in attempting to establish an attractive environment for many outstanding investments. Aden has multiple attractive natural landmarks and beautiful coasts

and are ideal for fishing and diving. Juxtaposed next to the vast expanse of clear blue sea is a chain of mountains, which is truly stunning. In addition, Aden boasts some unique historical sites such as the Aden Tanks, Seera Fort, mosques, churches, hotels, and very attractive popular markets.

On the human capital front, Aden has a number of qualified laborers and skillful human resources who are knowledgeable in both technical and practical fields. There are also a few qualified training centers and institutes which provide quite modern training methods and equipment in order to train and qualify their students to meet the demands and requirements of the employers across all sectors, but particularly business employers.

Aden has many uniquely designed buildings as well as natural and historical landmarks; however, they are facing destructive actions, for instance, the building of houses that have not been authority and other buildings on sites which disguise the beautiful historical characteristics of Aden that prove its old age. It is essential to protect and preserve those features from both domestic

and foreign threats to their integrity. There is no doubt that Aden requires several economic projects, such as the building of factories and the opening of companies and businesses that may reduce the unemployment in Aden. An increase in tourism, more entertainment projects like parks, resorts, and Chalets, as well as sports projects, like restoring Aden's clubs and building new gyms, stadiums, and sport halls, and commercial projects such as malls, markets, shops, and hotels, would greatly boost Aden's economy and the lives of its people. It also requires several projects

ing schools, and houses and rehabilitating hospitals, institutions and building basic infrastructure, such as streets.

Despite all of the aforementioned advantages, there are many political issues and weak economic policies in Aden which are proving to be major stumbling blocks to attracting successful investments. Currently, there isn't enough water and electricity to meet the needs and demands of the existing residents, shops, hotels, hospitals, schools and restaurants in Aden, so it is difficult to imagine how foreign investors who want to build huge projects which would require even more electricity and water, could possibly be accommodated. Travelling to Yemen can also pose challenges as when foreign businessmen or tourists want to come to Aden, they must arrive first in Sana'a, the capital, and then make their way to Aden, the economic capital for all intents and purposes, via a domestic flight.

There are many other genuine challenges facing them, and these issues must be addressed wisely. The spread of weapons throughout the country and the continually growing influx of Somali refugees into Yemen, both greatly threaten investment, tourism and safety in Yemen generally and Aden specifically, as well as deter foreign investors and businessmen from coming to Yemen. The refugee situation also adds a huge economic burden to an already heavily over-burdened economy that can ill-afford it.

The main factors behind the hesitation of many investors to view Yemen as a solid and attractive investment partner are weak political stability, terror, the frequent kidnapping cases, horrific acts carried out by the opposition,

which are clean and largely untouched in terms of revamping and providing the sovereignty and strength of tribal velopment process in Aden and solve its latest technological changes in the busibasic needs and services such as reformallegiances which often usurp the rule of law and the economic crisis. Most Yemeni insurance companies don't insure the foreign projects and there are also not enough areas on which to build or locate many of the big projects not to mention that these areas are often located very far away, which causes businessmen to shy away from building projects on them. The high costs of utilities such as electricity, telephone, and water, as well as taxes, and fees, not to mention the lower salaries and wages of the Aden's citizens, employees and laborers when compared to other governorates and the official red tape in Aden's state offices that waste the investors' time when trying to construct or carry out their projects, certainly do nothing to encourage investment. In addition, Yemeni employees often lack essential computer and English language skills. Finally, Yemen's law regarding investments is not stable.

> It is essential that these problems are solved and that all obstacles in the way of projects are removed. We should stimulate the environment to attract investments to Aden and not avoid solving these issues. The government must shed light on investors' problems and the impediments to the realization of more investments and projects in Aden. Support should be extended to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his state to help them exert their best efforts in making Yemen safe and with a stable, developed economic climate.

> Certainly no one will invest in a country unless there are strict laws, steady principles, and a suitable environment that insures that his investment and capital are secured. The government must sustain the role of Aden's municipality in order to hasten the de

people's problems. I firmly believe that all loyal Yemeni citizens are of a single mind and would strongly encourage impeding anyone or anything which could potentially destroy our country and which delays the development in Aden. Nowadays, many of the world nations have focused on Yemen and how to invest here for a variety of reasons.

Any investment needs stability and real safety, but some malicious people in Yemen have organized protests and demonstrations in different Yemeni governorates in order to discourage such investments and destroy Yemen's golden opportunity at real development, and these actions will ultimately prevent Yemeni citizens from reaping the terrific benefits of such investments, which could go such a long way towards alleviating the massive poverty and unemployment that are endemic in our country. Our state must improve the laws that are related to investments, taxes and companies, and protect investors and their investments in a tangible

We should also clean and maintain all the buildings in Aden and keep their attractive appearance safe from the ravages of time and neglect. Aden's town hall must focus on construction and civil-engineering projects throughout the city. We must be concerned with the quality, not quantity, of the investments. The government must supply the training centers and colleges with the latest technical equipment to provide their graduates with the most current and highly developed skills as required by the market and employers, and it must improve and renew the educational syllabi at the University of Aden because the ones which are currently in use are not up-to-date, nor do they reflect the ness markets. We should attract investors to build and strengthen the water and electricity supply projects and prevent the constant cuts off, from which the city currently suffers. We, as Yemeni citizens, must make Aden a hub of international trade and a strong base on which the Yemeni economy depends.

Yemen's mass media including TV channels, radio, magazines, and newspapers (how about international media, since you're trying to attract foreign investors?) should be encouraged to increase their ads which highlight investment opportunities throughout Yemen with the goal of attracting foreign investors to the country. The same media ought to reflect a positive picture about Yemen and the investments in it and must also inform Yemeni citizens themselves about the advantages and benefits of such wonderful investments and explain what the investments entail, as the media in other countries have done to promote projects in their nations. Simultaneously, the media should stop always focusing on Yemen's negative image and printing false and sensationalist stories that paint an untrue and dire picture about Yemen, which is honestly exaggerated and only contributes to our insecurity and instability.

Finally, the government must protect Aden's landmarks and create a law that bans distorting Aden's features and protects Aden against the construction of random buildings with no regard to preexisting sites. The government should improve and rehabilitate Aden's infrastructure. The Yemeni cadres must be well-qualified so that the foreign investors can rely on them fully, rather than the current situation which necessitates the importing of foreign cadres to work in Yemen.

أكتشف منعة الألوان مع كالكالا

/ ماكينة طباعة رقمية في العالم عرض 5 م ماتوصلت إليه تكنولوجيا الطباعة الرقمية 2009 م

طباعة تصل إلى 200 م افي الساعة

طباعة تصل إلى DPI 600

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النسيم للشحن والتوصيل

مستشفى حدة الأهلي

فندق فرساى

فنق شيراتون فندق سبأ

سيارات

ARAMEX أرامكس صنعاء ت: ٥/٤١٠٢٤

Tel: 01--531221/531231

مستشفيات

المستشفى الالماني الحديث ت: ١٠٠٠٠/٦٠٢٠٨ -١٠

فنادق

ت: ۲ / / / ۸۹۷۰ – ۱ .

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي)

تلفون: ۷۷۷۷۲۲۲۰۲ أو ۸۸۲۸، ۷۳۳۰ – فاكس:۵،۲۰۱،۸۲۰

معاهد

ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥

صنعاء ت: ۲۰۲۱۲۹/۸/۱۳

صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳،

عدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠

تعز ت: ۲۵۸۸۸۱

ت: ۳۳3-373/77،-313

ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳

ت: ۲/۹۸۵/۱۱

فاکس: ٥٥٧٤٥ ه

معهد يالي ت: ۳۶-۶۶۸ ۳۷/ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس:٤٤٨٠٣٧

معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤٥ فاکس: ٣٢٤٣٦ه

معهدأیکتك ت: ۲۲۰۸۳۳ – ۱۰۲۱۳ فاکس: ۲۳۵۵۳۷

شركات للتأمين الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٧١٣/٢٧٢٨٧٣ فاكس:٢٧٢٩٢٤

شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣

عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧

تعز ت: ۲٥٠٣٤٥

ت: ۹/۸۰۲۸٤٤

ت: ۹ ه ۲۰۲۱

سفريات

مطاعم

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس:--٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٥

المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢

الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٦٦-١/٢٤٦٩٦٧.

المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ۸۷/۲۸۲۲۷۲-۱

E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فندق ریلاکس ان ۔ ت: ۲۶۹۸۷۱ – ۱۰

إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معهد اللغة الألمانيه

مأرب للتأمين

مدارس صنعاء الدولية

مدرسة التركيه الدوليه

**

النسيم للسفريات

بية الماجد التمنية

العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي

شحن وتوصيل

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

ت: ١٩٢٥ع، ٥ ٥ ع ٤٤ - ١

ت: ۱۸۹۲۱ع -۱٠

فاکس: ۱۸۱۱٦ع

عدن ت:۲٤٣١٢٤ تعز ت: ٢١٣٤٨٩ المكلا ت: ٣٠٩١٩٠ الحديدة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٣

DHL:441099/8/7/6





استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - خبرة في مجال الإدارة والسكرتارية لمدة ثلاث سنوات -يرغب في العمل في أي شركة للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٣٩٠٩١

• نشوان حسن - بكالوريوس محاسبة - دورات في الكمبيوتر ويمن سوفت - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا وله القدرة على الترجمة - خبرة في العمل

المحاسبي لأكثرمن ثلاث سنوات - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة للتواصل: ٥٠٥٨٥٨٧٧

• خبرة في الأعمال الإدارية - علاقات خارجية - مراسلات تجارية - ترجمة - تسويق عبر الانترنيت - مهارات عالية جدا بمجال محركات البحث والMicrosoft Office - يجيد التحدث باللغة الإنجليزية بطلاقة - يود العمل في أي شركة نفطية للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٨٣٧٧٣

• رفيق صالح - بكالوريوس تجارة - ادارة اعمال - اللغة الإنجليزية متوسطة كتابة ومحادثة - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - يجيد أعمال المكتب الإدارية - يرغب في العمل في

للتواصل: ٥٣ ٧٧٧٠٣٤٣ • خريج كلية الأداب - لغة انجليزية - خبرة سنتين في المراسلات التجارية - دبلوم كمبيوتر وتصاميم - يرغب في العمل في هذاالمجال للتواصل: ٧١٣١١٤٣٠٧ •غمدان - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في مجال التدريس والترجمة - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة أو مدرسة

• فواز - بكالوريوس هندسة اتصالات وحاسوب - خبرة ٣ سنوات في الشبكات بأنواعها وفي تدريس دورات الكمبيوتر - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية ولغات البرمجة - يرغب في العمل في مجال الصيانة والتصميم الإعلاني أو التدريس للتواصل: ٧١٢٨٠٤٤٠١

خاصة. للتواصل: ٧١١٩٣٥٣١٩

• فيصل الصفواني - يبحث عن عمل في مجال العلاقات العامة - خبرة لاتقل عن اربعة أعوام - دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية - علوم حاسوب للتواصل: ٢٥٥٨٥٧٥

- دورات برمجة وقواعد البيانات - دورات محادثة انجليزي - خبرة في صيانة الكمبيوترات وفي السوفت وير للتواصل: ٩١١ عُ٧٧٢٥ – ٥٥٥ ٣٥٧٧٧

•عبد الكريم - بكالوريوس علوم رياضيات - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة في استخدام الفوتوشوب وال 3D Max والإدارة - جيد فى اللغة الإنجليزية - دبلوم مايكروسوفت اوفيس - يُجيد الطباعة على الكمبيوتر للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٠٣٠٩٦

• ربيع أحمد - بكالوريوس تجارة - محاسبة - النظام المحاسبي المتكامل - خبرة سنة -دبلوم كمبيوتر - دبلوم تسويق -دورة إنترنيت - متوسط في اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ۷۷۷۰۹۸۰۹۱ – ۷۳٤۱۷۳۱۷۰ • ماهر عبدالوهاب -دبلوم محاسبة مالية -متوسط في اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٧٠٠٦٤٩٣٧

• دبلوم محاسبة - نظام محاسبي يمن سوفت الإصدار السادس - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص أوفي أي مجال أخر

للتواصل: ۵۳۳ ۷۷۰۰ ۸۱۸۲۸ – ۷۷۰۰۶ • وائل العامري - تخصص تكنولوجيا المعلومات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة للتواصل: ٧٣٤٧٠٧١٩١

• على السدمي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية -تقدير جيدجداً - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال

للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٧٨٣٠٩

- دبلوم لغة انجليزية - دورات في النظام • غمدان عبدالقهار - دبلوم ادارة أعمال المحاسبي المتكامل - خبرة ثلاث سنوات وسكرتارية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد



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•مراد - دبلوم عالى فى هندسة الكمبيوتر

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• مالك عبد الكريم - بكالوريوس محاسبة

المتكامل - خبرة في صيانة الكمبيوتر

لديهم الخبرة - صنعاء - بيت بوس

للتواصل: ١/٦٨٢١٤٦

العمل في أي مكان

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤

للتواصل: ٣٩٦٠١٥/٢٠

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– ٢ حمامات – صالة – الموقع: شارع مجاهد موأصفات خليجية جير عادي –

صنعاء-شارع حده

للتواصل: ٧١١١٤٠١٨٤

أمام مركز الكميم التجاري

الشنون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشنون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة ٣/٧٦١/٦، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٢٠٢٢٢٥٧، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٢/٢٠٠١، مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٢/١//١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹– ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲۶ بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ١/٦٦٦٦٦١. البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠٢

> : - .. - .. البنك العربي ... بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ۱۸۲۲۳ه-۱۰

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة

صنعاء ت: ٥-٢٨٣٤-١. فاکس: ۲۰۷٤۱۹ – ۲۰ عدن ت: ۲۳۷۱۹۹

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البريد السريع



عدن ت ۲٤٥٦٢٦ الحديده ت: ٤/٢٢٩٧٥ ت: ۸۸۹۸۸ ت: ۲۰۲۱۶۱ ت: ۲۰۲۲۲

تعز ت:۲۲۰۵۰۰

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على تحويلة ۲۱۱ ۲۲۸۸۲۱

البنوك

بنك اليمن الدولي

. البنك المركزي: ت: ۱۳۲۵۷۲ –۱۰

تأجير سيارات

زاویه (Budget) ت: ۱۳۷۲ ه ۳۰۹۲۱۸۰ فاکس: ۸۵۸ یورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ فاكس: ۲۷۰۸۰۶ هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠٣٠٩-١٠ فرع شیراتون ت: ۵۸۹۵۵ عدن ت:۲۲۵۲۲۰۰

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.

تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳–۰۶ المكلاء ت: ٣٠٧٤٩٢ -٥٠

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ت: ۲۰۷۲ع-۷/۸/۵۵3



سيئون ت: ٤٠٧٢١٩ مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) بلحاف ت: ۷۷۷۷۸۸٦٦٠ تلفون : ۲۲۲۳۷ – ۴۲۰۰۰ فاکس : ۲۲۷۲۱۹ ىقطرى ت: ٦٦٠٤٩٨



قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

Refugee rappers hail World Cup singer

By: Mohamed Adam For the Yemen Times

n 2010, for the first time, the FIFA World Cup will be held in Africa. South Africa, which gained its independence from the Apartheid government for a majority rule and was recently marred in xenophobic attacks perpetrated against fellow Africans, will host the most widely-viewed sporting event in the world.

The official World Cup singer, as would be expected, comes from Africa, but from perhaps the least expected of all African countries; Somalia. The singer, whose track will be played in 150 countries and will be the sound-track on all global TV commercials for the soccer tournament, fired his first gun at the age of eight and, at eleven, he razed half his school to the ground



Somali refugee hip hop band from left to right Mo-50, R-K and B-D.



Singer K'Naan performs in New York City in 2009.

when he accidentally detonated a hand grenade he had found. He narrowly escaped death and saw the dead bodies of his three friends. His name is K'naan and he was born and grew up in a part of Mogadishu that is called Wardigley (The River of Blood). K'naan's song 'Weaving' Flag' will be the official anthem of Coca-Cola's 2010 FIFA World Cup program.

Interestingly, the Somali-Canadian Muslim singer believes that the pirates in Somalia are not entirely wrong in carrying out their illegal activities and that they lap up the support and the sympathy of many of the Somali people. "Massive western companies would come to Somalia and dump toxic nuclear waste containers on the shore because there was no government controlling the shorelines. So, these pirates initially went into the ocean to make them pay for that sort of thing. They just take everything for ransom. That actually helped us clean up our environment," said K'naan in a radio interview earlier in 2009.

K'naan, 31, rose to international

fame after performing a spoken word piece before UNHCR (The United Na-

tion refugee agency) in 1999, criticiz-

ing the U.N. for their failed aid mis-

sions to Somalia.

Although Rolling Stone magazine described him as someone who 'thinks like Bob Marley, flows like Eminem and mixes African music with conscious hip-hop, unabashed pop and even metal', K'naan is not as popular as Eminem, Akon and 50-Cent among hip hop fans in Sana'a.

But no matter the controversies surrounding his political views, K'naan is a hero to many of his countrymen. Here in Sana'a, a hip hop Somali refugee band has his picture hanging up in their room and the words 'the brother who made it' inscribed on it.

The three-member band, which goes by the name So-Legends, was formed in 2007 and has recently performed in a UNHCR and Somali community organized concert that was aimed at raising awareness on sexual and gender based violence against women. The concert was attended by more than three hun-

dred people, including a team from the UNHCR that was headed by the organization's country representative, Clair Bourgeoi.

So-Legends say they share a lot in common with K'naan and they adore everything about him. "We have paid the ultimate price of the civil war since we all grew up in foreign countries and our country only exists in our minds' eye. We are looking forward to meeting and congratulating him (K'naan) one day. Hopefully, we will meet him in Somalia when peace prevails in our country," says a band member who prefers to be called Mo-50.

However, unlike K'naan who fled the Somali capital, Mogadishu, with his mother in 1991, when the Somali government collapsed, two of So-legend's members were born and bred in Yemen, while the other came to Yemen with his parents, when he was five. Thus, their parents had to struggle against the pressures of poverty and raise their children.

With the exception of a member, who goes by the name BD, 19, and who is in his last year of high school, the others dropped out of school and according to them, the tides of misfortunes deferred their dreams. "You know, when poverty bites and you feel the pang of hunger, you try to fend for yourself and that is what we did, brother," reckons band member Mo-50 -the only one, among the three, who was born in Somalia.

"We work and we want to fulfill our dreams, but the harsh living conditions we endure pushes us to the limits," adds another band members who also prefers to be called R-K. R-K, 20, says he was expelled from school after having a fight with another student. "The expulsion was a very good excuse for my parents to send me to work instead

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of school, so I started working and rapping for a living," relates R-K.

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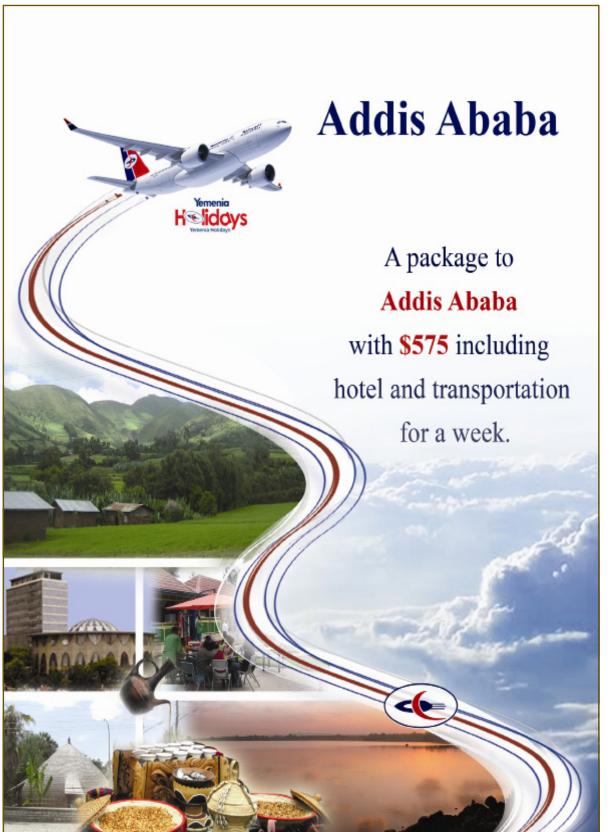
So-legends members all talk passionately about hip hop and international hip hop stars like Eminem, K'naan and 50-Cent. "I wanna tell my story and the story of my people to whoever listens. And, more than anything else, hip hop helps us to ease our sufferings," Says 20-year-old Mo-50, who speaks with an impeccable African American accent which, according to him, he learned from his American friends.

The group blend Arabic, English and Somali in their lyrics and some of their debut songs include 'Who can make it' 'The hell in my country' and 'Isi-isi,' which means 'give me, give me' in Somali. They say they are working on new records depicting the suffering of refugees and refugee youth in Yemen and the harrowing experience African immigrants encounter at the hands of smugglers while crossing the

Red Sea to Yemen. "Smugglers promise paradise to their victims who don't know the situation here in Yemen. Yes, Yemen courts compliments in providing save heaven to the refugees, but the country cannot provide anything more than security to many refugees coming from the Horn of Africa," says band member Mo-50.

Lack of support

So-Legends members claim that refugee youth do not get enough support to explore their talent. "We want to fight extremism, human trafficking and raise awareness on refugee issues here in Sana'a through our music, but we don't get support from any organizations that are working with refugees here in Sana'a and for that reason we are financially crippled. Youth are not involved in community decision making. This is our fate and there is no weapon against fate," concludes band member Mo-50.





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