

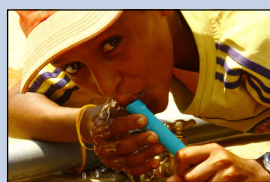
Hertz
World On Wheels
 Save time and money
 with our highly competitive rates.
Universal Rent a Car
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245265, Mowatenik Branch (01) 546063
 hertz-yemen@universalrentacar.com

YEMEN TIMES

Europcar
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
 Special Offer from Europcar Yemen
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days
 SAM CITY HOTEL AL-QAYADA ST. 60th RING ROAD SOUQ
 TEL: 01-270 751 FAX: 01-270 804 TEL: 01-448 950 Fax: 01-448 951
 Email: europcar@net.ye HADICHA-RAN ST.
 info@europcar.yemen.com TEL: 01-423 250 F: 01-422 294
 Airport Office: TEL: 01-346 656 FAX: 01-346 655

Thursday, 25 March, 2010 • Issue No. 1349 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

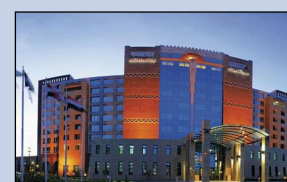
Inside: ▶



2
Capital city faces 2017 water crunch



5
Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula



8
Over half of investment projects in Sana'a still to be implemented

Injured 13-year-old to return to jail

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi
 For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, March 24 — Despite not being in possession of an official warrant from the juvenile court, the police in Rada', Al-Baidha governorate, is threatening to return an injured 13-year-old to jail. Lawyers and children's rights activists have condemned the police's actions.

Abdulahman Al-Dhifri, 13, was recently sent to jail for two days as a result of his participation in a fight over land in Rada' city two weeks ago. He spent last Thursday and Friday in a jail cell.

Al-Dhifri was critically injured in the head and both hands during the fight. He was promptly taken to a hospital in Sana'a but was followed by the police and a number of soldiers who arrested him, claimed Al-Dhifri's family.

"Al-Dhifri needed urgent treatment, so we sent him to a hospital in Sana'a. After leaving the intensive care unit last Thursday, the policemen handcuffed him immediately and sent him to jail," said Mohammed Al-Dhifri, uncle of the child.

"We tried in vain to prevent the policemen from this inhumane act," he

said. "When we saw Abdulrahman in jail, we were surprised to see him under such poor conditions and immediately appealed to officials. We requested they release our child, but no one responded."

"The police have made false accusations against our child," he added. "They sent him to prison, took his medication away, and prevented us from bringing him food. The head of the police department refuses to speak to us."

The police stated that Abdulrahman stabbed someone during the fight, but his family has denied this. They claimed his two brothers and father were with him at the time.

Abdulahman's father and 15-year-old brother are in the Central Prison in Rada', while his 20-year-old brother Mohammad is in the hospital with injuries to his spine.

The hospital report, obtained by Yemen Times, stated that Abdulrahman needed medical care for four more days following his discharge from the intensive care unit.

When Yemen Times visited him in his cell on Friday evening, the boy was laying on the ground lacking movement and any form of speech. The two

adults in the cell with him were smoking and chewing qat. They said that he refused to eat anything and had been crying all day.

Hussein Al-Dhifri, brother of the child, did not take part in the fight. He pleaded with the guards to let his younger brother return to the hospital. Eventually, the police accompanied him to a hospital in Sana'a Friday night.

"On Saturday morning, a police car came from Rada' in order to return the child to Rada', where he is now hospitalized," said Hussein. "The police are waiting to send him back to the Central Prison in Rada'."

"There is no juvenile court or prosecution here in Rada', we want to send my brother to the proper prosecution so he receives his rights," he said.

Illegal procedure

According to Faisal Al-Majidi, executive member of the Yemeni Lawyer's Syndicate, juvenile courts are only located in Aden, Taiz, Hadramout, Sana'a and Hodeida.

"Yemeni law states that the minimum age of criminal responsibility is 18 years," he said. He added that, "Juvenile issues are confidential and that minors should be provided with a lawyer."

Ahmed Al-Qurashi, head of the SEYAJ organization for childhood protection, said, "We feel worried that police deal with children's issues in a manner incompatible with children's rights. We demand that the ministry



Abdulahman, 13, and his brother Muhammad, 20, lie in jail last Thursday after the police took them from the hospital. Mohammad was later that day transferred back to hospital due to his serious spinal injuries.

of the interior improve its employees' performance when dealing with juvenile offenders."

"Even if the child is delinquent, there are special methods that should be used when dealing with them. This can be done through prosecution and courts," he said.

"This procedure is illegal: Policemen must have a warrant from the prosecution and the juvenile court dealing with the issue, not police stations," said Lenda Mohammed, a lawyer for juveniles. "The child's family can sue them for unjust treatment," she said.

"Policemen always act with unjust actions," said Judge Nadia Al-Mar-

wae, deputy of juvenile prosecution in Sana'a. "They don't differentiate between right and wrong and they don't know anything about children's rights in Yemen."

"Even if the child committed a crime, the police don't have the right to send him to prison," she said. "The policemen must inform us of the case, and we will take legal action."

"We refuse this inhumane treatment of the child," said Sheikh Ali Hejash,

a social leader from Rada'. "We have tried to have him released and will do our utmost to resolve the issue."

Car rental to suit you and your Business
 For companies with volume rental business we offer:
 • Dedicated account management
 • Detailed management information - helping you stay in control
 • Delivery and collection to your door
 • Attract us byback offer at the end of the lease term.
 • Credit facility
Budget
 For More Information
 Head Office: 01-440 170
 Aden: 02-245 265
 Mowatenik: 01-546 063
 Fax: 01-440 170
 Car Rental

FedEx GTI Service
 Start from 7.99 USD Per KG
 Minimum of 1 kilogram per shipment
 Secure Clear Service
 To:
 Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA
 FedEx Yemen branches
 Sana'a 01-440 170 - Aden 02-245 265
 Hodeidah 03-226 975 - Taiz 04-205 786

MURJAN TRAVEL
 Now.. book online
 www.murjan.travel
 Online bookings through Murjan Webpage are absolutely safe and user friendly:
 • Profit from our experience in the online travel market
 • Have the assurance of booking with reputable, serious company
 • Getting directly to the point and to your destination even faster
 • Fast, uncomplicated flights, hotel bookings and car rental
 • With four steps to your online booking
 • Immediate booking confirmation
 • Only available flights and hotels are displayed
 • Online payment
 Online bookings through Murjan Webpage are absolutely safe and user friendly:
 • Profit from our experience in the online travel market
 • Have the assurance of booking with reputable, serious company
 • Getting directly to the point and to your destination even faster
 • Fast, uncomplicated flights, hotel bookings and car rental
 • With four steps to your online booking
 • Immediate booking confirmation
 • Only available flights and hotels are displayed
 • Online payment

Relative breakthrough in Yemen's early marriage dilemma

By: Mahmoud Assamie
 and Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, March 24 — Speaker of Parliament Yahya Al-Rai instructed two parliamentarians to convince members of parliament who opposed a bill to legislate a minimum age for marriage in Yemen to withdraw their reservations. This move came after supporters of such a legislation demonstrated in front of the parliament last Tuesday, a follow-

up to a much larger and better organized anti-demonstration that took place in the same venue two days earlier on Sunday.

Representatives from various women's movements had met with Al-Rai after the protest on Tuesday and reached a compromise whereby he will instruct MPs Abdullah Al-Maqdari and Abdu Rabbu Al-Awadhi to talk to the objecting parliamentarians who caused the previous voting in April 2009 to drop. In return the penalty statement in relating legislation against those who break this article would be amended or removed entirely.

"It is a step forward and I will take it," said Hooria Mashour deputy chairperson of the Woman National Committee, the government body responsible for gender and women strategies in the country.

Although some activists from women's and human rights movements were disappointed by this compromise, they decided it was better than nothing especially since the law was stalled for almost a year now.

"I can't believe why we need to convince anyone that they should not marry their daughter at ten or twelve years old! I can't understand the Yemeni men's mentality! But what I do know is that there are many girls suffering as a consequence," exclaimed Shatha Nasir a well-known Yemeni lawyer who defended the first early marriage public case in court representing Nujood Ali last year.

The anti-campaign

Yemeni parliamentarians have lately been under tremendous pressure from both supporters and contesters of a law to legislate a minimum age for marriage in Yemen. But the pressure from the objectors seems to have more impact on the dominantly tribal parliament.

"Do you want to please God or the infidels and western agendas? Do you want adultery or to protect your children in the safety of marriage?!" cried out Al-Zindani on several occasions during the last week addressing the parliamentarians and whoever would listen.

"When the choice is either heaven or hell, obviously the MPs and any person



in their right mind would choose heaven. But then again who said that heaven is for those who marry their daughters at ten? The problem is that we don't think for ourselves and we allow the extremists to think for us and dictate what we should do," explained MP Shawaqi Al-Qadhi a strong advocate for human rights.

Last Sunday, hundreds of protesters organized a demonstration in front of the Parliament to protest against any move to legislate a law defining a minimum age for marriage.

These women are hardliners of Al-Eman University. The university is run by Sheikh Abdul-Majid Al-Zindani, a Yemeni famous scholar who is also on the US Al-Qaeda wanted list.

The demonstrators represent only small category of the Yemeni society reflecting only narrow sight, said Mashour. "Children's rights must not be subjected to political alterations. This is an issue of the other half of Yemen (female)."

Human rights activists, women and female children, who are victims of early marriage, have been rallying support for enacting legislation prohibiting marrying off female children under 17 for years.

A public opinion poll implemented in late 2007 by the Yemen Polling Center (YPC) revealed that around 66.5 percent of respondents see that the suitable marriage age for a girl is 18 years.

Moreover, Mashour said that the anti-

demonstration will not affect the public opinion and the demonstrators do not know what the law actually means. "They were gathered by hardliners in the society and told that they are gathered to support Sharia or (Islamic law).

However, she may be wrong. Headmistress of 17 July School Amal Al-Numan explained that there are a lot social problems in the Yemeni society which are caused by sexual repression. "You can't begin to imagine what we go through in our work with the students. The stories we hear and the tragedies we face. There is a lot happening behind closed doors. I only have sons, but if I had a daughter and a decent man proposes I will marry her off even at a young age," she said. When asked whether marrying the boys and girls at a young age will solve these problems, she replied: "Maybe it is an immediate answer, but ideally the parents should raise their children right then they will have nothing to fear."

In 2008 the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, which is a government body, presented a proposal to define the minimum age for marriage for both boys and girls at 18 years old. After much stalling the law was actually voted on and passed for 17 years old, by the majority of parliamentarians in April 2009. The following day around twenty parliamentarians signed a petition in which they falsified the voting process and hence the law was dropped.

Southern Movement leaders sentenced to prison

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANAA, March 24 — The Specialized Penal Court sentenced former parliament member Ahmad Ba Mu'alem to ten years in prison on Tuesday. He was accused of calling people to secessionism, provoking sectarianism and promoting riots.

Ba Mu'alem was previously arrested in Hadramout in April 2009. He said that he will not appeal because the sentence is invalid and issued from an invalid court.

In Aden, the Penal Court sentenced Ali Mohammad Al-Sa'adi, a retired officer, to one year and three months in jail on the same day. He was accused of calling for secessionism. Lawyer Aref Al-Halemi said that the criminal case and the indictment were null and void. Al-Halemi added that Al-Sa'adi's family preferred not to appeal because Al-Sa'adi is still in jail. Defendants are usually punished and aggravated in appeal cases.

The court acquitted Qasim Al-Da'eri, a retired colonel, from the same accusation but the prosecution refused to release him. Another former member of the parliament was sentenced to ten years.

The minister of defense and interior visited Al-Dhale', Lahj and Abyan at the beginning of this month. They went to re-employ hundreds of officers who were previously dismissed due to their involvement in the Southern Movement. Security and military committees began to re-employ those who wanted

their jobs back last week.

According to a military source that prefers to remain anonymous, the officers agreed to work in any governorate except in the governorates of Sa'ada, Marib and Al-Jawf. Their conditions were accepted.

"This may create satisfaction among people in the southern governorates, but the state must also work on reforms in the country for the benefit of its citizens," the source.

Most of the riots occurred because of unemployed individuals and individuals that were dismissed from their public jobs, claimed the same source. He added that if the country gives the people of the southern governorates a chance to speak and clarify their demands, the country's situation will improve and the riots against the state will gradually disappear. If not, the country is doomed to collapse.

Unrest in the south

Security forces imposed a curfew in Al-Dhale'. It starts from Tuesday>s at 8 pm until Wednesday mornings. According to a number of Al-Dhale' citizens, cell phone coverage that has been disconnected in Al-Dhale', impedes communication between other governorates. They have also established new check points to strengthen the military situation.

Southern Movement leaders organized a protest on Wednesday to hold a funeral for Saif Ali Sa'eed, who was killed in confrontations between the police and protesters. The protest com-

memorated the death of Abdul Hakeem who was also killed in a protest that was oppressed by the Police early March.

The secessionists planned to organize a festival in Al-Haseen area to commemorate the third anniversary of the Southern Movement but the police forces oppressed it as well.

Explosion in Lahj

Al-Hotah, Lahj — Seven people were injured due to an explosion that occurred. A grenade was thrown by an unknown individual. Security forces were on alert. They confronted young protesters who held up slogans of secessionism. Five of them were arrested, their slogans confiscated.

Eye witnesses claimed that a fire exchange took place between unknown individuals in the suburbs of Al-Hotah and policemen. The unknown individuals fired shots at the house of Yaser Al-Kamali, Senior Deputy of Lahj Governor on Monday. The house of Amal Qumri, a member of the Local Council in Lahj was fired at as well. No injuries were recorded.

Food strike

The seven prisoners that were arrested for taking part in the protest started a food strike last Saturday. They claimed that they were treated badly in Zunjubar Central Prison in Abyan. The prisoners added that they can neither see their relatives nor take the food they give them. Their relatives called on human rights organizations and the political parties to persuade the state to release them.

Thousands of IDPs hit by food ration cut

AMRAN, March 23 (IRIN) — Thousands of families living outside camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Amran Governorate, some 50km north of the capital Sanaa, are finding it increasingly difficult to cope after aid agencies scaled down their regular food rations as a result of funding shortfalls since mid-February.

"We ran out of grain, beans, sugar and oil 10 days ago," said Hussein Qasim, who lives with 11 family members in a rented apartment in Amran city.

"Instead of two sacks of grain [100kg of wheat] and 10kg of beans, we received one sack and 5kg of beans, which we finished in 12 days. How can we survive until the next rations come? It is the hardest time in my life."

Qasim and his family fled their home in the Harf Sufyan District of Amran Governorate in mid-August 2009 following clashes between the army and Houthi-led Shia rebels.

Despite a ceasefire on 11 February 2010, an estimated 250,000 people remain displaced and many rely on relief assistance.

Displaced families living in rented homes or with host families say because they have no work they do not have money to buy food. "We resort to borrowing money from relatives and acquaintances to pay for food and rent," said Yahya Farea, an IDP living with his six-member family in Amran.

Funding shortfalls

Yassir Khairi, an emergency officer with NGO Islamic Relief, a World Food Programme (WFP) implementing partner, told IRIN that they were



IDPs gather to receive food at a WFP distribution centre in Haradh city, 40km from Mazraq camp

ordered by WFP to cut by 50 percent the rations of wheat and beans to families outside IDP camps during the distribution of February rations due to funding shortfalls.

"Some 28,812 families [with an average of seven members in each family] in and outside camps in the three governorates of Saada, Hajjah and Amran were reached in February," Khairi said.

"Those outside camps [25,021 families of the 28,812 assisted in February] were shocked and dissatisfied to see their rations being cut, but we tell them such things are beyond our control."

WFP's ration cut, beginning in February 2010, reduces a person's daily calorie intake from the recommended 2,100 kilocalories to about 1,700 kilocalories for IDPs, and 1,400 kilocalories for refugees, according to Giancarlo Cirri, WFP representative in Yemen.

Maria Santamarina, WFP advocacy and reporting officer in Yemen, said children will be the most affected as a result of food ration cuts.

"Beginning in May 2010, as many as 50,000 IDP children under five will no longer receive supplementary nutrition support," she told IRIN. "By the end of June 2010, WFP will face a total food pipeline collapse. Overall 1.4 million beneficiaries out of a monthly planned 1.5 million will not receive assistance."

She said beneficiaries will receive none of the monthly planned 100kg of wheat, and less than 1kg of the planned 5kg of sugar per family.

"Perplexed"

Since early February 2010, UN aid agencies have been reporting a critical funding problem that threatens their humanitarian operations in the north.

"We are perplexed about the lack of urgency and donor interest in Yemen's humanitarian situation," Pratibha Mehta, UN resident coordinator in Yemen, told IRIN. "The number of IDPs and refugees has gone up since the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for US\$177 million was launched in December 2009, and the needs are growing," Mehta said.

"As IDPs whom we can reach have been getting regular assistance, any drop in relief will not only affect their health and wellbeing but could also result in mistrust and unrest," she added.

Agricultural Research Station lands in Taiz, at risk

By: Ali Saeed

TAIZ, March 24 — The lands of the Agricultural Research Station in Taiz, are vulnerable to "plundering by some governmental bodies," according to agricultural researchers at the station.

The lands of the station have been facing the risk, of being taken away by state offices, more than once and the process is increasing, according to Dr. Abdul Wali Al-Khulaidi, a researcher in Plant Ecology and Geography.

The state departments in Taiz, use the station's lands for constructing buildings for governmental departments.

The most recent building, which has been constructed on the station's lands, is a building for the office of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, in the governorate.

Using the station's lands for constructing buildings for ministries is an action that agricultural researchers describe as, "a threat to the station and to agricultural research."

Licenses from the governor of Taiz, sanction the use of the station's lands for constructing government offices, rendering agricultural researchers at the station, powerless to stop the action.

"In the past, we entered into clashes with the police, in trying to prevent constructing government offices on the lands of the station. But this time we stopped because of the licenses," said



This is part of the station land in which fruitful trees were cut down on the tree day March, 21, 2010.

Al-Khulaidi.

He warned that if the acts of taking over the lands of the station continue, agricultural experts will not be able to carry out their scientific experiments without lands.

"Because the land of the agricultural station in Taiz is open and green, it contributes in saving the groundwater in the city. Constructing buildings on this land will deprive the city of a vital source of ground water," Al-Khulaidi explained.

Around a year and half ago, the land of the agricultural station in Ibb, was

turned into a municipality, by the local administration in the governorate, according to Al-Khulaidi.

The Ibb station was an important place, for carrying out experiments on plants and agricultural crops, in the high-land region of Yemen.

Dr. Hamood Muqbil, another agricultural researcher at Taiz Agricultural Research Station, said that these acts against the lands of the station, can be attributed to the lack of awareness regarding agricultural research work, among state officials and the people in general.

Capital city faces 2017 water crunch

SANAA, March 23 (IRIN) - Yemen's capital, Sanaa, may run out of economically viable water supplies by 2017 as available groundwater is unable to keep pace with the needs of a fast-growing population, experts warn.

"The water we are drilling around the capital is now down to the water which fell on earth 8,000 years ago," said Saleh al-Dubby, director of the World Bank-funded Sanaa Basin Water Management Project.

Sanaa Basin groundwater levels have fallen sharply in recent decades, especially since the 1960s which saw the start of borehole drilling, a practice which was greatly expanded in the 1970s.

Groundwater levels in the Sanaa Basin dropped from less than 30 metres below the surface in the early 1970s to more than 150 metres below the surface in 1995, according to al-Dubby. Experts estimate that groundwater levels are decreasing by up to 4-6 metres a year.

Sanaa has 120 legal wells of which 80 are productive; 30 are deep wells. With an annual output from the Sanaa Basin of around 200 million cubic metres of water and an input of only 50 million cubic metres, a crisis is looming.

To hit water, drills must bore 100-400 metres into the volcanic aquifer, and in places 300-500 metres into the sandstone aquifer, according to the Water Basin Project.

In a few instances, oil rig drills have



Only 200 cubic metres of water is available per capita per year in Yemen, well below the international water scarcity threshold of 1,700 cubic metres.

bored down to 1,000 metres to find water. Overall, the average drilling depth in Sanaa is estimated at 200-300 metres.

"All this has happened in only 30 years," said al-Dubby.

This exploitation of "fossil water" is causing great concern among experts.

"This is a disaster. We are tapping into the last natural strategic resources," said Ashraf al-Eryani of the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ). He said Yemen was the first place on earth to be doing this.

Too many thirsty mouths

Above ground, the water emergency is keenly felt. The cost of water in some Sanaa suburbs has tripled in the past year, and armed conflicts over water resources around the city are increasing, say experts.

Thousands of families are left without water due to shortages in the summer months, forcing them to spend about a third of their meagre incomes on buying water from trucks.

To make matters worse, Sanaa has the fastest-growing population of any capital city in the world, at 7 percent a year. While only 60,000 people lived in Sanaa in 1940, the population has risen to over two million today, according to GTZ.

"The population of Sanaa will double in the next 8-10 years regardless of any other effects," said Ramon Scoble of GTZ. Experts predict Yemen's total population of about 23 million will double within the next two decades.

According to Mahmoud Shidiwah, chair of the Yemeni government's Wa-

ter and Environment Protection Agency, annual per capita water availability is only 200 cubic metres, well below the international water scarcity threshold of 1,700 cubic metres.

Around 80 percent of water goes to agriculture, experts say, much of it for the cultivation of 'qat', a mildly narcotic plant widely chewed by Yemenis. The country's biggest cash crop is also regarded as one of its biggest culprits when it comes to wasteful irrigation techniques and uncontrolled water drilling.

No plans

There has been talk of moving the capital, as well as desalinating seawater on the coast and pumping it 2,000 metres uphill to Sanaa. But there are no concrete plans.

In 1997 the government introduced long-term reforms to decentralize water management. There have also been efforts to replace inefficient irrigation systems with modern agricultural techniques, and water rationing has been introduced in the major cities.

However, many experts say that legal oversight remains limited and that there are no plans in place in the event of a real water emergency.

"There are no worst-case scenario plans if the water runs out in Sanaa," said GTZ's al-Eryani. "It seems as if people hope that donors can solve the problem, but it is not like electricity or oil. When you run out, that's it - and no one can solve that problem."

INTER SOS
HUMANITARIAN AID ORGANISATION

REQUEST FOR CAR RENT OFFERS

Intersos is an independent non-profit humanitarian organization committed to assist the victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts and to provide an effective response to crisis situation in the poorest region of the world. In Yemen Intersos is the partner of UNHCR for the implementation of projects aimed at supporting the refugees in Basateen urban area and Kharaz camp.

INTER SOS would like to rent three (3) cars for a long term leasing to travel in all the governorates of Yemen. The cars and the conditions required are the following:

- ▶ One car Toyota Land Cruiser or Sequoia 9 seats
- ▶ One four wheels drive car 5 seat plus 2 optional seat
- ▶ One Toyota Hylux double cabinet
- ▶ One voyager/city car, minimum 2000 cc, (no 4X4 is required)
- ▶ Car model specification not less than 2005
- ▶ Fully insured vehicles
- ▶ Full maintenance
- ▶ Full time driver provided with the car
- ▶ Prompt replacement of Car or driver when necessary

The interested agencies should submit applications with the following information:

1. All the quotation should be provided in Yemeni Rials currency.
2. The quotations should be provided separately for each car, and listing an offer including the driver and another offer without the driver.
3. **Not overall offers** for all the cars listed above will be accepted, but ONLY single offers as mentioned in point number.2
4. Number of kilometers of the car offered;
5. Car plate number.

Offers should be sent in a sealed envelope before 1 April 2010, to INTER SOS office in Villa n°481, White City Al Salvador Street Khormaksar ADEN, telephone no: 02-230127.

In brief

SANAA
Yemen in talks with France over justice cooperation
 Justice Minister Ghazi Shaif al-Aghbari discussed here on Monday with the Regional Judicial Attaché of the French Justice Ministry Bernard Lavigne on France readiness to provide special support for Yemen judiciary through training Yemeni judges at the regional level.

During his meeting with the French official, they discussed priorities of the judicial support in the light of matrix of needs and judicial reforms in Yemen and the practical steps that have been taken on the French support to establish administrative tribunals in each of Sana'a and Aden governorates as the first phase.

For his part, the French official expressed his admiration for the high professionalism of Yemen judges and courts, affirming readiness of the French Government to provide technical support for them.

Yemen, UK discuss judiciary support

Minister of Justice Ghazi Shaif al-Aghbari held Monday talks with the British Team to support security and justice projects in Yemen over the UK support for judiciary projects.

During the meeting, al-Aghbari

affirmed the importance of benefiting from the British support for judicial reforms, pointing to importance to realize objectives of this support in the aspects of training, qualification of judges and prosecutors concerned with terrorism, drugs, money laundering and trading, in addition to developing of the Higher Judicial Institute and supporting the establishment of the forensic medicine in Yemen.

Al-Aghbari expressed his appreciation for the British government for providing all support, affirming the judiciary authority will provide all facilities for the implementation and success of the project.

For their part, the UK team pointed out the British government will provide the necessary support to Yemen in the field of security and justice sector.

Humanitarian situation of displaced people discuss

Minister of Foreign Affairs Abu Bakr al-Qirbi held a meeting for ambassadors of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Algeria and representatives of UN agencies in Yemen over humanitarian situation for displaced people.

The meeting discussed urgent needs for camps of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and efforts

of the government in offering assistance for the displaced people who left their homes because of the sedition in Saada province and Harf Sunfyan in addition to humanitarian activities for the international organizations.

Al-Qirbi expressed appreciation of the Yemeni government for humanitarian aid presented by the GCC countries and other Arab countries and international organizations.

Yemen to attend Arab Supreme Courts meeting

Yemen is set to take part in the first conference of chiefs of Arab Supreme Courts that starts on Tuesday in the UAE capital, Abu Dhabi.

A Yemeni delegation led by chief of the Supreme Court Esam al-Samawi headed on Monday for the meeting that will discuss several topics related to the nature of the courts job as well as a proposal for establishing an Arab Supreme Court union.

Al-Samawi hoped that meeting will produce productive results and lays the basis for further meetings to boost Arab judiciary cooperation.

International fund for environment facilities grants 4USD million for Yemen

Yemen and World Bank (WB) signed on

Monday an agreement of supporting a project of dealing with climate changes in agricultural regions in Yemen.

Under the agreement, the International fund for environment facilities would offer \$ 4 million to support the project in Yemen that would be implemented by the fund under supervision of World Bank.

Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdullah al-Shatir valued concern of the fund and bank in supporting efforts of the Yemeni government to face challenges because of the climate change.

IBB
Yemeni local official meets Jordanian Health Chancellor

Assistant undersecretary of Ibb governor province Ali al-Zanam met here on Monday with the Health Chancellor of the Jordanian Embassy in Sana'a Haydar Mustafa.

Al-Zanam and Mustapha discussed areas of Health cooperation and aspects of training health cadres.

At the meeting, al-Zanam pointed to the importance of strengthening cooperation to take advantage of Jordanian expertise in health sector.

Jordanian official said that Ibb province is to be included in the Yemeni-Jordanian cooperation program in implementation of the health protocol signed between Yemen and Jordan.

Afterward, the Jordanian official paid visits to hospitals of al-Thawra General Hospital, Maternity and Childhood and Jibalh to get acquaintance with the health services in there.

LAHJ
3 killed as large ship destroys Yemeni fishing boat

A huge merchant ship has collided with a Yemeni fishing boat in international waters off southern Lahj province killing three fishermen, the Interior Ministry reported on Monday.

Four fishermen were onboard the boat that was completely destroyed, it

said. The fourth was rescued by a fishing boat which was available at the site when the accident took place on Sunday night.

No information about the huge merchant ship were available but an investigation is underway to know about it.

Following the accident, the Coastguard urged the Yemeni fishermen to avoid hunting in international waters to stay safe.

The accident is the second in days after a fishing boat crashed into a merchant ship two days ago.

ADEN
Yemen, China discuss trade ties

Chairman of Aden Commercial and Industrial Chamber Mohammed BaMashmos discussed on Monday with Chinese consul in Aden over trade ties between Yemen and China.

In the meeting, BaMashmos highlighted Yemeni-Chinese historical relationship, reviewing role of the chamber in demonstrate investment opportunities in the province of Aden.

He also affirmed importance of activating the trade movement between two countries, wishing the process of importing and exporting between the seaports of both countries is direct.

The Chinese consul pointed out to concern of China to develop ties with Yemen in different fields, voicing readiness of the consulate to offer all facilities for Yemeni businessmen.

MAHRAH
More than million in counterfeit currency seized in eastern Yemen

Security authorities in Mahra province have seized more than one million in counterfeit Yemeni and Omani riyals, the Interior Ministry has reported.

The sum was sized with three people, 29-43, who confessed during preliminary investigations to possessing almost a million and one hundred thousand Yemeni and Omani riyals at their residence.

Police headed to the residence and found the sum.

Investigations are ongoing, with the arrested being suspected of involving in forging and trading in currency.

AMRAN
Yemen adventure tourism center to be set up

The tourist office in Amran province has agreed with a U.S.-French team to establish an adventure tourism center.

During a meeting with the team on Sunday, the office approved to prepare a joint program to set up the center after the team paid a visit to Maswar district and carried out some exploration tests.

Director General of the office Muhammad al-Muafa said the team will also pay visits to other areas to explore the attractions in the city of Amran.

The center will be the first of its kind in the country and comes after Yemen came first on adventure tourism at the International Tourist Exhibition that took place in Hong Kong in 2007, he said.

It will also provide the Yemeni youth with the opportunity to live their potentials and improve their skills, he concluded.

HODEIDAH
Eritrea continues targeting Yemeni fishermen

The Eritrean authorities have released 26 Yemeni fishermen over the last two days after they were arrested on two boats in international waters in the Red Sea.

The Interior ministry reported on Monday that the fishermen had arrived on a boat at Hodeidah governorate port.

Upon their arrival, they told the authorities that Eritrean authorities had confiscated their boats and properties onboard them and taken them to the Dafnin Island.

An investigation into the claims is underway.

Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed carries out its annual meeting

Under the slogan "Planning is the path to success" Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Business Group carried out its annual meeting for 2010 between 17 and 18 of this month. This meeting is a regular event which the group does in order to connect with its employees and discuss the plans and future objectives while giving the staff space to suggest and take their suggestions into consideration. At the beginning of the meeting, the General Manager Mohammed Abdullah Al-Anisi welcomed the gathering and talked them through the journey of the group and its long term goals. He emphasized the need to come out with positive results. This was followed by several working papers presented by the heads of departments and branches.

Similarly, a previous training was conducted for the managers at the group in order to enhance their skills by the trainer Saleh Al-Kulaibi.



SHARK ENERGY DRINK

الطاقة الحقيقية

www.metcotrading.com

Copenhagen
 Sweet memories.
 4 times a week from Doha commencing 30th March 2010.

Get ready for a truly memorable time in the Danish capital. Walk through the mesmerizing Tivoli gardens, the amusement park that inspired Walt Disney to design Disneyland. The charming city that's home to Hans Christian Andersen, Hamlet and the Little Mermaid has more than enough to sweeten your stay.

For reservations or more information please contact your preferred travel agent or Qatar Airways tel: 01-506030-31.

World's 5-star airline. qatarairways.com

QATAR AIRWAYS



now BOOK ONLINE

For more Information call
8001000 - 01250800
www.yemenia.com

Yemenia  **اليمنية**
Yemen Airways الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

Geniune Arabian Hospitality



Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (Part 3/3)

After Yemen and Saudi Arabia's success in eliminating Al-Qaeda as a local organization in 2003 and 2006, this organization is now back with cross-border operations reaching the US, and Yemen as its new base for its regional leadership. The last operation by Omar Farouk who tried to attack Detroit Airport has changed the concept of global security. This attack, adopted by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, redrew security systems in the west and the world, and moved Al-Qaeda in Yemen to the forefront of world news and the major future threats to the world.



Yemen Central Security Forces during field training in 2007. The Yemeni foreigner minister states that Yemen has the will and ability to deal with Al-Qaeda, but was undermined by a lack of support.

By: Abdel Ilah Haidar Shae'e
Extracts from a paper delivered at the Afif Cultural Foundation

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula announced its standpoint based on the battle with the US and the West and applies a rule announced by Osama Bin Laden in 2004. In a speech addressed to Al-Zarqawi he stated, "The fight should be focused on the Americans, and if the others avoid aggression then the fighting should not involve them, and for those who cooperate with Americans, then hit them no matter who they are."

Al-Qaeda's ideology towards both Muslim and secular factions is strict and radical, however, Al-Qaeda defers between Sunni Muslims and categorizes them based on how the system perceives and deals with them. Sunni Muslims are categorized into three different groups, the first are those followers of US and the West and those are warned and advised by the system. The second group are the followers of the system that works according to the US and the West and this group is accused of hypocrisy and should be punished by the system. Finally, the third group doesn't follow the West and yet doesn't declare loyalty to Al-Qaeda. The System asks this group to challenge the situation and reveal its standpoints.

Then there are the type of Muslims which Western and American studies call the 'new Muslims', those who believe in peace and democracy, those who accept to live in harmony with the US and the West, building strong allies with nationalism and secularism forces and with other religious currents such as the Shiites. The place where those kinds of Muslims exist is a place Al-Qaeda finds hard to access and activate. Al-Qaeda is more deeply rooted and has a wider spread in places where "Islam is simpler and more of a Bedouin primitive nature." In there, Al-Qaeda's ideology finds an accessible pathway.

This is regarding the Sunni factions. As for the Shiites, Al-Qaeda believes that those are no longer Zaidis and they have turned into opposition Shiites, similar to those found in Iraq and although Al-Qaeda haven't yet entered into direct armed combat with them, they keep warning of their danger to Yemen. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula considers the war in Sa'ada between the Shiites and the regime as a malicious seedling planted by the regime, causing misery for the Yemeni people. Al-Qaeda also believes that the Shiites sect have territorial goals in

Yemen and is regionally supported by Iran. This is based on an audio recording issued by the Epics Foundation, recited by Mohammad Al-Rashed, one of the security 'wanted' on the Saudi list.

Al-Qaeda perceives the secular and nationalistic parties as victims of misguided theories; it calls on them to repent and draws their attention to the fight against Western imperialism and the US and that Al-Qaeda is the only one who's leading all these battles. It is unfortunate for Al-Qaeda that the groupings and the different parties in the countries do not form an alliance of any kind with them. The southern rebellion considers Al-Qaeda an extremist organization and fights against it, along with the US and the West, to purge the south from it and see it as important to cooperate on an international level to remove such a system.

The opposition political parties consider Al-Qaeda a creation by the regime and a political card used to extend their time in charge. It is used as an escape from the different Yemeni crises. The Houthis believe that Al-Qaeda is a terrorist movement, collaborating with the regime in its war against them in Sa'ada. Ali Salem Al-Abyadh declares that he doesn't mind getting support from Iran. Tareq Al-Fadhli, one of the field leaders, praises Abdel Malik Al-Houthi who reciprocates by praising him as well in the same statement where he denies any connection with Al-Qaeda, describing it as a terrorist movement. Al-Houthi also welcomes the National Salvation Document issued by the grouping of the joint committee, and he agrees on all of its terms that cover most of the just demands and requirements.

Regional and international overlaps
NATO's strategic vision for Yemen, penned by the US leadership, is consistent with that of Al-Qaeda. The west considers Yemen as the safe ally for NATO, who has the vital role in securing energy sources in the region as well as the trade routes and military fleets. Al-Qaeda, on the other hand, considers Yemen the land of providence and the starting point of its army, which has defeated the coalition in its most important battles nowadays.

The spread of Al-Qaeda in rich locations is a direct threat to the best interests of the US and the West. Al-Qaeda exists in the northern and southern areas, in Marib, Shabwa and Hadramout, and in the southern and western coastal areas, in Abyan, Aden and Al-Hodeida, areas of which straits and shipping lanes are considered the most

important international ones. This explains why Al-Qaeda is a direct threat for the sources of wealth invested there by the US and West companies on land and a threat for the passage of different trade lines and military fleets through the sea. This is also why the West is so worried about Al-Qaeda's presence in the Arabian Peninsula and is ready to go through a decisive battle with Al-Qaeda in Yemen, since it is located near the concentration of forces, its interests in the Gulf states and safe seaways.

Yemen is currently part of a regional wave allied with the West to counter Al-Qaeda in the area. Al-Qaeda replies back with a similar wave of the Somali youth movement that has announced its willingness to send fighters across the sea which will make Yemen an open and a central battle field between the International Jihad Movement on one side and the international coalition for fighting the so called 'terror'.

According to the thoughts of Al-Qaeda, expected callings will be announced by the International Qaeda Leadership, to recruit in Yemen, taking advantage of the West's call for convening an international conference to fight so-called terrorism in Yemen.

The Jihadists Somali Youth Movement comes from an ideological religious standpoint of the International Jihadists Movement, which is supporting their 'brothers' and the willingness of enrolling in the Yemeni Army, which Somali youth considers one of the best. This, however, doesn't mean that Yemen needs more fighters. They have many well trained military men, some of which have been sent out to Somalia, such as Abu Asem Al-Tabooki from Bihan, in the governorate of Shabwa, southern Yemen. Abu Asem was on the list of the 23 most wanted who escaped from the Sanani prison in February 2006, together with some other Al-Qaeda leaders. Al-Tabooki was killed in an air raid on an Al-Qaeda camp in Somalia in late 2007.

Al-Qaeda presumes that Saudi Arabia's role is a major one. The military officer of Al-Qaeda says: Deputy Min-

ister of the Interior, Prince Mohammad Bin Nayef, manages the Yemeni Ministry of the Interior and that his authority there is wider than that in the ministry of his father. Al-Qaeda has announced that a spy network of Prince Mohammad Bin Nayef in the southern and eastern areas was detected and that one of its rules is to follow Al-Qaeda members and locate their positions. In February 2009, Saudi Arabia announced a list of the 85 wanted. The Yemenis on the list include: «Amir Al-Qaeda» Al-Wahaishi, and military officer Al-Reemi. Saudi Arabia has declared its support for Yemen in its war against terror and King Abdullah has said that the security of Yemen is the security of the Saudi kingdom and the whole region.

Al-Qaeda has failed several times in several breakthrough attempts in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; the first attempt was aborted after the announcement of the integration of the two groups discovered a cell in March 2009, by the Saudi Yemeni border in Najran. The cell was made up of 11 people, all of whom were arrested. A stockpile of weapons was also discovered there. The second attempt was when Yousef Al-Shahri and Raed Al-Harbi tried to penetrate the Jazan area on October 13, 2009. Both of them were killed because

they too were on the wanted list. Despite Al-Qaeda's success in penetrating the security system during the assassination attempt of Prince Mohammad Bin Nayef in late August 2009, the Yemeni Saudi cooperation grew by the establishment of a media centre in October 2009, to make a stand against Al-Qaeda's media in the Arabian Peninsula. This came after the latter issued a number of films about the Saudi Royal Family. Saudi Arabia has recently supported the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown's invitation for an international conference, in order to address what he described as the next global threat from Yemen.

Future prospects

The future of Yemen is outlined by various armed factions which are: the southern movement, the Shiite armed movement, the Houthis and the Sunni armed movement, Al-Qaeda along with international and regional interferences, a political crisis between the ruling system different parts: the authority and the opposition, and also the poor economy of the country that is rendered

unable to deliver its different promises. All the international interference, with their wars on Al-Qaeda, depend on the fact that all those who are not with us are against us. Consequently, this polarizes the Yemeni community's attitudes towards the US and the West, or towards Al-Qaeda.

In its battle against Al-Qaeda, the West doesn't depend on the government authorities and securities; alternatively, it employs factions, civic organizations and tribal leaders in an effort to dismantle the public incubator for Al-Qaeda.

The tribal system in Yemen is prepared to go through modifying its plans and councils similar to what has happened in Iraq, but only if Al-Qaeda becomes as powerful in Yemen as it is right now in Iraq, and if the US and its Western allies and locals are not able to defeat it.

The war with Al-Qaeda has started and will, in its own way, take on broader and deeper perspectives, where all politically peaceful sections of the community plus the tribal and governmental bodies will have no choice but to become involved.

Vacancies

Following positions are open in Felix Airways.

Accountant: Bachelor degree in accounting with 4 to 6 years of experience in accounting especially in Payables. Must be able to reconcile banks, supplier accounts, verification and analysis of claims/bills. Should be perfect both in English and Arabic language. Excellent computer skills especially in MS-Office are mandatory.

Junior Accountant: Bachelor degree in accounting with 2 to 3 years of experience in accounting. English and computer skills are mandatory.

Interested candidate should send their CV to munawar@felixairways.com with CC to alahmedi@felixairways.com within one week from the advertisement date. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Birth certificates for children without fathers

By: Athmar Hashem
For the Yemen Times

Although Raja's belly was getting bigger, nobody noticed that she was ninth months pregnant. The father of the baby inside her was not her husband's.

Raja' had a friend who had no children of her own. She persuaded Raja' to give birth in a hospital using her name. The friend named one condition: that she give her the baby once it was born. Raja' promised.

Raja' gave birth to her baby, but found that she could not hand the newborn over to her friend. Instead, she went to the house of her sister pretending that the baby was in fact the abandoned child of her brother's ex-wife.

Despite her scheme, time uncovered the truth and society discovered that the baby was conceived out of wedlock and that the father is unknown. The baby is now three years old and still does not have a birth certificate.

This is the case of many more children who have been abandoned by their

fathers, leaving the responsibility on the mother's shoulders. Society refuses to acknowledge them and, even when they enroll in school, teachers treat them badly simply because they do not know who their parents are.

Sometimes, their mothers prefer not to keep them. They are left in the street or near a garbage can, or crying in front of the door of a shelter or a house.

Somaya had a lot of troubles in her family, and sought comfort in her lover's hugs. She tried to hide her pregnancy from her parents, but they discovered her condition. Her parents succeeded in hiding the fact that she was not married from the doctor at the hospital, but could not hide the truth from the neighbors for a long time.

Amal wanted to marry the one she fell in love with despite her parents' wishes. She thought that becoming pregnant would be the only way to convince them to let her marry him. When she became pregnant, her lover abandoned her. In vain, she tried to abort the fetus. Now the baby is four years old. He has no father and no birth certificate.

Registering such children to give them a birth certificate is essential, especially if they want to go to school.

Born where they were found According to Mohammad Aidroos, head of the Civil Registration Authority, article 27 in the Yemeni law dictates that these children are registered as people find them.

The date that the baby is found on is his or her date of birth, and the place where he or she was found is his or her place of birth. The baby is given an invented name and the information of the person who found it is registered, Al-Aidroos explained.

He added that the person who found the baby can adopt it. If the real parents -one or both- came to claim to baby and could prove their identity, they could take the baby back.

Al-Aidroos said that many illegitimate children are not registered or reported to the authorities because of social or family reasons. Some are taken in by other families, especially in the rural areas.

He added that, in some cases, people register these children as their own.

KONICA MINOLTA

كونيكا مينولتا

The essentials of imaging

Flexible on-demand digital colour printing that meets the demand of your customers - and your business.

bizhub PRO

C6501

Full-colour A4-size printing at 65ppm, Image quality rivaling offset printing

Compatible with 300g/m² thick paper, coated paper and many other media

Numerous automated finishing options like:-

- Fold output: center-fold, letter fold-out, letter fold-in, double-parallel, gatefold
- Stapling up to 100 sheets of papers in one of four positions
- Saddle stitched booklet up to 200 pages (50 sheets) with trimming option
- Hot Melt glue binding up to 300 sheets (600 pages)

Thabet Son Corporation

مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة

Sana'a : Tel: 278546-8 Fax: 283596 Taiz: Tel: 219057 Fax: 214306 Aden: Tel: 244625 Fax: 246787
Hodeidah : Tel: 204488 Fax: 204490 Mukalla : Tel: 316710 Fax: 316711
E-mail: tsc@yemen.net.ye, Website: www.thabetson.com.ye

Shaheen's Return

By: Sam Abdullah Al-Ghobari

Saleh's regimes first enemy in south of Yemen, Tariq Al-Fathly, removed the former South Yemen's flag, turned off his morning radio broadcast that used to transmit the American national anthem every day and repainted his great palace walls in Abyan with new colors.

In return, Abyan's Security Director was suddenly fired as a consequence of a mysterious deal between the authority and former sultan of Abyan Tariq Al-Fathly, and naturally there had to be a scapegoat.

Perhaps the state's redeeming of Colonel Hamoud Al-Harthy the maestro behind the secessionists drama called for a game over declaration. But more than two million Yemenis are in fact the scapegoats of the confusing deal and continue to suffer daily because of a trange political entity that pushes for further escala-

tion. Al-Fadhli who was a former ally of Osama bin Laden could be seen as the most person who gained revenge against the Communists who ended his family's rule in South Yemen post the British colonization in 1967. As he joined Bin Laden's organization in Afghanistan and the declaration of jihad against the army of the former Soviet Union.

Following this, he befriended the Sana'a regime in fighting the socialist system of Aden four years after the announcement of the unity in 1990.

And now, he skillfully plays the role of a secessionist himself, and created hate feelings against people of the north, raising the secessionist flags and considering the exiled Ali Salem Al-Baiedh as the legitimate President of the State of South Arabia alleged.

Yet these tools which President: Saleh uses in resolving the complexities of Southern Movement may have a deep impact and prevent hostility feelings between south and north from being elimi-

nated, despite the state's efforts to promote the concepts of national awareness and to fight the culture of separation.

President Saleh's regime has won international support in the London Conference last January. Then the gulf countries and donor community contributed further to enhance the Yemeni economy which was exhausted by the mysterious deals. This had shocked the leaders of the south and their funders outside the country especially since the popular southern leader Tareq Al-Fadhli, who is actually the brother in law of the military commander Ali Mushin Al-Ahmar the president's cousin, has been redeemed in favor of the unity regime.

The Whisky Al-Fadhli used to drink with his hosts of the New York Times team was a stupid move especially since he was a former Jihadi in Afghanistan, then a strong government ally in 1994 summer war, and a secessionist leader who launched the stone intifadha against the north. All these contradictions made

him somewhat like Clint Eastwood the famous American actor in a Texan gang war. As the spoiled son of the regime, Tareq Al-Fadhli sips from his -religiously forbidden in Islam- whisky; he looks out from his sultan palace watching a crowd of fooled citizens who are willing to sacrifice their lives for him and his separation principles. He tells the New York journalists, "I am like Osama bin Laden, but America will not find someone who would protect its interests in the south better than me."

Now the national anthem has stopped singing and the separation flags removed, and the drama of the southern movement ends with a tragic scene where the followers have been sacrificed in return for legendary tactics by their leaders.

And while a new drama is being hashed, among bloodshed and fishy smell of corruption reflecting on the moral walls the national system is hiding within. The system which is trying to eliminate opposition of any form by any

means. Hence lead to further despair and frustration among the people and kindling the spirit of hatred and chaos presiding over a country which is doomed to never progress in the 21st century as it sits on eggs that will hash into snakes.

And here it is appropriate to tell the story of Shahin, the boy who finally got a judiciary statement over a land dispute that took years between courts and prosecution after an influential sheikh took their land by force. Shahin picked up a gun and set off in the hunt of this sheikh who paraded the streets in cars gifted to him by the president. Shahin does not know when he will return to school or when he will wear his casual denim which he traded for the traditional Yemeni dress of tribal men. He sees the writing on the wall that he will never get his right unless blood is spilled.

As he joins the armed rebellion, there are hundreds of Yemeni youth who became wood to the State- Houthi fire. And others whose chests burned with fumes

of the southern state carrying the pictures of the ousted leader Al-Beidh. And all this happens while the wise leader and great son of Yemen smiles and continues to plan strategic deals and divide and Oscar level conquer strategies.

But there are people who never made it home, just like Shahin who wants to return to his land without need for bloodshed. And there are the Fadhli followers who withdrew their sessionist dillusions and the Abyan Security Director who does not understand why he was fired and the Houthi detainees who don't remember any more why they are fighting or whom they are fighting.

It is the confusion at its height, and so wants it to be the legendary director of this play "the return of the idiots" but when will Yemen ever return to its people?

Sam Al-Ghobari is a journalist from Dhamar, he could be reached at Samgh4u@yahoo.com

Study abroad with Al Qaeda

To understand radical Islam, American writer Theo Padnos pretended he was a Muslim and settled himself into Yemen's radical mosque scene. Years later, his cover has finally been blown.

By David Case
GlobalPost

BOSTON — The dorm — a long corridor lined with shoebox rooms shared by roommates — was just like any other student dwelling, aside from the stained glass windows, the ornate woodwork and loudspeakers blaring with Islam's pre-dawn call to morning worship: "Prayer is better than sleep."

It was like any other student dwelling — aside from the absence of music. Or posters. Or women. Contact with the opposite sex was strictly banned.

When he wasn't studying the Quran, Theo Padnos — barefoot, and usually dressed in a flowing white robe — says he would wander down the hall, to see who was around.

Living several doors away was the dorm's requisite quiet kid, who shared a room with one of Padnos' good friends. Back in Memphis, the kid's name had been Carlos Bledsoe. In Sanaa, Yemen, everyone knew him as Abdul Hakim Mujahid Muhammad. Although he was nice to his friends, who were mainly other black Americans, he was suspicious and rarely spoke when Padnos was in the room.

"Abdul Hakim was taciturn, withdrawn, maybe depressed," Padnos recalls. "He didn't like me very much. He was an 'are you with me or are you against me' kind of guy. And he felt I was against him."

"He felt that I was a fake Muslim," Padnos says.

In June 2009, the quiet kid pushed through the doorway of a U.S. military recruiting center in Little Rock, Ark., and opened fire with a semi-automatic rifle, killing one soldier and wounding another. More recently, he passed a note to a judge admitting his crime, and claiming that he was a member of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. He faces capital murder charges in an Arkansas court.

On the topic of Padnos, Carlos Bledsoe/Abdul Hakim was right to be suspi-

rious. Padnos now admits that he was indeed a "fake" Muslim. A curly-haired Vermont native who holds a Ph.D. in literature, in 2005 Padnos converted to Islam at a mosque in Yemen, in front of witnesses.

But he says he never really believed in the religion. He professed his faith in a quest to gain access to Yemen's most forbidden Salafist institutions: places rarely, if ever, visited by non-believers, the mosques and madrassas that breed devout radicals and, in some cases, violent jihadists.

"I wanted to know about the Quran," Padnos says. "I wanted to know about spiritual experience in Islam. I wanted to travel across the nation. I wanted to do all the things that the converts wanted to do. I just did not believe in the god and the prophet and all that stuff."

Until late 2008, he spent most of his time in Yemen, polishing his Arabic and burnishing his Islamic credentials, until he managed to visit some of those radical outposts.

Padnos has long wrestled with speaking publicly about the experience. Several years ago, he landed a book contract, but at the last moment he took his publisher to court to suppress publication. He says he had to pay back his advance, plus a 200 percent penalty, a significant financial loss for a writer who has barely been employed in recent years. He says he felt that the manuscript wasn't good enough to justify the potential outrage and danger to his life that it would generate. Since then, he has continued living in the Middle East.

Finally, this year his cover has been blown. In the aftermath of the Fort Hood massacre and the attempted Christmas Day underwear bombing — both of which were allegedly inspired by a vibrant Yemeni arm of Al Qaeda — Padnos wrote a commentary in the London Review of Books that hinted at his inside knowledge of Yemen's Salafist milieu. He later granted interviews in Germany, to a newspaper and a television program. This tipped off a Yemeni reporter, who in February published an article disclosing his multi-year stint as a fake Muslim.

The article, according to a security expert, accused him of falsely converting to Islam as a ruse to fool Yemenis

and gain their trust. "That'll certainly put you on a few hit lists," according to the expert.

Padnos now has a contract with a British imprint of Random House to publish a memoir titled "Undercover Muslim," which he hopes will appear later this year. While it's impossible to double-check every detail of his story, GlobalPost confirmed Padnos' account with four Westerners who knew him in Yemen and had followed his encounters as they were unfolding.

"I think he's phenomenally courageous, and I think he's apt to bring back a lot of info that the West has never had before," said Theo's father, Michael Padnos, a lawyer from Boston who now lives in Paris. "Theo decided to go beyond the barriers, and is coming back from Arabia with incredible tales of what's going on there."

Do the Yemeni newspaper's revelation make Padnos uneasy? "Slightly. Yes," he says with a nervous chuckle on a recent phone interview from Paris. "But not totally. I want to have a civilized debate with these [Salafists]. I feel that what they're doing is not correct, and it's bad."

"The worst thing you can possibly do in Islam is defect," he says. "If they're mad at me it will be because they feel that I have defected." In an email to the German newspaper reporter, which he provided to GlobalPost, Padnos wrote "When Muslims get angry it's damn hard to predict what they're going to do next."

Padnos' Yemen odyssey began in 2004. He had just published a book about a stint teaching literature to juveniles in a top-security Vermont prison; the book landed him prestigious media exposure but failed commercially. Eager for a new adventure, he moved to Yemen, where he found a job working for the Yemen Observer.

In a recent New York Times column, Thomas L. Friedman singled out the Observer as an example of Western-style civil society in the troubled country, the kind of soft power the U.S. needs to deploy to win over would-be terrorists. But in the chaos of modern Yemen, Padnos regarded the paper — as well as the Yemeni government, which sponsored it — as a sideshow. The religious men, he realized, wielded the real power.

Wandering through Sanaa's ancient streets, Padnos says he became intrigued by the legions of bearded young Western men wearing Middle Eastern robes and studying the Quran.

"I wanted to get to know them," he says. When he approached them, "They said, piss off."

"So I said, 'Come on, I'm a nice guy, I'm curious, I'm respectful.'"

"They said, 'you do not believe in God. You are an unbeliever. Piss off.'"

So he changed his approach. Eight weeks later, he went to the

mosque with thickening stubble on his chin. "I said, 'I would like to know more about the Quran. Please. Teach me.'" While the Westerners remained suspicious, he met a Yemeni teacher who invited him in.

Although he says he never felt himself succumbing to the power of Islam, he describes the years he spent in Yemen as transformative. "I needed to have a spiritual voyage. Yemen enabled me to do that. The people were incredibly welcoming and gracious. They reoriented my values. I felt I needed more money to live on, and they taught me, no you really don't. They don't care about achievement, or where you went to college. It's like, 'do you have a good heart?' That's all they want to know. The rest we can teach you."

As an educated, left-leaning American, Padnos says he expected that intensive, firsthand exposure to the Salafist faith would temper the message emanating from the West, that these ultra-conservative Muslims were to be feared.

Instead, he says that what he witnessed worried him further.

"They do feel invaded, and threatened and frightened. They certainly do want to lash out, and especially hope to kill Jews and spies."

Shortly after the Yemeni teacher welcomed him in, he took the dorm room at the mosque, Masjid Shari Qain (although he continued to keep an apartment, where he visited with his Western girlfriend). He performed his daily prayers, studied Arabic and began memorizing the Quran.

He spent many hours discussing and debating with young Westerners. Muslims, he explains, are obligated to share what they've learned from the Quran with other people — "it's kind of like Facebook" he says: When you're taught something new, you share it with your friends, who share it with their friends. "You learn in cells. The idea is that the cells will spread throughout the world."

The experience exposed him intensively to the wandering idealists drawn by the jihadist movement. Some were Americans. Many were third-generation Arab immigrants to France, Germany or Belgium.

He found these young men to be "sweet and lost and disoriented" — vulnerable to persuasion, stuck between cultures, and ill at ease with the languages of their parents and home countries. Many of the Americans had spent time in prison. "When they get to Yemen, they say 'I am Muslim.' But the Yemenis are shocked at how poor their Arabic is, how little they know of the Quran, and how they pray in strange styles. The purpose of the Quran school in Yemen is to bring them the proper dogma."

From the start, he says, he witnessed a deeply ingrained siege mentality: "In Yemen, everyone feels that the West is invading in so many different ways — with satellite TV, with secret missionaries, with political accords, with spies and NGOs and on and on," he wrote in an email to the German journalist, which he provided to GlobalPost. As an example,

he cited the case of two German nurses who were murdered in Yemen while he was studying at a madrassa.

"[Our] teacher felt, and the students agreed, that the two women, who worked with female Yemeni patients in a hospital, and were Christians, were basically there to [mess] with the reproductive organs of Yemeni women. Everyone knows that the West would like to control the crazy rate of population growth in Yemen," he wrote. "Our teacher told us all: 'You are Muslims! The Christians and the U.N. don't want you to have children, see. So every one of you must out now and have 10 children. Now!' He was joking of course, but I think he meant it, too. Anyway, in a room full of very sexually frustrated men — no contact with women allowed — the idea went over very well."

Like many Western Muslims in Yemen, Padnos also spent time in jail, which he says made the other students trust him more. He was walking through the city one day when a friend tore a poster of the president from the hands of an attendee at a rally and ripped it up. "He said, 'Pictures are illegal and politics is illegal, and people shouldn't look at graven images.'" There happened to be secret police watching. "They whipped out their guns and arrested us." He spent three days in jail.

"I loved jail," he recalls. "You sing, you recite the Quran, you make friends with all your buddies, and talk about how the current regime are Islamic imposters," whom the true believers will soon replace. Regardless of whether his 15-odd fellow cellmates were ordinary criminals or suspected Al Qaeda, the camaraderie and privations of captivity inspired fervor. "It makes everyone very religious when you're in jail."

Despite the suspicions of men like Bledsoe, Padnos also traveled to the countryside, where the Islam is even more extreme and consuming. At one point, he says he spent about five weeks at a mosque called Dar al Hadith. The experience he says, was by far his most intense. (News reports have stated that John Walker Lindh, the "American Taliban," had studied at Dar al Hadith; Padnos tried but failed to confirm this.)

There was "constant surveillance, constant mutual policing," he recalls. "There's no escape from it — it's the matrix in which you live, every minute of every day." The community there "is watching you more closely. Every time you go to the bathroom, they're watching. Every time you wash your hands, they're watching. You're not your own self any more."

"I was looking out the corner of my eyes to see if anyone else had any emotional distance from this. And no, they didn't. Everyone was on the same page."

Dar al Hadith has a long history among jihadists. It was established by a survivor of the 1979 Grand Mosque Seizure, a bloody attempt by fundamentalists to seize control of the Prophet's Mosque in Saudi Arabia.

Padnos describes the local village,

Dammaj, as a jihadist boom town, which has grown rapidly due to the post-9/11 rebirth of Muslim piety. Its hastily constructed shanties lined a deep, narrow valley, "like an Arabian Yosemite, with lovely sandy paths and grape arbors everywhere. You don't even need shoes, and many people don't own them," he recalls. "And there's a vast Saudi-sponsored mosque rising out of the sand."

Soon, the more stark aspects of the village to come into focus: "There are thousands of women who never emerge from their houses. They are locked in day in and day out. They don't eat in public. They don't pray in public. The husbands do the shopping. They are completely invisible," he says. "You wonder, how can the men have such total mental control over these women?"

In the temperate mountain summer, as many as a thousand young Western men study at Dammaj, some as young 17 or 18 years old. Many have no use for a life in the West, Padnos says: "They want only the piety and the bare feet. They say 'I can have a simple cotton robe and no shoes.' They go there and drop off the face of the earth."

"These kids turn up in Yemen with no cash. They are so lonely. The mosque gives them a house, money, education — and love. And in exchange for that, the kids give loyalty. Furthermore, the Quran is a beautiful book, and for the Western kids they owe all of their knowledge of the Quran to these people."

The men, he says, "give their whole world over to Islam and to the people in Yemen. They become very good Muslims, which is an effacement of the self. In Islam, you merge your body, your thoughts and your gestures with the body, thoughts and gestures of Muslims everywhere. You're supposed to submit — that's the meaning of the word 'Islam' in Arabic: submission."

But Padnos says he detected a sinister second motive: "Yes, Islam insists on moral submission to the rule of God, but I also felt that the preachers themselves were acquiring power. And weapons. The ambition of every strong Yemeni man is to have more weapons and power. And that drives the sheik in Dammaj. His particular weaponry happens to be Western kids."

"The sheiks control these kids more than the kids know. The sheiks can make them operational. These kids have Western passports. I'm not saying they're going to blow anything up. But when the higher-ups feel that they have no other alternative, I think they will send the Western kids back home" to fight their battles. That, he says, is what's driving rogue killers to attack Fort Hood, the Little Rock recruiting center and the Northwest flight to Detroit on Christmas Day.

"We have to communicate that we respect them, and we're not making war on their religion," Padnos concludes. "And we have to act that way too. But when we bomb little random villages in Yemen" — as the U.S. has lately, in pursuit of Al Qaeda suspects — "we just set ourselves up for further warfare."



By: Hameed

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: yteditor@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.comPublisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-SakkafCEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Feature Editor

Alice Hackman

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin SallamSenior Reporter
Ismael Al-GhabriHead of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed
Khaled Al-Hilaly
Mahmoud Assamee
Malak Shaheer
Mariem Al-Yameni

Offices

Aden Bureau:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596
Fax: +967 (2) 347056
Email: ytaden@y.net.yeTaiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000
Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000
Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

Announcement for Qualifying Vendors to supply Scratch & SIM Cards



اعلان تأهيل موردين كروت خدش وشرائح سبأفون

The Yemen Telephony Company-SABAFON announces its desire to qualify Vendors to participate in the tender for the supply of Sabafon needs for the Second half of this year and for future with Scratch & SIM Cards according to the following types:

تعلم الشركة اليمنية للهاتف النقال - سبأفون عن رغبتها في تأهيل موردين لكروت خدش وشرائح GSM للدخول في مناقصة للتعاقد على شراء وتوريد احتياجات الشركة خلال النصف الثاني من هذا العام والطلبات المستقبلية و بحسب الأنواع المدرجة أدناه،

Scratch Cards

	Serial	Type		Serial	Type
4 in 1 cards	1	PVC	Single PIN	1	PVC
	2	Polystyrene		2	Polystyrene
	3	Paperboard		3	Paperboard

نوع الكرت	م		نوع الكرت	م	
بلاستيك	١	كروت عادي	بلاستيك	١	كروت ١*٤
بوليسترين	٢		بوليسترين	٢	
ورقي	٣		ورقي	٣	

أولاً: كروت الخدش

SIM Cards

Type: Java SIM card 64K

Type: Java SIM card 128K

ثانياً: شرائح GSM

نوع: ٦٤K Java SIM card

نوع: ١٢٨K Java SIM card

The interested Vendors, who have the capacity of this project, should submit sealed envelopes contain the following:

فعلى الشركات الراغبة والتي تجد في نفسها القدرة، تقديم مظاروف مغلق يحتوي على الأتي:

1. The company profile and experience in the field of manufacturing and supplying scratch and GSM SIM cards.
2. Copy of manufacturing of smart cards certificates awarded like (VISA card certificate).
3. Quality assurance certificate like (ISO)
4. Security and reliability certificates.
5. Samples of different types of scratch.
6. Samples of SIM cards.
7. Manufacturer capacity.
8. List of previous contract in the same field of manufacturing and supplying scratch and GSM SIM cards.

١. تعريف عن الشركة مع الخبرات في مجال تصنيع وتوريد كروت خدش وشرائح GSM
٢. شهادات حصلت عليها الشركة عن تصنيع البطاقات الذكية مثل (شهادة فيزا كارد)
٣. شهادات جودة مثل (ISO).
٤. شهادات الحماية والأمان.
٥. عينات كروت الخدش من الأنواع المختلفة.
٦. عينات شرائح.
٧. تعريف بقدرة المصنع.
٨. قائمة بالتعاقدات السابقة في مجال تصنيع وتوريد كروت خدش و شرائح GSM.

The submission will be to the Tender Committee Office -Sabafon Building, Zubairi ST. From the date of this ad till 4/4/2010

ويتم التقديم إلى مكتب لجنة المناقصات - مبنى شركة سبأفون شارع الزبيري ابتداء من تاريخ الإعلان وحتى ٤/٤/٢٠١٠م.

Emirates
FIFA PARTNER

Emirates
SOUTH AFRICA 2010
FIFA WORLD CUP

Tokyo. Uninterrupted.

From boutiques and restaurants to rooftop football pitches, just one building in Tokyo can be a melting pot of experiences. And with Emirates' award-winning inflight entertainment and fine-dining, you have plenty to keep you occupied all the way there.

Non-stop from Dubai. Fly Emirates. Keep discovering.

emirates.com/ye

Emirates flies to Narita International Airport. Over 400 international awards and over 100 destinations worldwide. Flights commence from 28th March 2010 five days per week. For more details contact your local travel agent or Emirates on Tel: 01 444442 or visit emirates.com/ye

Over half of investment projects in Sana'a still to be implemented

By: Ali Saeed

Over 52 percent of the investment projects registered for the city of Sana'a from 1992 to 2008, remain just ink on paper, according to a recent study.

The study investigated the outcome of investment projects registered by the General Investment Authority (GIA) in the city of Sana'a over a period of 17 years, from 1992 to 2008. Although the city has the largest portion of registered investment projects in the country, at around 25 percent of the total projects, the study found that only 48 percent of these projects have been implemented.

Adel Al-Ashtal, the former director of the GIA branch in Aden and the current head of the GIA employees union, conducted the study at the Center of Business Administration at the University of Sana'a. He said that it focused only on Sana'a city, both because it is highly attractive to investors and because of the encouraging success stories there.

"It is still a favourite city for investment as compared to other Yemeni cities," said Al-Ashtal. Sana'a attracts investment for mainly service projects,

because of its high density of population, high purchasing power, good security, and the largest labour market amongst Yemeni cities. Up to 500,000 people enter the city every day from the different governorates.

The study covered projects in services, tourism, industry and agriculture. The most important, launched between 1992 and 2008, were in services and the others were in telecommunications, transport, and health. He went on to say that although only 275 service projects were put into practice, out of the 494 registered industrial projects. Most of these were large capital projects costing at least USD 5 million.

According to Ashtal, in the area of telecommunications, around four mobile telephone companies were set up in Sana'a recently and now operate mobile telephone services throughout the whole country. Around 11 transport companies have been launched over the last 17 years in Sana'a and they run the transport network to all the other cities, according to Al-Ashtal. Finally, some private health facilities were launched since 1992, but still the sector is still full of investment opportunities.

Around 785 industrial projects were



Left: Al-Ashtal suggests more investment in hospitals, such as at the Science and Technology Hospital above, for example in dialysis equipment. Right: One of Sana'a's biggest investment projects, the Movenpick hotel opened in 2006.



registered in Sana'a city during the past 17 years but, only 334 industrial projects were then applied.

He also said, "Most ongoing industrial projects are in paper, plastic, metal and steel workshops - not in large plants."

As regards the tourism sector, around 291 projects were registered, but only 144 projects were implemented, according to this study. Agriculture was the lowest sector among the others, in both registration and implementation. Between 1992 and 2008, only 24 agricultural projects were registered

and only 13 of these were eventually put into place.

Electricity cuts and corruption

The study highlighted the many obstacles that faced projects during their implementation phase.

"A lack of infrastructure, causing electricity cuts, water shortages and the lack of a sewage system were the main challenges to implementing these projects," noted the study. Corruption was also a major contributor in hindering the realization of registered projects. Delays in court procedures, unfair

competition in awarding government contracts and land disputes were also noted as important hindrances.

Investment in health and services

Al-Ashtal said that the service sector in Sana'a is still a growing investment opportunity. "It is always related to population growth, and in Sana'a there is a huge increase in population creating a demand for service projects."

"The health sector in Sana'a is still not entirely covered and many areas have not yet been addressed," he went on to add. He gave the example of

dialysis equipment, the artificial replacement for failed kidney function, as a field needing investment. "If there were a high quality health facility focusing on renal failure and dialysis, many customers would definitely head there," he explained.

AD For more information on investment in Yemen, go to <http://www.giay.org/> or email Adel Al-Ashtal at ashtals@gmail.com.

Yemen's imports from Pakistan worth \$ 200 million, says diplomat

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

Yemeni imports from Pakistan have reached USD 200 million during the past year, said Deputy Ambassador of Pakistan in Yemen Ahmad Sirohey.

In a speech he delivered during the celebration of the Pakistani 70th anniversary of independence on Tuesday, Sirohey made it clear that Yemeni-Pakistani trade relations are improving. Yemeni businessmen signed trade agreements with Pakistani counterparts during their participation in Expo Pakistan held in Karachi late last month. They signed deals worth more than USD 20 million.

He stated that the Yemeni-Pakistani trade relations began witnessing great progress after the participation of a big Yemeni delegation in the expo. They signed agreements permitting them to be agents of Pakistani companies in Yemen. He expected that the volume of this trade will reach more than USD 80 million in the coming three months.

He also stated that the government of Pakistan honored the Yemeni business delegation by saying it was the greatest participant of all delegations that came from many countries to participate in the expo. He highlighted that Yemeni-Pakistani brotherly relations have been improving during the past few years.

Pakistani embassy organized a celebration that included Pakistani folklore with children singing and dancing. The

party started with a recital from the Quran followed by flag hoisting and the national anthem performed by a group of children from the Pakistani community.

"The Pakistan Day this year will go down in the history of the country as a memorable day when the Parliament and the nation was poised to take a giant leap forward to realize the dream for which Pakistan was created. This dream was realized by strengthening parliamentary democracy, federalism and constitutionalism," Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari said in his speech to the people.

Adel Abass, Visa officer in the Pakistani embassy in Yemen, read the message of the Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari to the Pakistani people on this occasion. He talked about the struggle of the Pakistani people for independence and their efforts in realizing democracy, creating the constitution and enforcing the law.

"With the blessings of Allah and through the heroic struggle of our peers the Muslims of the subcontinent achieved their objective on August 14, 1947. It took them a short period of seven years to reach this objective. Our founding fathers were determined to carve out an independent state where there will be democracy and where constitutionalism and rule of law would apply," he said.

Meanwhile Pakistani ambassador in Yemen Khawaja Al Qama talked about the evolution of the Pakistani revolution



Pakistani embassy organized a celebration that included Pakistani folklore with children singing and dancing at the celebration of the Pakistani 70th anniversary of independence.

that began in Lahore by their forefathers.

"It was a momentous event in tumults time of history," he said.

"People of the subcontinent were fighting for independence from the British yoke but leaders felt that Muslims cannot live under Hindu domination.

Under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, they decided that a separate homeland for the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent was essential in order for them to live in dignity and pride," he said.

He revealed that Pakistan is going through many challenges at the moment,

such as terrorism. He assured that the country will overcome them as it has done in the past.

"Pakistan has survived many storms during its existence and now the nation is united. It will defeat the menace of terrorism at all costs. We are sure that Allah will support us and give us

strength to fight the ghost of terrorism with determination and progress to live with dignity," he concluded.

During the ceremony, which was attended by a number of Yemeni businessmen and journalists, Pakistani children performed songs and danced. This delighted the audience.

Vacancy Announcement

إعلان عن وظائف شاغرة

AMI is a humanitarian, apolitical and non-profit French non-governmental organization created in 1979. Now present in 7 countries, for over 25 years AMI has brought medical cares to those most vulnerable populations excluded from all health care systems. AMI is established in Yemen since 2007, in Hodeidah governorate. AMI health projects are implemented in closed collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population. The country representative office based in Hodeidah is seeking for:

An Administrator

مسؤول إداري

ملخص الوظيفة:
المسؤول الإداري مدير وموظف يعمل تحت إشراف مدير المنطقة. مسؤول عن إدارة الشؤون الإدارية والتنظيمية. يتولى جميع الوثائق وفقاً للإجراءات AMI المحلية. ويتولى مسؤولية من العديد من المهام الإدارية مثل (إشعارات المتقاعدين، والتوريد، الموارد البشرية، والعلاقة مع الإدارات المحلية ومقدمي الخدمات). ويتوجب عليه أن يقوم بمتابعة الترجمة لجميع الأوراق المطلوبة. وأخيراً، عليه أيضاً أن يشرف على فريق من المترجمين، والطباخ وعامل تنظيف.

لا بد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:

- درجة جامعية أو خبرة عملية في الإدارة المالية والمحاسبية، أو خبرة في الإدارة أو الشؤون العامة، أو إدارة النظام وإعداد التقارير.
- الكفاءة اللغوية (لغة العمل الرسمية، كخطاً وطلاقة وكتابة)؛ و
- إجادة العربية (الكتابة والشفاهة).
- مهارات جيدة في مجال تشغيل الحاسوب (خاصة برنامج الورد واستخدام الإنترنت بشكل ممتاز).
- وإفضل إجابة استخدام البرنامج المحاسبي (SAGA).
- معرفة الإجراءات المنقطة بالمنظمة.
- أن يكون دقيقاً، ومنظم بشكل جيد ويكون جديراً بالثقة، والعمل بشفافية.

عقد العمل:

- مدة عقد العمل ستة أشهر مع إمكانية التمديد.
- منافع العمل على كامل بالحدودية.
- الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين لوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية ورسالة بالغة الانجليزية توضح خبراتهم وتخصصهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العنوان التالي:
مكتب منظمة التعاون الطبي الدولية (AMI) التي التجارية - جوار مدرسة دار المبرات
تلفاكس: ٢٠٨٢٨٥ - ٢٠٨٢٨٥
البريد الإلكتروني: yemen@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات: الأربعاء، ١٤/ أبريل/ ٢٠١٠ م، في الساعة ٤:٠٠ مساءً.

الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه، لن ينظر فيها. سيتم التواصل فقط بالمعتمد المختار من المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

ملخص الوظيفة:
المسؤول الإداري مدير وموظف يعمل تحت إشراف مدير المنطقة. مسؤول عن إدارة الشؤون الإدارية والتنظيمية. يتولى جميع الوثائق وفقاً للإجراءات AMI المحلية. ويتولى مسؤولية من العديد من المهام الإدارية مثل (إشعارات المتقاعدين، والتوريد، الموارد البشرية، والعلاقة مع الإدارات المحلية ومقدمي الخدمات). ويتوجب عليه أن يقوم بمتابعة الترجمة لجميع الأوراق المطلوبة. وأخيراً، عليه أيضاً أن يشرف على فريق من المترجمين، والطباخ وعامل تنظيف.

لا بد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:

- درجة جامعية أو خبرة عملية في الإدارة المالية والمحاسبية، أو خبرة في الإدارة أو الشؤون العامة، أو إدارة النظام وإعداد التقارير.
- الكفاءة اللغوية (لغة العمل الرسمية، كخطاً وطلاقة وكتابة)؛ و
- إجادة العربية (الكتابة والشفاهة).
- مهارات جيدة في مجال تشغيل الحاسوب (خاصة برنامج الورد واستخدام الإنترنت بشكل ممتاز).
- وإفضل إجابة استخدام البرنامج المحاسبي (SAGA).
- معرفة الإجراءات المنقطة بالمنظمة.
- أن يكون دقيقاً، ومنظم بشكل جيد ويكون جديراً بالثقة، والعمل بشفافية.

عقد العمل:

 - مدة عقد العمل ستة أشهر مع إمكانية التمديد.
 - منافع العمل على كامل بالحدودية.
 - الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين لوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية ورسالة بالغة الانجليزية توضح خبراتهم وتخصصهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العنوان التالي:
مكتب منظمة التعاون الطبي الدولية (AMI) التي التجارية - جوار مدرسة دار المبرات
تلفاكس: ٢٠٨٢٨٥ - ٢٠٨٢٨٥
البريد الإلكتروني: yemen@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات: الأربعاء، ١٤/ أبريل/ ٢٠١٠ م، في الساعة ٤:٠٠ مساءً.

الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه، لن ينظر فيها. سيتم التواصل فقط بالمعتمد المختار من المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

MARIE STOPES INTERNATIONAL

VACANCY

Director of MSIY Operations

Responsible for planning, leading and supporting the expansion of the MSIY programme- including the Clinics, the Community Midwife network and the Training department. Applicants must be university graduates with previous health programme management experience in a variety of countries, proven strategic planning, budgeting and reporting skills, external relations and information management. Experience of private sector business development would be an asset.

Must have good written and spoken English, proposal and report writing and computer skills.

Deadline for applications is **31st March 2010**. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Please send CVs and a cover letter in English to msfran@y.net.ye or Fax: 01 425 907

Invitation for Bids

Tender Announcement no. (3) of Year 2010

The **Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation – Port of Aden** here announces its desire to invite bidders to Tender no. (3) for supplying **Procurement of Rubber Fenders, and Spare Parts for Marine Launches, Tugs Owned by YGAPC**

Source of Funding: Self financing

Bidders who are willing to participate in this Tender have to submit written applications to Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation – Port of Aden – Headquarters – beside Crescent Hotel - Tawahi – Aden – at the General Department for Stores, Purchases, Bids (secretary of bids) to receive Bidding Documents for an amount **10,000 Y.R non-refundable**. Bidders have to apply during the official working hours at Yemen gulf of Aden port corporation – port of Aden.

Tel: 00967- 02 200168
Fax: 00967- 02 201541
Email: ygapcplanning@y.net.ye

The deadline for selling BDs will be on 20 April 2010.
Bids have to be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the concerned Entity, (Yemen gulf of Aden port corporation – port of Aden) mentioning the project name, Tender number and name of bidder. The following documents must also be attached to the envelope:

1. A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum (\$ 5,250 /-) of (Five Thousands and Two Hundred Fifty Dollars.) Bank guarantee has to be valid for not less than (90 days) from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
2. Valid tax certificate (A foreign bidder who is not already doing business in Yemen may provide a copy of the appropriate VAT registration document from his home country).
3. Valid Insurance Certificate.
4. valid commercial register.
5. samples (if required).
6. valid zakat card.
7. valid soles tax certificate.
8. certificate of origin for spare parts, approved by the embassy and issued by the chamber of commerce.
9. detailed invoice approved by the embassy.
10. validity of tender period (90 days).

These documents have to be submitted to the Procurement and Stores Department not later than **Saturday at 11:00 am on 24 April 2010**. Bids received after the deadline for submission will be returned unopened.

Bid Opening will take place at the **Hall of the Marketing department** and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.

Potential bidders may inspect BDs before purchasing during working hours for a period (35 days) starting from advertisement.



National Dairy & Food Co.



**National Dairy and Food Company (Nadfood)
Awarded best Food Manufacturing Company in Yemen**

National Dairy and Food Company "Nadfood" celebrated its award as the best company in food manufacturing in Yemen for the year 2009 at its headquarters in Taiz and its branches in other governorates. Nadfood was honored by the prime minister Dr. Ali Mujawar and director of the General Investment Authority Salah Al-Attar. The company came for the award based on a variety of factors, notably the company's ability to compete in the market, commitment to quality and productivity of administrative and technical progress, the establishment of national employment, provide better services and competitive prices



Central Region Branch



Hadramout Branch



Aden Branch



Sana'a Branch

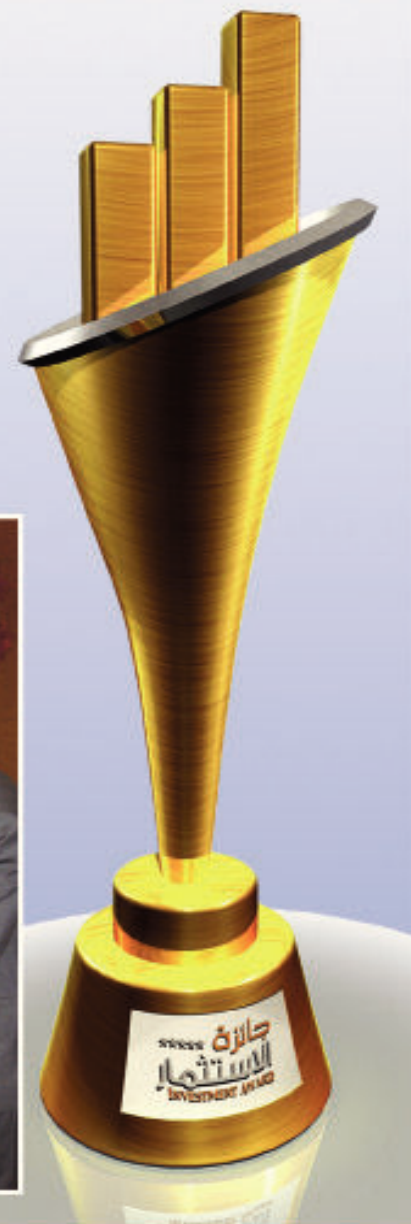


Headquarters

General Manager Receives Investment Award

General Manager of the company Aziz Ahmed Abdullah Al-Herwi received the investment award in a festive celebration among the company's staff, friends, businessmen as well as distinguished guests from the diplomatic and government agencies and media representatives.

Nadfood General Manager expressed his delight at receiving the award on behalf of the company and said that this achievement reflects the encouraging investment environment in the country in all fields especially in the food industry. "This honor is the culmination of the efforts of the company through its continuing effort to provide food products of high quality to meet the consumers' wishes and needs in their different segments" GM Emphasized.



You and I

By: Fuad Noman
fn_0012000@yahoo.com

You and I
Behind the fear, deprivation and oppression
Within incognito and transit time
On no certainty land
At the atrium of night
For thousands of years
The Moon's been surrounded
By the gray song
The clouds turned miserly
The wings of wind soaring me up to
The ghost of nothingness and an evil eye
In order to obliterate the joy of my birthday
My home's backyard is no longer a rest
Where the flowers hugging the sunray
Camus plague covers up my realm
Hitting the identity of my kingdom

Over the legendary time
On the lowland of this outer space,
A unique hidden harmony
It's more terrific than any miraculous scenery
You and I

At the last moment of sunset
She commemorates the survival ceremony
To maintain my address and identity
In my culture seasons, the flowers nectar would flow

What a charming mermaid
On the ocean's tide,
The sweetest nymph that I've ever seen
Portrays the shadow of beauty,
Thou art the oceans and seas' Queen
Her agile physique lies down
Making our land fairly brown
Instigating the flood of love
In her so snow-white smiles
The home of the Dolphin's tale

When the Chinese nightingale intones
The melody of Peace;
With the first daylight,
You would be my breadth and luxury

Arab relations collapse in front of soccer

By: Majed Ahmed Al kotamy
majedahmed1985@yahoo.com

The matter of winning or losing in soccer, should be confined to the bounds of merely a brilliant game of cooperation and competition, of inspirational demonstrations of swerving shots, clever passes, free kicks and perfectly placed goals, by two teams of eleven players. And never should this matter cross these boundaries extending into senseless violence and useless riots leading to extremes like diplomatic breakdown between two nations.

Unfortunately, what happened between Algeria and Egypt, two of the most prominent Arab countries, is exactly this, when in round 1, in November last year, Egypt beat Algeria 2-0 only to lose to Algeria in Khartoum, Sudan.

Quarrelling arguments and insulting altercations banded around two the brotherly nations. The scenes of crazy days, riots, ambassadors in Khartoum and Algiers being recalled and hundreds of fans -- not to mention several Algerian players -- left bloodied and scarred, seemed like those of an imminent war, determined to perish the green and dry of the two countries. Brothers looked like strangers, and friends appeared like bitter enemies, in a dismal portrayal of the weak relationships amongst the Arabic countries!

The Algerians and Egyptians had played a similar match 20 years ago, from which Egypt emerged victorious. Violence erupted after that match, leaving an Egyptian team doctor blind in one eye and an Algerian soccer player wanted by Interpol. That was also the last time Egypt gained admission into the World Cup, while Algeria hasn't participated since 1986

First, let's ask ourselves, what did happen between Algeria and Egypt? Why did all Arabs turn out to be losers at the end of the match before which we pledged 'none are losers'?

The match represents the first spark of conflict amongst Arabs. Actually, it is beyond perception how a game can become a reason of hatred. It is also impossible to believe that a mere game can, in a moment, wipe off years of efforts in trying to join hearts of all Arabs to beat as one. It is disheartening to see a game ruining all fraternal ties amongst nations who wanted to stand united in front of the world. And now, our feeble brotherhood, unfriendly desires, hatred, hidden spites and grudges towards one another have surfaced because of a game.

What a shame to fight in a game! And all while Israel looks on in glad appreciation, saying to itself «a new weapon to weaken the Arabs. Let them fight and finish each other and prove that they are real terrorists and extremists» Is this how we want the world to view us: divided by mere disagreements and discordance out of soccer?

However, the matter goes much beyond the game. The post-colonial states in Algeria and Egypt were built against the paradox of combining local and pan-Arab-Islamic nationalisms and as much as the new emerging Egyptian and Algerian "Nationalistic" discourses in the 1950s and 1960s were projecting an Arab-Islamic ideal, they were hiding another process of solidifying Egyptian and Algerian nationalism. But at the same time, the two countries were historical allies in the battle against European colonialism. Unfortunately, what started as a soccer rivalry has become a deep diplomatic rift between two erstwhile allies. A rift attributed to the process of solidifying nationalism taking place in these countries, since 1950s and 1960s.

Yes, we truly regard soccer «emulation or competition» as a kind of petty war, but it still remains, no more than a game. The team which excels in performance in a match deserves to go on and reach the top and it is unethical for a mere game to become a reason of violence among nations, to weaken brotherhood. If this happens, it means

that soccer has lost its essence as a game. Moreover, one problem draws upon the other, and our existing issues are enough, the pain some of our brother nations are undergoing are much beyond endurance and surely we don't need new problems.

So, let's go back to the match in Khartoum, Sudan when Algerians, who have been absent from the World Cup for over twenty-four years, beat Egyptians, 1-0, in a tense match, and ask: why did Algeria win? Sports analysts have said that stakes were high for both sides and the two coaches had planned well for their teams to play but the Algerians' calm on the pitch helped them control the play-off and spiraled them to victory. The Algerian coach planned a high level of tactics and was in control. The Algerians were not frightened; they were so calm in contrast to the Egyptian team. And here was immense solidarity amongst the Algerian team. Moreover, Algeria had sent a lot of Algerian fans and patrons including some high officials to support the team in Sudan by Algerian Air lines, free.

Finally, Egypt made up with archival Algeria ahead of the recent January 2010 matchup between their soccer teams, when the two sides met in a semifinal match of the African Cup of Nations, two months after Algeria beat Egypt in a playoff to qualify for this summer's World Cup. Egypt won the match.

To sum up, soccer is a nice game, and it will stay so. It is a peaceful game whose essence is healthy competition and the spirit of sportsmanship. It is a sensible game of winning and losing, which has no place for grudges, spite, or hostility. Soccer is a friendly sport not war. Any sport has great potential in strengthening relationships, and should, under no circumstances become instrumental in breaking ties between brother nations. Politics and sports should never be mixed. And if we uphold these values, certainly there is no sport that can shred the vestiges of pan-Arab fellow feeling.

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy
majed_thabet@hotmail.com



Motorcycles, positive or negative (Part II)

Recently, the number of motorcycles, in our main cities, has increased. Where on one hand, hiring motorcycles is gaining popularity as a convenient and economical means of public transport, there are people who are not so convinced. Both have their own reasons, their own logic and it is very interesting to see how different people look at things from a different perspective. It really helps us to look at the phenomenon from all aspects and come to a conclusion.

In part I, we discussed the positive aspects of motorcycles. In this article, we will look at some of the drawbacks, and weigh the conveniences against the harms, and form an opinion about it.

According to the recent statistics, about 70 accidents take place per a month, in Yemen. Most of these accidents end up either in deaths or serious injuries. Motorcycle riders usually do not protect themselves by wearing helmets, the traffic is reckless and even small accidents prove really bad for both, the motorcycle rider and his customer riding behind him. For this reason, many people avoid hiring motorcycles, despite the conveniences motorcycles offer, in terms of money saving, potentials for reducing traffic jams and faster movement.

Motorcycles are the noisiest means of transportation. The roar of just one motorcycle submerges all other noises on streets, making it impossible even to hear the person next to you. Noon times are time for lunch and qat, people are rushing and the main roads are jammed. Motorcycles are considered handy at such times, but they pollute the cities with their noise.

The government has banned motorcycles from working after eight o'clock at night, in the main cities. However, some motorcyclists are not willing to let go of any chance of earning and continue working beyond this time, especially in the sub-ways, where there are no policemen and disturb the people living in the areas around. So while motorcycles solve the problem of finding transportation at night, they prove to be a nuisance for the people, waking them up in middle of the night.

Recently motorcycles have also been used in thefts, especially in snatching valuables from pedestrians in streets. In most cases described, a thug, riding a motorcycle, grabs a handbag from a woman or a mobile phone from a man as the man is talking over the phone, and rides away at a high speed. There have also been incidents in which, motorcyclists have indulged in immoral behavior with women walking on streets, and then sped away. This is what makes people curse the day when motorcycles entered our cities.

Till recently, motorcycles did not have number plates and were not expected to obey traffic rules. This not only increased the number of accidents, but held car drivers responsible, in case of accidents involving motorcycles. And the motorcyclists got away with not abiding by the traffic rules.

These are some of the serious drawbacks of having motorcycles in our cities, today. What is even more serious is that no serious attempt has been made to tackle this, either by the government or by the owners of motorcycles. And so you can think for yourselves whether this means of transportation is a convenience or a threat.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.



Sana'a British School (SBS)

TEACHER AND TEACHER ASSISTANT VACANCIES FOR 2010 - 2011

Sana'a British School has Teacher and Teacher Assistant vacancies for August 2010 in both the Primary and Secondary Schools. Required for Teachers are: an undergraduate degree in the teaching subject, teacher certification, and proficiency in English. Required for Teacher Assistants are: experience working with children, a willingness to contribute to instructional planning and extra-curricular activities, and good English language capabilities. Salaries and benefits are good. Sana'a British School is in a period of exciting and rapid development. Those interested in joining the School should apply by e-mail with covering letter, cv, and a list of referees to:

The Head Teacher
Sana'a British School
Email: administrator@sbsyemen.org
Tel: 203 950

Mission: Sana'a British School, a window to the world, provides the highest standards of British Education in the English language and in an international learning environment that honors the Yemeni culture.

Job Vacancy

We are working actively for petroleum exploration business in Yemen. Currently we are seeking to hire highly motivated and qualified candidates for the following vacant post.

Job Title : Materials Controller

No. (032010)

Qualification and Skills required

- More than 5 yrs experience as a Materials Engineer or Materials Man on well site for drilling operations.
- Good and skillful knowledge of drilling materials & materials control system (Daily Inventory control & material cost control)
- Good English communication skills with others & Good English ability of especially writing as well as spoken
- Skillful computer literacy for material control & daily inventory list control system including daily materials cost control for inventory management with MS office & Excel programs
- Self motivating and willingness toward the tasks given

Job Title : Drilling HSE Engineer.

No. (042010)

Qualification and Skills required

- More than 5 yrs experience as a HSE staff at drilling campaign/site
- Good and skillful knowledge of drilling oriented HSE
- Good communication skills with others
- Good English ability of especially writing as well as spoken
- Skillful computer literacy of MS office
- Self motivating and willingness toward the tasks given

Please submit application letters with C.V. recent ID , related certificates through our email: hr@knoyemen.com

Note :

- Deadline for application : 31 March,2010
- Applications that don't meet the minimum requirements listed above will not be considered.
- Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interview.

YEMEN PROTECTION GROUP FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY SERVICES

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - SANA'A - NOUAKHOTT St. OPP. OF UNICEF
Tel: 466086 Fax: 534598 Mob: 77180382 - 777884803 Email: YPGSECURITY@yemen.net.ye

SECURITY PROVISION
IN-SITE GUARDING
VIP GUARDING
ESCORTING
FESTIVALS & CARNIVALS SECURITY
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS
EXPLOSIVE DETECTORS
FIRE DETECTOR SYSTEMS
SECURITY ACCESSORIES
MAINTENANCE

عدن- خبرة في العمل لدى الشركة العربية للغازات والحديد والصلب - عدن - يرغب في العمل لدى شركة الغاز المسال في مجال الكهرباء. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٤١٧٧٨

بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء - لغة انجليزية جيدة - معرفة في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت- مهارات في الكمبيوتر - خبرة في تدريس المواد المحاسبية - يرغب في العمل فترة واحدة بعد العصر. للتواصل: ٧١٣٧٠٥٧٦١

المحاسبى يمن سوفت بتقدير ممتاز - الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب Icdl بتقدير امتياز - الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب والإنترنت. للتواصل: ٧١٣٠٧٥٩٢٢

علي عباس - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - تقدير جيد جداً - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة السريعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. يبحث عن عمل في أي شركة. للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٧٨٣٠٩

عبدالباري - تقني كهرباء - المعهد التقني -

AL-SHAIBANI RESTAURANTS SUPER DELUXE

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
Basem M.A. ALShaibani

صنعا - شارع حده
أمام مركز الكيميم التجاري
Sana'a-Hadah St.
Infront of AL-komaim Center
P.O.Box: 5465
Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375
Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290
Office : +967 1 505 277
Fax : +967 1 267 619
E-mail : shaibani_super@yemen.net.ye
WebSite : www.alshaibani.com.ye

والكمبيوتر. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٦١٥٩٨

بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر - فلسطيني الجنسية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية وبرامج الكمبيوتر - قدرة ممتازة على التعامل مع الآخرين - مديرسابق لمعهد لغات - يرغب في العمل الإداري في الشركات أو المصانع أو المعاهد أو المدارس أو السفارات وفي أي مكان للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤

شرف العبيطلي - دبلوم محاسبة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في مجال المحاسبة - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٧٨٩٦٦

فلبينية الجنسية - بكالوريوس انجليزي - ترغب في إعطاء دروس لمادتي الإنجليزي والرياضيات في الفترة بعد الظهر ومستعدة ان تستقبل أطفال في منزلها. للتواصل: ٠١/٦١١٨٣٠ - ٧١١٤٣٣٥٣٣

فهد - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - دبلوم صيانة حاسوب - خبرة في المراسلة التجارية - خبرة في الإدارة التجارية - خبرة في تجهيز جميع إجراءات أوراق المناقصة. للتواصل: ٧١١٨٢٣٢٢

خريج كلية الشريعة والقانون (ليسانس) - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة ثمان سنوات في صيانة الحاسوب. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٤٦٦٨١

شرف عبدالله - دبلوم محاسبة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٧٨٩٦٦

علي مطهر - بكالوريوس محاسبة - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين عربي وانجليزي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٥٨٦٠

بكالوريوس محاسبة - تقدير جيد جداً - دبلوم كمبيوتر - دورة في النظام

وضاح فضل - بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة كمبيوتر - دورات تدريبية في مجال صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر في أكثر من شركة - شهادات شبكات CISCO - CCNA شهادة A+ من مركز NEW Horizon - اللغة الإنجليزية جيد جداً. للتواصل: ٧٣٤١٣١١٧١

وائل أحمد - دبلوم كهرباء - المعهد التقني الصناعي - المعلا - عدن - خبرة سنة في شركة الغاز المسال وسنة في الشركة العربية للغازات والحديد والصلب - يريد العمل لدى شركة الغاز المسال أو أي شركة أخرى. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٨٧٤٨٣ - ٧٠٠٣٠٦٣٦٨

بكالوريوس في هندسة الكمبيوتر و علومه- كلية الهندسة - جامعة عدن - الترتيب الأول على الدفعة - خبرة في هندسة وإدارة الشبكات - صيانة الحاسوب والبرمجة. يبحث عن عمل في مجال التخصص. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٢٤٦٩٠ - ٠١/٢٤٥٦٠٦

نصر سليم - المعهد التقني الصناعي (الحوبان) - عدن - تحكم الالكتروني صناعي للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٧١٤١٥

كمال اسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم عالي في الترجمة المهنية - كمبيوتر - خبرة ست سنوات في التدريس - خبرة طويلة في الترجمة. للتواصل: ٧١١٤٣٣٩٣٣

شوقي - بكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - دورات لغة إنجليزية - مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة - خبرة في مجال المخازن (أمين مخازن - مراقب مخازن - متابعة مشتريات) لمدة عشر سنوات. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢ - ٧١٣٣٦٠٦١٠

خليل العتواني - درجة البكالوريوس في هندسة الاتصالات - جامعة دمشق - ممتاز في اللغة الإنجليزية والإنترنت

عندما تتضح الرؤيا ..
فأعلم انها طيبت بمطابق يمن تايمز

مطابع مؤسسة صحفية يمن تايمز للتصافة والطباعة والنشر

شارع حده خلف مبنى السفارة الفلسطينية
صنعا - الجمهورية اليمنية
الهاتف: ٧٣٣١١٧١٣ - ٧٣٣١١٧١٤
فاكس: ٧٣٣١١٧١٣ - ٧٣٣١١٧١٤
ص.ب. ٥٤٦٥ صنعا اليمن

وظائف شاغرة

يعلن معهد لتعليم اللغة العربية عن حاجته إلى سكرتير أو سكرتيرة تتوفر فيها الشروط التالية: ١- مؤهل جامعي. ٢- إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية محادثة وقراءة وكتابة. ٣- إجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٦٨٧١٤

باحثون عن وظيفة

ضياء محمد - فني تشغيل مكائن صناعية إنتاجية - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه - لديه مؤهل ثانوية عامة وشهادت خبرة. للتواصل: ٧٠٠٨٩٩٥٧٥

عادل اسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جامعة الحديدة - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - خبرة سنتين في مجال مراسلات الشركات - يبحث عن عمل في أي شركة تجارية أو في أي منظمة في فرعها في الحديدة. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٢٩٤٩٧

ماثور - هندي الجنسية - ماجستير

DHL: 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX
أرقام صنعا: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عدن: ٢٤٣١٢٤
تمز: ٢١٢٤٨٩
المكلا: ٢٠٩٩٠٠
الحيوة: ٢٠٩٩٠٠
٢١٩٦٤٣

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel : 01-531221/531231
التسليم للشحن والتوصيل : ٤٠٧٩٠٥
١-٤٤٤٥٥٠-٤٤٩٣٥٥
وراء لينك

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة : ٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري : ٠١-٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأمل : ٠١-٤١٢٩٨١
المستشفى الاماني الحديث : ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١٦٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي : ٠١-٤٢٥٩٧٠/١
فندق شيراتون : ٠١-٣٣٥٠٠٠
فندق موفيك : ٠١-٤٦٦٦٦٦
فندق سبأ : ٠١-٣٧٣٧٣٧
فندق ريلكس ان : ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج الساحلي : ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٥ - ٦٠٣٣٣٨

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي- إنجليزي) (إنجليزي-عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٢٠٢ أو ٧٣٣٠٠٨٨٦ - فاكس: ٠١/٤٢٠٦٥٧
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد

معهد بالي : ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩ / ٢/٤-٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية : ٢٠٠٩٤٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر : ٣٦٦٢٢٢
معهد كاروكس : ٥٣٢٤٣٦ فاكس : ٥٣٢٤٣٦
معهد أليكس : ٢٤٠٨٢٢ - ٥١٠٦١٢ فاكس: ٣٦٥٥٢٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين : ٧٧٧٧٢/٧٧٧٨٣ فاكس: ٧٧٩٢٤٤
مرب للتأمين : ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣ صنعا : ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين : صنعا : ٢٨٤٩٢٣
عدن : ٢٤٤٣٨٠
تمز : ٢٥٨٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين : صنعا : ٣٧٢٨٠٧/٣٧٢٩١٧/٤٣
عدن : ٢٤٧٦١٧
تمز : ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٣٣٣٥
مدرسة رينبو : ٤١٤٠٠٠٠/٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٢٣
مدارس صنعا الدولية : ٣٧٠١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة التركيبة الدولية : ٤٤٨٢٥/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية : ٢٠٦١٥٩

بمضريات

التسليم للسفرات : ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة : ٤٤١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠٠ فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩

الارقام المهمة

IMPORTANT Numbers

للاشتراك في هذه المساحة الاتصال على
تحويلة ٢٦٦٦٦٦

الشؤون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشؤون الداخليه ٢٠٢٥٢٧/٧، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧١١/٢، وزارة المواصلات (تفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٢٢٢٠٠١/٢، مؤسسة المواصلات للتلفون داخل المن ٢٢٢١١١/٢، وزارة المواصلات ٢٢٥٠١١/٧/٢/٢، السباحه ٢٥٤٠٢٢، السليب الاحمر ٢٠٢٢٢٢/٢، تليم ٧٥٢٢٢٢٢

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤، ١٠٨٢٣-١-٩٦٧
فرع عدن: ٢٣٧٨٢٩، ٢-٢٣٧٨٢٩ فاكس: ٢٣٧٨٢٤
بنك التضامن الإسلامي: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
البنك التجاري: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس: ٢٧٧٢٢٤
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٢٦٤٧٧٥، ٢٦٤٧٠٢ فاكس: ٢٦٤٧٠٢، ٢٦٤٧٠٢
بنك اليمن الدولي: ٤٠٧٠٣٠
البنك العربي: ٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي: ٠١-٥٦٣٨١٣
البنك المركزي: ٢٧٤٦٤٤

تأجير سيارات

زاويه (Budget) : ٢٠٦٣٧٢ - ٢٠٩٦٦٨٠٠ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار : ٢٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعا : ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون : ٤٥٩٨٥
عدن : ٢٠٢٤٥٦٢٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبناك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة أيزو ١
صنعا : ٠١-٤٦٨٣٠٥
فاكس : ٤٠٧٤٩٩ - ٠١
عدن : ٢٠-٣٣٧١٩٩
تمز : ٤٠٢٥٠٣٤
المكلا : ٥٠٣٠٧٤٩٢

البريد السريع

Infinit Education T: 444553
NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر : ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣

FedEx

صنعا : ٤٤٠١٧٠/٢٦٨/٢٣٠
عدن : ٢٤٥٦٦٦
الحيوة : ٢٢٦٩٧٥/٤
إب : ٤١١٩٨٨
المكلا : ٣٠٢٦٤١
شيرة : ٢٠٣٣٦٦
سنيون : ٤٠٢٢١٩
تمز : ٢٦٠٥٠٠٠
بلحاف : ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦
سقري : ٦٦٠٤٩٨

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 01/ 268661 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس 01/268276

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع □ شراء □ إيجار □ إستئجار □ طلب وظيفة □ وظائف شاغرة □ غير ذلك

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

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

Travel, Tourism & Cargo Services

QADAS FLY TRAVEL & TOURISM IS PLEASED TO WELCOME & FACILITATE YOU

WE OFFER LONG RANGE OF TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES

FOR DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT - MASROOR SIDDIQUI ON

Cell - 736 777 324 or Email - masroor.siddiqui@qadasfly.com



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

Stationery

Al Zahra مكتبة الزهراء

All Your Needs Under One Roof

Tel: +967-1-246201
Fax: +967-1-246041
Mobile: +967-1-7773320
P.O. Box: 17
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Haddo Street - Infront of Yemenia Airline
E-mail: abzahra@net.ye

شركة أمان للتأمين AMAN INSURANCE CO.

Marine Insurance
Automobile Insurance
Life Insurance
Engineering Insurance
Liability Insurance
Medical Insurance
Power Insurance
Travel Insurance
Property Insurance
Others

Head Office: Zubair St. Yemen Kuwait Bank Building
Tel: +967 1 4697210234, Fax: +967 1 217251, 339432
Branches: Sana'a, Taiz Street, Tel: +967 1 624971, Fax: +967 1 625714
Hodeidah: Tel: +967 3 201110, Fax: +967 3 201107, Taiz: Tel: +967 4 251454, Fax: +967 4 250632
Aden: Tel: +967 2 244295, Fax: +967 2 246237, Mukalla: Tel: +967 5 360997, Fax: +967 5 350529

Free Call: 800 50 50

The savior of old city cuisine

By: Oliver Holmes
For the Yemen Times

When first arriving in Yemen, it is easy to feel disheartened by the cuisine. Those expecting fresh Lebanese mezze or sweet Syrian baklava will be sorely disappointed. Yemen might be in the Middle East, but the dishes are as far from famous Levantine cuisine as the country is from the Levant.

Over the centuries food has filtered into Yemen from its neighbors. Yemeni dishes often appear more African than they do Middle Eastern. Shafoot, for example, is a favourite in Sana'a, consisting of spongy Ethiopian bread soaked in a spicy yoghurt sauce.

Despite Yemen being a culinary melting pot, a quail that people who visit seem to have is the lack of diversity in old Sana'a street food. In the old city of Sana'a, it often seems like you only have



three choices: chicken and rice, beans and egg, and liver.

But there is a fourth option: salta. This dish is the savior of old city cuisine. The mouthwatering meal certainly makes up for the apparent lack of diversity

in old Sana'a street food.

Everyday scores of men gravitate towards Souq Al-Mileh (Salt Souq) to enjoy a boiling hot dish of salta. The meaty soup is made in minutes over blow torches. Cast-iron pots are used to withstand the soaring temperatures. It has a brothy consistency, and the streets are full of women selling different types of bread to soak up the juices.

Chefs will use different ingredients and cooking methods to make salta with their own touch, but the dish is fairly simple.

First onions, peppers and tomatoes are fried and eggs are added to give consistency. In Sana'a's old city, okra is put in the pot. Sliced potatoes and rice are added and the dish is seasoned with salt and pepper. Minced meat and a meaty consommé are added to create a thick soup which is served so hot that customers have to lean back to avoid being burnt from

the bubbling broth. A green froth, called 'hulba' is added at the end which gives a clear bitter tang.

"To make hulba, you first grind up fenugreek, then mix it in will okra until it becomes a foam. You can then add extra meat broth to make the salta delicious," Abdul Raimi, a veteran chef, told Yemen Times in his cramped, steamy kitchen in Souq Al-Mileh.

"It's like an art when you cook salta, there is a lot of skill in the preparation and the cooking process," he said, sweat dripping from his forehead. "I've been working here for 20 years. I learnt to cook salta from my uncle and now I think I've become a better student."

But not all are as passionate as chef Raimi in his tiny restaurant.

"People eat our salta because it is delicious. But to be honest, in the old city there are no real alternatives," said Robtham Taleh, a waiter and cashier, who looked too old to still be running around on his feet.

"But the real reason people eat salta at lunchtime is because it is complementary to qat. It makes the qat taste great," he added.

A great meal before qat

Qat, a mildly narcotic leaf, is chewed throughout the old city during afternoons. Salta is eaten almost as fast as it's cooked before patrons rush off to a qat vendor to buy the precious leaf.

"I sit here, next to the restaurants, because people will go and eat salta and then go straight to the qat sellers to buy their qat," said a qat dealer sitting just outside a group of Salta restaurants.

"Salta is a great meal to have before chewing. It is hot and spicy which makes the qat taste better. Together, salta and qat make the stomach smooth which means the chewer will be able to sleep well after the qat," he said. "People do this every day. They eat salta, chew qat and then sleep."

Araf Al-Wasabi, a seasoned qat chewer agrees: "I eat salta mostly because I chew qat afterwards," he said, stuffing a salta-soaked piece of bread into his mouth.

"This is the best salta restaurant; it is

the cleanest and they slaughter a cow every morning so the meat is tender and fresh," he added.

The origins of salta are hazy. It is rumored that the dish was introduced by Turkish soldiers during the Ottoman invasion. But the people of the old city of Sana'a have made it a Yemeni dish.

Salta in Sana'a is rumored to be the best, but the dish has spread around the country, as far as Taiz and Aden. The delicious, scorching hot dish keeps people energized in mountainous regions and provides an ideal pre-chew meal for qat devotees.

The truth is food served in old Sana'a stretches beyond four options, and once inside people's homes, visitors will be astounded by the wealth of dishes. Old city restaurants rarely represent the true diversity of Yemeni cuisine to visitors. But for its inhabitants, variety is not a priority as long as salta is on the menu.

"I like salta because it is a traditional dish, I'm completely happy to eat it every day," said Al-Wasabi.



The journey of YALI's 35 years

By: Layla Asda
For the Yemen Times

"YALI is a source of pride for all those who are associated with it, no matter whether they are students, admin staff, or teachers, for YALI's remarkable qualities make it worthy of all kind of pride. Its unique role in teaching English as well as its focus on cultural exchange contribute a great deal to serve the Yemeni and international community in many aspects which will always keep YALI the best English language institute in Yemen". These remarks and opinions are shared by everyone at YALI.

YALI is the premiere English language institute in Yemen, for it was established in 1975 by the American Embassy and the US Information Services in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. It has always been part of the American Embassy in one way or another even when it was managed by different implementers. Thus YALI has always been part of the Embassy and now it is going to be supervised even more closely. On March 20, 2010, YALI celebrated its 35th anniversary with a big gala dinner and music. The gala dinner was attended by the American ambassador, Mr. Stephen Seche, the American Public Affairs Officer, Ms. Deborah Smith, the Public Affairs Officer, Mr. Walker Murray, YALI's admin staff and teachers, a number of VIPs, sponsors and a number of journalists from the local press who also study at YALI.

There were also the top graduate students and former YALI students who studied and graduated from YALI a long time ago and are now holding important positions in different fields. Those graduates are a source of pride for YALI and the institute means a lot to them. Their study at YALI has brought about many turning points in their lives.

The celebration was a gala dinner to honor this special occasion, and there was a very inspiring speech by the American Ambassador Mr. Stephen Seche who congratulated YALI on its 35th anniversary saying that it is a very special occasion and it was worth celebrating. Also, he thanked each one who



American ambassador with Naif, YALI's DOC, cutting the cake

contributed to ensuring the unique role that YALI has been playing in Yemen well over three decades and stressed that such a role would strongly continue in the future.

His Excellency, the Ambassador, pointed out that YALI was first established to help prepare Yemenis for government services and to engage in international businesses. Furthermore, it aimed at bridging the cultural gap that separated Yemen from the rest of the English speaking world. Indeed, YALI has always fulfilled this important need in Yemen.

He added that YALI has really earned its reputation as the premier English language institute in Yemen throughout these years and its remarkable success has led YALI to be a unique model for other language institutes to follow its footsteps.

Moreover, he made it clear that YALI's success has been earned through the determination of American and Yemeni educators who believed and still believe that providing the people of this country with an opportunity to learn English is a noble cause and that it is part of YALI's mission.

Moreover, he mentioned that when YALI was established, the classes were modest and it was actually housed in the home of the US Information Services and the house of the American Library and the staff officers who started the Fulbright educational exchange program in 1971. But then the demand for the English language instruction was so great, so it expanded. And as YALI has grown to meet the demand for English language, it

has become the center in Sana'a for discussion and cultural exchange between Americans and Yemenis because language allows us to convey our values.

The ambassador added that YALI's formula for English language instruction has become the model for other language institutes in Sana'a as well as universities charged with preparing students for advanced degrees in engineering, computer programming and medicine and other fields that require knowledge of English.

He also mentioned that the American Embassy is proud to have established the Yemen-America Language Institute in 1975, and proud to have supported and nurtured its growth over the past 35 years and that the Embassy looks forward to a long and prosperous future for YALI.

He concluded by thanking everyone who devoted him or herself to the success of this institution which he hopes will continue for many years to come.

Then the celebration continued with honoring some of the teachers and admin staff. Teacher Maimona Ismail was honored for being one of the most dedicated teachers at YALI since she joined in 1994. Nizar Sheikh, the computer administrator, was honored for his effort in developing YALI's Data base and the Multimedia for the Institute. Abdulrahman Browne, a Muslim-American teacher, was honored for his great help in admin work. Last but not least, Ali Sharwan, an administrator, who worked hard to create a video to mark the 35th anniversary.

To conclude, it is worth mentioning that since the establishment of YALI, there has never been any institute that has ever reached the level of YALI in everything. The ambassador mentioned that YALI's imitators all sound like YALI and really wish to reach its status. It is also worth mentioning that Mr. Mohamed Naif, YALI's DOC, recited a verse of a poem that he wrote specifically for YALI to indicate how much YALI admin staff and teachers are dedicated to this wonderful institute. The verse says:

*YALI I love you more than anything in my life
Everybody is jealous of YALI,
even my kids and my wife*

AGENT FOR:

FMC Technologies
Solar Turbines
FMC Technologies
DRESSER Masoneilan
MURPHY FW Murphy
Petrofac Mechanical Svcs.
Enraf
Score Group plc
DRESSER Consolidated
KOC
BIOKUBE
FMC Technologies
Honeywell Field Process Solutions
MALBRANQUE
Turbine Overhauling
SEKO Pumps & Dosing Systems

CALIBRATION & Maintenance Workshop For Flow meters
SGS Certified Calibration System