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EDUCATION
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Yemen Parliament Watch to monitor MP performance

A new website has been launched to be the “people’s eye” in the parliament through documenting the parliamentarians’ activities and connecting them with the public online.

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, April 28 — Yemeni civil society organizations, journalists, expatriates and the general public now have a tool to scrutinize performance of members of parliament through a new initiative, the Yemen Parliament Watch, launched by the Yemeni Polling Center (YPC) this week.

This public domain website is part of the new Yemen Parliament Watch project that is to include five opinion polls, five parliamentary performance reports, and training workshops for parliamentarians, civil society organizations and journalists.

Through this project and website, people can now communicate directly with the parliamentarians and monitor their work, political positions, and activities.

The project is funded by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and implemented by the YPC. It started in December 2009 and continues for a period of 18 months.

According to the center, the website was created to educate the public about the parliament's role and mechanisms, educate

MPs on their rights and duties, and to directly contact their MPs.

The website is updated daily with news from inside the parliament by the “watch editors,” who are dedicated professional editors to monitoring performance and activities of the parliament and then posting them on the website.

Through this website, browsers can find information about members of parliament including their contact details committees they belong.

According to Hafez Al-Bukari, director of the YPC, the new website will give voters the opportunity to post questions to a certain parliamentarian online, and our team makes sure the MPs get the questions and post the answers in the website.

According to the project's concept note, the website will make the job of journalists reporting on parliament easier by including the legislations issued by parliament, draft laws being discussed as well a guide for reporters on how to monitor the parliament.

Some participants of the launching event urged ministries to follow the YPC model and create their own watch-dogs, while

others wondered about the sustainability of the site after the project ends in 18 months' time.

Member of Parliament Shawqi Al-Qadhi admitted that the role of the Yemeni parliament is still limited and insignificant. He added that only stronger relations between the parliamentarians and their constituencies can lead to development, which the case is of developed and more democratic countries.

“Parliamentarians need to convey the priorities and needs of their communities to decision makers, so as to help the decision makers make the right decisions for their communities,” said Al-Qadhi.

He said that the parliament watch project is a step ahead to strengthen relations between Yemenis and their parliament.

Al-Bukari said that there is a knowledge and communication gap between the parliament and the people. And the people's trust in the legislative, executive and judicial authorities is “very weak and limited.”

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For more information go to www.yppwatch.org



British ambassador's attacker trained in Marib for three years

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANAA, April 27 — The 22 year-old from Taiz governorate responsible for the attack on the British ambassador's envoy last Monday was about to get married, according to his friends.

Othman Ali Al-Silwi was first in his class at the Al-Saeed Engineering Institute, and came from a relatively well-off family as his father was a construction contractor.

“He was happy,” explained his shocked father. “It is impossible for me to think that he would commit suicide this way. He had everything going for him, he had even invited his friends to his wedding.”

Othman was influenced by the jihadis in Marib where he stayed for three years several years ago. Because of his involvement with them he was arrested for two years and released more than a year ago.

His dad vouched for him and made sure that he remained in direct contact with a patrol officer at the political security and visit them once every three months.

He joined an engineering institute, excelled in his studies, and became engaged. His marriage was planned to be celebrated in two months' time.

“He changed dramatically after coming

out of prison,” said one of his friends from Taiz who requested to remain anonymous. “He no longer adopted the extreme Salafi thinking that he used to believe in. He even started chewing qat with us, whereas before that he used to consider it haram.”

He added that, as his friend, he did not notice any strange behavior in Othman, nor did he see him talking to strange radical people prior to his disappearing for one and half months mid-March this year.

His father had been looking for him after he disappeared suddenly around mid-March without a note. His relatives in Sana'a said they had not seen him, although eventually Othman turned out to be in Sana'a.

His father only came to know of his whereabouts after he blew himself up targeting the convoy of British Ambassador to Yemen Tim Torlot on Monday. The police called him to collect the remains of his son's body.

No one other than the suicide bomber was killed in Monday's attack, although two men and a woman were injured and are currently being treated for their wounds. The hospital says they were not in a critical condition and would be discharged soon.

Police interrogated several men who

were previously jailed on terrorism charges and were thought to be connected with Othman, but they were released afterwards.

The Interior Ministry said the bomber ignited an explosive he was carrying when the ambassador's convey was passing by, but the diplomat survived the attack uninjured, as the explosion was not strong.

Yemeni Interior Ministry said in a statement posted on its website that the attack “carries the fingerprints of Al-Qaeda.”

Al-Qaeda has not claimed the responsibility for the attack till now, but the security official said the attack follows their “traditional tactics.”

The British embassy closed down after the attack and is still closed until the time of writing this news.

Although this incident could be considered insignificant in view of the magnitude of the explosion, it is a sign that Al-Qaeda is keeping its promise in avenging the attacks against it by the Yemeni government since the beginning of this year.

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula had warned that it would retaliate for the anti-terror operations carried out by the government, especially the attack against a so-called training camp of Al-Qaeda militants in Abyan in south Yemen in January

this year.

Moreover, since the Detroit incident when a Nigerian tried to fire off explosives in an American plane on Christmas day last year, counterterrorism funding to Yemen from the US has increased to USD 150 million, up from USD 67 million last year. The Pentagon announced last year that they would increase this funding even further.

According to political analysts, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has changed its strategies in the form of expanding operations outside the region, hence the Detroit incident as well as the shooting in Fort Hood, Texas, last year.

Anwar Al-Awlaqi, the Yemeni American cleric linked to the Army psychiatrist charged with fatally shooting 13 people in Fort Hood last year, is believed to be hiding in southeastern Yemen and has been added to the wanted “dead or alive” list of both the US and Yemeni governments.

Earlier this month, Saudi Arabia arrested of 113 Al-Qaeda-linked militants many of which were from Yemen, including two suicide bomb teams.

Britain hosted an international conference in January in London on Yemen's affairs including security and development issues.

Houthis angling for seventh war, says government

By: Yemen Times staff

SANA'A, April 28 — The government has denied intentions to start a seventh

war in Sa'ada, but accused the Houthis of violating the six conditions of the cease-fire agreement signed in February with them.

The truce included six points including the cease fire, opening up roads, giving up their positions in the mountains, not interfering in state affairs, and not crossing over the Saudi border.

According to the Ministry of Interior, security sources in Sa'ada said that Houthis who had set up a road block on a road in the Sahar district, Sa'ada, on Tuesday shot down three and injured two others accompanying Sheikh Bin Aziz, a sheikh from Sa'ada.

The three men killed are Ameen Mansoor Matar, 25, Ahmad Adan Al-Amari, 27, and Musleh Abdullah Al-Dawali, 70.

Last week, the Houthis kidnapped two Saudis and one Yemeni in Amran, but soon after released the two Saudis, the Yemeni Ministry of Defense reported last Friday.

“A number of Houthis kidnapped on Thursday two Saudi citizens in Hiasa, Harf Sufian in Amran governorate,” said an unidentified security official ministry on its website.

“The rebels held the Saudis for several hours in Hiasa before later releasing them,” said the security official, adding that the Yemeni citizen is still being held by the Houthis.

The Ministry of Defense wrote that it considered the kidnapping to be a breach of the February cease-fire agreement signed by the Houthis and the government.

Two weeks ago, the Yemeni government accused the Houthis of opening fire on a military plane flying above the city of Sa'ada with top army personnel on board, although the Houthis later denied this. The plane was not damaged, according to the official Saba news agency.

But according to local sources, the Houthis want to restart the war.

“Habra is inciting for a seventh war through his accusing the state of planning

for the war,” the source said. “He urged for the war before.”

The source added that the state wants peace. It plans to renovate the damaged buildings and to help the displaced people return to their homes.

“It is in the Houthis' hands,” an official source was quoted as telling the press. “If they do not stick to the truce between them and the government, the war shall be fought.”

But local sources have said that Houthis are still in their hideouts in Al-Malaheedh, Sa'ada, and in some adjacent villages in the Marran district, the main hideouts of Houthis, he reportedly said.

According to local sources, Houthis urge young people to be trained in their camp in Matra, Sa'ada. They also collect alms from people by force after the Houthis closed the building of the Ministry of Endowments.

The sources added that the Houthis replaced all mosque preachers with theirs and banned holding arms. They also plun-

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New projects for beautifying the Capital City

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, April 25 – Starting this week and through next month, the capital secretariat of Sana'a will be undergoing several beautifying projects regarding greenery installations and urban planning.

The greenery project for traffic junctions and city entry points started on April 19, under the theme "Together to Face Climate Change."

A number of tree saplings were planted in Al-Hatarish area on the outskirts of Sana'a as the first step in planting trees at all the city's entry points and at the main traffic junctions inside the city.

"The purpose of doing this is to attempt to reduce the effects of climate change here and help purify the city, which suffers from air pollution. Of course, this is in addition to the fact that it would make our city much prettier," said Amin Juma'an, Secretary General

of Sana'a city local council.

This project aims to plant 2000 trees at seven main traffic junctions. The trees would be of the kind that survives harsh weather and are not water thirsty plants, considering the water shortages in Sana'a.

Another project for beautifying the city is the urban planning project, which is due to start in May 2010. Through this project, the small streets and alleyways in the city will be properly named. Residential houses as well as office buildings will be numbered, as the first phase of Sana'a City 2030 Master Plan.

Sana'a Mayor, Abdulrahman Al-Akwa, explained that an international consulting company will start the planning and numbering operation and it will take a year to complete.

The project is supervised by the Urban Planning Authority at the General Authority for Infrastructure and Construction.

It is also worth mentioning that a spokesman from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology said on Tuesday, that it had completed the first satellite image atlas of Yemen. This will be an important reference for researchers and specialists.

The atlas, which will soon be accessible to all those interested, will include a database providing information for various relevant areas. This will enable decision-makers in government agencies to make well informed decisions, when planning for the infrastructure sector.

"It is possible to take advantage of this atlas, to study and evaluate resources and reduce possible natural disasters. We can work with distance vision using satellite images, as Yemen is suffering from a scarcity of natural resources, particularly water," said the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Kamal al-Jabri.

Yemen hosts second international Arabica Naturals Coffee conference

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, April 28 – As a follow-up of the first conference in Mexico three years ago, Yemen will be hosting the second international conference on natural Arabica coffee known as Arabica Natural by the end of this year.

The conference which is organized by the Small Micro Enterprise Promotion Service Agency affiliated with the Social Fund for Development is under the theme: "Tradition livelihoods & flavors nurtured by the sun."

"The world is bias towards washed coffee production process and this takes away the original flavor. We need to turn attention to the sun-dry way of processing the coffee beans. And Yemen is the only country which produces its coffee 100 percent the natural way, nurtured by the sun," said Wisam Qaid, director SMEPS.

According to studies, diversification and growth are severely lacking in the Yemen economy more so in the SME sector as much as 70 percent of Small and Medium Enterprises are crowded in just a few similar sub sectors where competition amongst them is intense. The Yemeni coffee sector is one of those industries which could potentially improve with more investment and attention.

The Yemeni coffee sector has recovered from a production dip in 2004/2005. In 2008 it reached a historic height in terms of production area, farm output, and number of coffee farmers.

Remarkably, in recent years, productiv-



All Yemeni coffee is handpicked and pickers may return to the tree 3 or 4 times per seasons. Many farmers and likely true of all coffee farmers sundry their cherries in the open air.

ity is also increasing to historic heights, despite the widely reported shortage of water and problems of pests and diseases (a number of fungi and pests attack the coffee trees).

All coffee is handpicked and pickers may return to the tree 3 or 4 times per seasons. Many farmers (and likely true of all coffee farmers) sundry their cherries in the open air. Farmers dry the cherries on the roof tops of their homes. Because the beans are not turned drying is uneven resulting in mold and fermentation. The cherry peel (Qesher) and the fine membrane layer that covers the green bean

(Duka) are marketed and consumed as a hot drink. Depending on variety and size of the cherry the net weight of the green bean in a kilo of coffee could range between 350 and 450grams. The Qesher accounts for up to 450grams and the Duka 100 grams. The separation of Qesher, Duka and green bean for commercial quantities is done in Sana'a by a number of processors. (In Abyan, Al Baida, and Shabwa to make a cup of coffee, the entire cherry is roasted and then grounded, hence separation of the bean and cherry does not occur as the whole cherry is roasted).

The two day program of the conference includes cupping, roasting and espresso workshops, presentations and coffee exhibitions of the best Arabica naturals in the world, beginning with a unique selection of the very best Yemeni coffees and Ethiopia's famous Harrar, Limu and Yirgacheffe; and some less known jewels like Uganda's Drugar and Mexico's Atoyac. These and other Arabica Naturals will be shown during the first Arabica Naturals' international competition that is going to be held during the conference.

Some of the best coffee specialists, master roasters and Q cuppers are going to take part in this event.

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For more information on the conference go to www.ArabicaNaturals.com

Yemeni soldier killed in southern anti-unity stronghold

SANAA, April 24 (Xinhua) -- A Yemeni military soldier was killed in the restive southern province of Lahj, where separatist sentiments are deeply rife, local news website almotamar.net reported.

The ruling party's website said outlawed armed separatists shot the soldier dead, who belonged to the 35th Armored Brigade Camp.

"They fired 30 bullets into the body of the soldier while he was on the way to return to his camp," said the report, citing unidentified provincial official.

Meanwhile, the report said that security forces arrested a most wanted man in al-Habilain city of Lahj province, one of the leaders of a brutal criminal group in the province.

"The man, identified as Bassam Abdullah al-Said, was captured while he was hiding in a hotel in al-Habilain," said a security official.

"The group includes al-Qaida's member Samiee Daiyan and other killers," said the official, adding that "al-Said and his group were accused of killing several citizens and government

troops, as well as committing acts of terrorism."

Northern and southern Yemen were unified in 1990 according to a deal between the People's General Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party. However, the deal fell apart, leading to a crisis between the two allies, which developed into a civil war in 1994.

Nowadays, voices rise in south Yemen where secessionist sentiments are simmering, calling for disengagement from the north and the restoration of the southern state.

Yemen court sentences 4 anti-unity southern activists to 10 years

SANAA, April 24 (Xinhua) -- A Yemeni court Saturday sentenced four anti-unity southern activists to 10 years in prison for harming the national unity, official Saba news agency reported.

The state court, based in Hadramout province in southeastern Yemen, convicted Abdullah Rajih al-Bahly, Salem Ali al-Habashy, Naser Mahfuz Ba-Gazgouz and Naser Abullah Ba-Mithkal of committing criminal counts aimed at

harming the state's internal security, the report said.

The four defendants were also convicted of "assaulting the Yemeni Constitution, forming a separatist rebellion and inciting southern citizens against the state's authorities," according to Saba report.

The verdicts are part of a series of trials involving anti-unity separatist activists since last month.

Northern and southern Yemen were unified in 1990 according to a deal between the People's General Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party. However, the deal fell apart, leading to a crisis between the two allies, which developed into a civil war in 1994.

Voices rise recently in South Yemen where secessionist sentiments are simmering, calling for disengagement from the north.

Yemen files compensation claims for fishermen killed by anti-piracy warships

SANAA, April 22 (Xinhua) -- Yemen has filed compensation claims for its fishermen, who have been attacked by anti-piracy warships patrolling the Gulf of Aden earlier this month, the country's Defense Ministry reported on Thursday.

"Numbers of Yemeni fishermen were killed and many others injured as their fishing boats were destroyed due to attacks carried out by international warships patrolling the region against Somali-piracy hijackings," said Foreign Minister Abu Bakr al-Kurbi.

Yemen has submitted the claims to ambassadors of the European Union, the U.S., Russia, Japan, India and China during a meeting held on Wednesday.

He demanded countries that have warships patrolling against piracy in the region to join "an operation center in order to boost communication and coordination among them."

The ministry's report did not provide further information about the "operation center," but said the foreign minister suggested new mechanism aimed at

avoiding such attacks against Yemeni fishermen.

According to official Saba news agency, Yemeni authorities have received several reports from Yemeni fishermen complaining that their boats were destroyed by international anti-piracy warships, including an Indian one.

The news agency reported on April 10 that several Yemeni fishermen had been killed and many boats destroyed since international anti-piracy missions were dispatched to the region.

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Their News

UNICEF Promotes Regional Media Award 2010 in the Middle East & North Africa on Child Rights

UNICEF Yemen Country Office is inviting Media Representatives and Adolescents from Middle East & North Africa to participate in the Regional Media Award 2010 on Child Rights.

UNICEF Yemen Office is welcoming submissions from interested participants in the Regional Media Award. Detailed criteria and submission forms are available in UNICEF Central Office in Sana'a, also in UNICEF sub-offices in the five Governorates, Aden, Taiz, Hodieda, Ibb and Al-Dale'a.

Prizes will be awarded for a good quality work on: Child Rights, within the five different categories: TV, radio, print, photograph and on-line (web based). The award is open to all materials in Arabic, English and French languages, published or broadcast between September 06, 2009 and August 20, 2010.

All submissions must be delivered to UNICEF Yemen Offices on or before 21 August, 2010.

Nominee works must adhere to the highest standards of journalism, including clarity of expression, accuracy, fairness and strict observance of ethical guidelines in reporting on children's issues and respecting the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Entries will be assessed by an independent panel of judges comprising media representatives, adolescents and UNICEF.

The winners will be chosen by the designated jury, and publicized in November 2010 during the UNICEF's 6th Regional Media Forum.

Media reports that foster greater public understanding of children's issues will be acknowledged by UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office.

Principles

- The Media Award rewards excellence in reporting in media on the situation and issues of children in the Middle-East and North Africa.
- Each year, the Media Forum agrees on the topic for the award for the year to come: for 2010, the topic is: Child Rights.
- Awards will be awarded for five different categories: TV, radio, print, photograph and on-line (web based).
- Awards are non-financial.
- Awards will reward individuals not institutions. However, institutions

employing the finalists and winners will be recognized.

- Works submitted must tackle local, national or regional issues directly related to the MENA region.
- Among the fundamental selection criteria jurors will consider are: the relevance and significance of the chosen topic; the quality and originality of the journalistic approach; the depth and accuracy of the investigative work; the effort involved in telling the story(ies); objectivity and impartiality; the potential positive impact of the story(ies). Judges will look favorably at solution-oriented pieces.
- Nominee works must adhere to the highest standards of journalism, including clarity of expression, accuracy, fairness and strict observance of ethical guidelines in reporting on children's issues (see relevant document on the guidelines) and respecting the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The jury for the final award will be composed of UNICEF officials, officials from other international organizations, media-related partners and members of youth-led media initiatives.
- The selection committee for the nominations per country will be composed of UNICEF officials from the respective country offices.

Technical Characteristics

- The eligible work is in the form of a produced news story, essay, opinion column, a news feature, documentary, or a series on a single topic or an investigative report or photos. Letters to the Editor are not eligible.
- The award will accept no more than 5 editorials, columns, or news stories per person/per category. All entries, without exception, must ideally consist of a single article or broadcast or a series of related articles or broadcasts that will be judged as a unit. If the entry is, for example, a continuing column or series, no more than 5 examples should be submitted.
- Articles specifically produced for and published on a newspaper, magazine, Radio or TV programme and websites will be accepted.
- All works must have been printed, posted on the Internet or broadcast on any TV/radio station between 6th September 2009 – 20th August 2010 in media outlets in the Middle

East and North Africa or affiliates globally. Each TV/Radio entry must be accompanied by the corresponding Application Form and a Broadcast Certification Form signed by a General Manager, Program Director, News Director or Editor, network or program producer, attesting a) to the date of broadcast and b) that the work is certified to be substantially that of the nominee. ONLY ADOLESCENT PRODUCERS ARE EXEMPTED FROM THIS PROCEDURE.

- If a team was involved in the writings, only one name should appear on the entry form.
- Individual journalists or group applicants seeking the award may offer only one topic for consideration.
- An entry letter should accompany the application for the award. It should explain the motivation behind the candidate's application and include a brief explanation of how the journalistic piece was conceived.
- All entries must be received by the UNICEF Country Office on or before 21st August 2010.

Language

The official languages of eligible pieces are Arabic, English and French. Entries in other languages must be translated and presented in one of these 3 languages to be eligible.

Submission Guidelines:

- Applications should be submitted to the UNICEF communication officer of the relevant UNICEF country office. Each Country Office of the MENA region will then, in consultation with the UNICEF Regional Office for MENA, select the four country finalists for the 5 different award categories.
- Four copies of each work must be submitted on betacam, CD or hardcopy, depending on the original format. Each copy must be packaged individually.
- The winners will be selected by the designated jury, and publicized on November 2010, during UNICEF's 6th Regional Media Forum.
- Entries that have already been submitted for 2008 media award may not be resubmitted for future competitions.

For Further Information, Ms. Saba Jassar – Communication Assistant: sjassar@unicef.org

Al-Saeed cultural festival functions lasting for a whole month

By: Imad Al-Saqqaf

On the occasion of marking the 20 anniversary since Hael Sa'eed Ana'am, the founder of Hael Sa'eed Ana'am companies group departed, Al-Saeed Foundation for Science and Culture inaugurated last Saturday, April 24 its 13th cultural festival which will last for a month. The festival is also commemorating on the occasion of the 20th anniversary the unification of Yemen.

During the inauguration, the head of Hael Sa'eed Ana'am companies group Abdul Rahman Hael Sa'eed praised the members of the group for their role in supporting scientists and talented people. He said that the number of participants is increasing every year.

Ramzi Al-Yusef, the director of the culture office in Taiz, said that the role played by the foundation through the functions of this festival is of great importance for the whole country.

He presented a couple of ideas such as establishing corporations for music, fine arts and theatre as well as and a cooperation to protect culture and heritage. They are to be implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and private section companies.

Faisal Naser Sa'eed, the manager of Al-Sa'eed Foundation for Science and Culture spot the light on the functions to be conducted during the celebration. He said that they will held sessions for poetry in evenings.

Naser Sa'eed added that five exhibition will be held such as the 8th international Taiz book exhibition. 58 publication foundations will be participating with more than 20,000 books. In addition, Al-Sa'eed prizes



for the 12th culture and science competition will be distributed.

In the opening day, artist Hakeem Al-Aqel established an exhibition named "The Transformation of a living being."

After the exhibition, a scientific workshop was held in which many researchers and academics participated.

Asmahan Aqlan Al-Ais, a history professor in Aden University, conducted a presentation on "Aden and the departed founder Hael Sa'eed Ana'am group, an eye on the trade and another on the culture and historical approaches". She discussed the early years of his introduction into the world of travel and also mentioned his interest in culture and his supporting the scientists and academics.

Ahmad Ghaleb Mugalis, a professor of the Islamic Intellect in Aden University, discussed the main life's stations of Ana'am and his encouraging trade management.

The head of the Yemeni Literates and Authors Federation in Aden

Mubarak Salmeen gave a presentation named "The National Capitalist and the Human Improvement". He mentioned how the industrial and trading companies of the Ana'am contributed in the development of education.

Mohammad Tawfiq Ibraheem, a professor in Sohag Univesity, Egypt, said that Al-Sa'eed corporation played an important role in enlightening the society.

The general manager of the corporation Faisal Sa'eed Fare' said that Ana'am' was developing his work to keep up with the new updates of the business world. Al-Saeed Foundation for Science and Culture has 6294 establishments, 400 of which are in Taiz. It holds scientific and cultural activities every year. Al-Sa'eed festival started in 1997. 460 applicants participated in these activates.

The foundation has a large library. During 2000 and 2009, around 460,000 books were read. The foundation provides all cultural services for free.

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President of the Republic of Yemen

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(May 1st)

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Stories in brick

By: Ashwini Bhanagay
For the Yemen Times

In Sana'a each and every brick facade has a different story to narrate. And what is used to tell these stories? Brick patterns! The facades are so fascinating that one really gets lost observing the beauty of each and every pattern, just like a child getting lost listening to stories. These brick facades are 'stories in brick.'

In other countries, having such fascinating brickwork done for your house would be a real luxury. But in Yemen, it's part of everyday life.

In Sana'a, where the buildings of the rich have always displayed elaborate stonework, in every lane and at every bend, the houses of the common man compete for attention, with their mind-blowing and intricate brickwork.

In the old city of Sana'a, the facades are painted. When in a vertical panel the slender chain-like patterns are painted in white, or when only the arched band of 'asfurs,' v-shaped birds, is painted, it imparts a touch of fragility and interest to the brick facades, which without these patterns and color would seem rather bare and boring.

In the more contemporary brickwork though, the patterns are seen to become more intricate, and are left unpainted.

The storyteller

No architect, detailed plans or sections are needed to write these stories. The simple artisan is the storyteller here, who creates these fabulous stories on the spot, just like an artist creating a mural or a painting.

Hassan is one such storyteller, a brick artisan. An entire lane across the Tunis Street is a live exhibition of Hassan's work and its evolution over the years.

They display very delicate patterns made out of bricks. This is the specialty of Hassan's work. What is unique about Hassan's work is that in some of his best works, the entire wall is transformed into a complex design made up of the most intricate patterns and that his patterns are innovative.

"I first mark the windows and then develop a pattern to fill the in-between spaces," Hassan tells the Yemen Times.

What is amazing is that the work is not designed beforehand but is done spontaneously. Secondly, the artisan cannot see the pattern as he is working, because he stands inside the room and the right side of the work is from the road outside.

This is what a complete facade, made by Hassan, would look like. Start from the top, the terrace. Brick arches, either circular or pointed, topped with a 'taj' or crown and standing upon a horizontal patterned band. A little below is an arched opening beautifully decorated with delicate bands and below the window is another horizontal pattern. And the wall in-between two windows is again filled with complex patterns or slender vertical ones.

Stories of Sana'a

Brick patterns constitute the focal element of the architecture in the city of Sana'a. Even the buildings from the old city Sana'a derive their distinctive character from such patterns, though these older patterns were not so intricate.

The 'mabroom' or bricks dressed to take the semi-cylindrical form on one of its edges, 'ein' or the eye, 'kalb' or the heart, 'taj' or crown, 'nagma' or star, 'nakhla' or palm tree pattern, 'asphur' or sparrow, 'yameen and yassar' or right and left, are some of the typical motifs used, to make patterns and each having its own unique place.

The window forms the main element in the brick architecture of Sana'a. A typical window panel in Sana'a comprises of an arched opening with a 120 centimeters square base topped with a circular arch. The square and the arch are separated by horizontal concrete band, painted in white. Bands of ornamental brickwork run all around

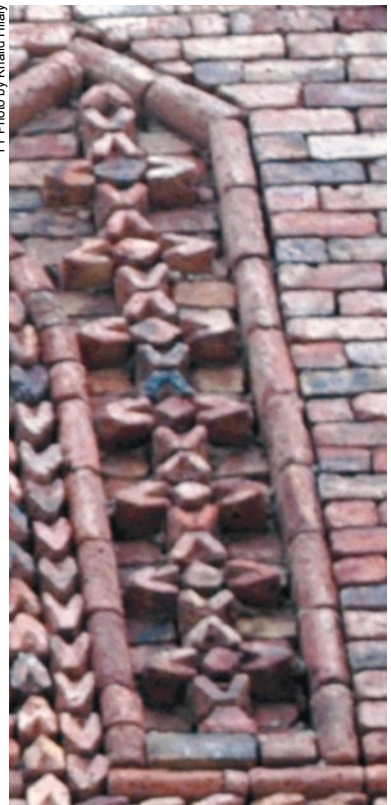


Hassan, 38, has been telling stories in brick since he was 13.

the arched opening.

In Hassan's work, a series of three bands typically decorate the window openings. First, 'mabrooms' are laid to form the arch. Next comes a series of asfurs, or triangles, nagmas or Vs. Then comes the third band, which may be same to the first one, or different.

Usually, a vertical arched niche, as



high as the square window opening, with or without patterns, is placed on both sides of the opening.

But Hassan prefers to use intricate patterns instead of the niches. In his older works he used vertical patterns in between windows and on the sides. But now he has started using more complex designs like placing three 'rhombus' forms together and filling them with patterns.

Sometimes, two very slender openings are made on either side of the arch, and above the concrete band separating the square and the arch of the opening. These openings are either just niches in the wall, or are inset with a stained glass panel and are topped with either a 'v' made by placing two whole bricks slanting against each other or an 'kalb'.

The other typical element in the brick architecture of Sana'a is the horizontal band. These bands that appear in the space between the slab and the window sill usually consist of 'yameen and yassar' or zigzag brick patterns.

Hassan's band patterns are more intricate. His horizontal bands usually end in a semi-circle on both ends or in 'v's and consist of a line of 'mabrooms', followed by a line of 'v's, another line of 'mabrooms' and space in between is filled with say a series of 'kalbs' or

hearts, or 'eins' or eyes.

In his much older works, Hassan used slender horizontal patterns, which look like lines, all over the facade. Lines made by a series of 'v's or two inverted triangles placed on each other. These patterns, which can make a blank brick facade look very delicate, somewhat look like traditional Yemeni shawl weaves.

If there are more than one windows on a facade, the space between two windows is filled with the 'yameen and yassar' or the right and left pattern, if the windows are far apart and the vertical 'nakhla' or palm tree pattern, if there is little space between them.

Hassan uses the 'kalb' or the heart to make a blank wall more interesting. When these 'kalbs', which are diamond-shaped are placed all over the wall, it looks like someone has taken a sharp knife and carved criss-cross lines all over it.

Another element is the parapet. Hassan's parapets are intricate compositions of patterned arches.

Nothing without hard work

Hassan has been doing this work since the age of 13. He ran away from his home in Mahwit to Sana'a, where he joined training to become a policeman. But he also started working as a construction labor, as his stipend was not enough to sustain him and to send money back to his family of parents, seven brothers and five sisters in Mahwit. He was arrested and punished for missing the training sessions and going to work as construction labor instead.

"I started working as an apprentice under master artisans. They noticed my talent and told me that I had a promising future in this craft," says Hassan.

Even at that young age, if a master artisan went wrong, Hassan would correct him. He would argue with them on whether a certain design was workable or not and also show them what was needed to make it workable. Hassan was also very honest.

"The master artisans started trusting me with money, treated me like a son, and started giving me the lead in the work," says Hassan.

Hassan spent seven years working on the Hasaba Mosque, learning the craft. He lived on the site itself. Hassan soon mastered the craft and started taking independent assignments as well.

Now Hassan is passing down his skills to the next generation. He has been training his nephews since two years.

"They cut the bricks and keep the ready. Only I make the patterns. I make my own patterns, out of my mind. I like to experiment with new designs. If a pattern is complicated, I first make a model on site to test its workability," says Hassan.

A very simple technique

Hassan's tools include a spirit level to check the horizontality of the brickwork, a plumb-line to check its verticality, a chisel to cut the bricks, and a 'hajjar kohli' or a grey stone, which costs YR 500, used for grinding the edges of bricks to give them the desired shape, especially the 'mabroom'. The motifs are roughly carved or chiseled only on the brick's surface and are maximum two to three centimeters deep.

Though a finished brick wall with patterns looks very neat, in reality the bricks are very roughly cut. Hassan carefully applies cement about a centimeter inside the edge, because of which the patterns in the finished work automatically come out very clearly and no pointing is needed.

A day's work

Typically, Hassan's work begins at 7 a.m. He takes a break at noon time and works again in the afternoon till 5 p.m. In addition to taking his own assignments, Hassan also goes to assist other artisans.

"I do only one building at a time, and never take up a job which has been left by another artisan," says Hassan.

Hassan usually charges YR 2,500-3,000 for one square meter of work.

"The rates vary depending on the intricacy of the patterns," says Hassan. "In one day I usually manage to complete seven to eight square meters of work."

Out of what he earns per day, he pays YR 2,500 to each of his nephews. Sometimes he has to pay for lifting the bricks up to the site, which costs him another 2,500 per day.

His goats were always very healthy, gave a lot of milk and so his father believed that Hassan was blessed. But Hassan says, 'it's all because of hard work.'

No wonder his 'stories' are so amazing!



I made people

Hassan has been working in this craft for the past 25 years. He has supported his family and educated his brothers. His own children are still small. He owns a plot of land, but stays with his mother-in-law. People ask him why he has not made something for himself.

"I have made people," is Hassan's simple answer.

Hassan's strength has always been his sincerity, a will to do things in the best possible manner and readiness to work very hard.

"Even as a small kid, looking after

200 cattle in Mahwit, I always searched for the greenest pastures and took my goats there, even if it meant staying in the forest overnight. And I slept in the middle of the cattle, to protect them, ready to shoot at the slightest warning of a beast," says Hassan proudly.

A gift

Hassan and many others like him are people clad in simple traditional clothes whom we pass everyday on the streets and who have been doing this kind of work for years, without anyone

noticing them or their work, recognizing the talent involved or the tremendous effort and patience required. What keeps them going?

These beautiful brick patterns are the symbols of the rich aesthetic sense and harmony which the common Yemeni people carry deep inside their hearts. According to me, the pure joy of creation, of expression, is what keeps these gifted and humble people going. It is also what makes their architecture so unique and mesmerizing.





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A man sits in front of his shop which was destroyed in a car bomb attack near Haifa Street, central Baghdad April 23, 2010. The toll from several bomb blasts that struck Shiite areas of the Iraqi capital on Friday reached 52 killed and 106 wounded, an Interior Ministry source said.



Sudanese president Omar Al-Basheer celebrates with his supporters winning the election and remaining president of Sudan for another 4-year term. The celebration was on April 26, 2010 in front of the National Congress Party's premises.



The first underwater tunnel (8.695 km long) in China connecting Xiamen Island with Fujian area south east china, April 26, 2010.



Iranian students demonstrate in front of the United Nations office in Tehran on April 20, 2010 condemning the United States policies against nuclear energy of Iran.



Victim of the Yushu earthquake being transported on a special train to Xian to receive medical treatment on April 24, 2020.



Luxemburg section of the International Qinghai flower and flora exhibition taken on April 26, 2010.



An earthquake of 7.1 Richter degrees last Wednesday hit Yushu County, northwest China's Qinghai Province

Dr. Mohamed Jubran, professor of economics, to the Yemen Times: Money laundering is responsible for the devaluation of the Yemeni riyal

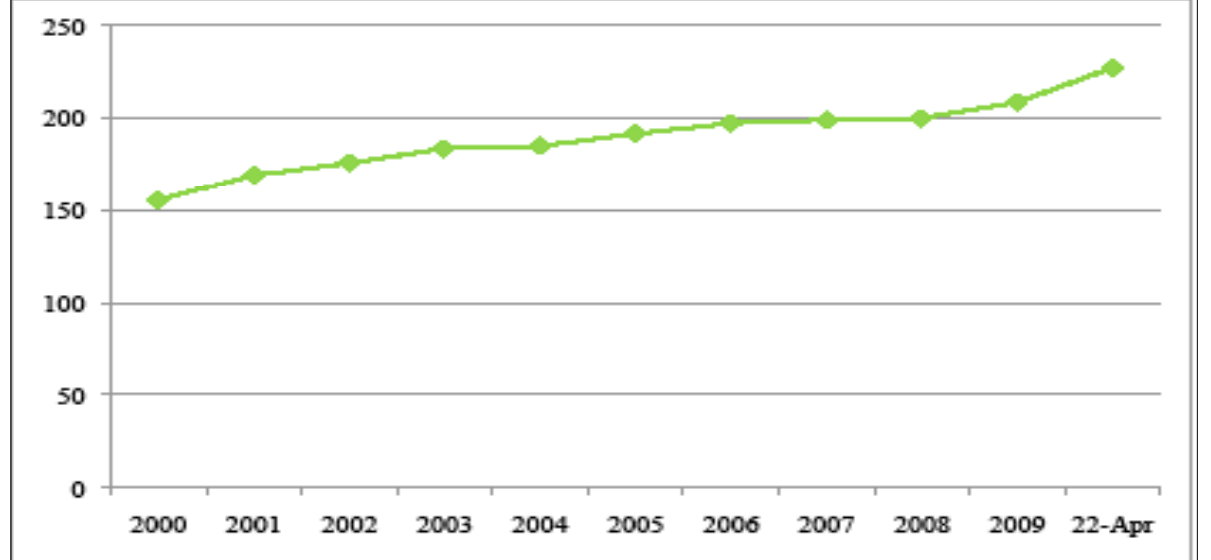
He is often quoted by local newspapers and television channels on economic issues, and is well-known among economic reporters and business editors. He used to be a member of the Islah party, but now only focuses on the economy.

In his sitting room at the week-end, he finishes writing up a research paper on his laptop and scans a study about the economy of Yemen. This is Dr. Mohamed Jubran, professor of economics at Sana'a University and he is the person who always finds the courage to speak his mind on any activity related to the economy, business or banking.

Dr. Jubran spoke to Ali Saeed of the Yemen Times regarding the devaluation of the Yemeni riyal and what the CBY and the Yemeni government should jointly do to save it.



Dr. Mohamed Jubran



The value of a US dollar in Yemeni riyal from 2000 to April 2010

First, we would like you to comment on the recent speech by President Saleh, when he maintained that price hikes cannot be controlled and the Yemeni riyal cannot be stabilized.

I would not blame the president. His economic advisors were not supposed to give him this information, or preempt the situation by saying something like this. Such statements steal all hope from people and if the world deals with its economic problems in this way, it would be suicidal.

For instance, when Obama became the US President, in his first month he faced a financial crisis. Banks and large companies were disintegrating, yet he did not give into them. He reassured his fellow Americans and promised to bring about an economic retrieval directly resulting from that crisis.

Indeed, they were able to begin the reform of their economic situation. Greece also is a good example in front of us as it is heading towards insolvency, but they have not lost hope or even stopped daily street protests. However, they are still looking for solutions via international organizations and European Union agencies. So it would seem that every economic problem has a solution and nothing is beyond help.

Consequently, there should be no such statements as, 'we can't not stabilize the price of the currency or reduce prices of goods'. If some simple procedures were implemented by the state,

panic over devaluation of may disappear.

As a Yemeni academic and economist, what would you do now to save the Yemeni riyal?

Before you came to me, I faxed a letter to the president, containing some possible solutions. I wrote a short, not long, report as I know the president is busy and does not have much time.

This letter contained reasons for the current crisis of the YR devaluation, suggested solutions for the problem and gave the advantages of these solutions in bringing about an economically stable country.

I hope the president implements them. I already discussed my ideas, five months ago, with the Minister of Finance and agreed that action must be taken. I do not know why this hasn't happened.

I have also predicted, in more than one TV interview, that if the same financial and monetary policy remains in this poor state, the riyal would devalue. We have now reached this stage.

What were the actions that you advised the Minister of Finance to do, that were ignored?

In general, they are economic decisions that should be dealt with by the cabinet and some legislative amendments that should be taken by parliament, to limit the demand for dollars in the Yemeni

market.

There has been an increased demand for US dollars because some well-known people in the country have obtained illegal liquidity in Yemeni riyals. They are practicing money laundering by changing this illegal money into legal money by sending it abroad as US dollars. If they can, they then bring it back to Yemen, or leave it to accrue abroad until needed.

Another action also is to impose higher taxes on those who have the largest incomes.

One of the most essential actions to save the riyal is to ban the sending of money out of Yemen. There is no justification for this. Usually the money is for a student and the government pays for his education, or for a patient receiving treatment and the patient would not need more than USD 3,000. If all of these were counted they would not exceed more than USD 100 million.

So why is it that the remittances from Yemen abroad have reached USD 3 billion from the beginning of this year alone?

There must be people who have huge assets. If any trader wants to open a credit letter he can do this through any commercial bank, but if someone wants to send money out of Yemen for unclear purposes, he is actually money laundering.

Moreover, for those who remit and

are not merchants, where did their money originate? A merchant who sends money abroad may want to import goods, but another is definitely a money launderer.

Owners of Yemeni riyal assets in the market are exploiting it to buy dollars.

When we say assets are available, it is usually only to cover their basic needs and for all Yemenis, from the academic to the minister and president, his or her salary isn't even sufficient for his or her needs.

So who remits abroad?

As previously mentioned, there are some merchants who pay no taxes, either through official dispensation or via illegal accounting.

The second group who remits abroad are those people who get bribes and 'commissions', or plunder the state's lands then turn it into cash.

How do they remit abroad?

They send money abroad through bankers who have exchange and banking businesses here in Yemen and there is no monitoring from the Central Bank of Yemen. I know one banker who transferred USD 1 billion.

There is also another trick that bankers use.

In Yemen there are civil societies and charitable organizations who re-

ceive funding from abroad, not directly through banks but through bankers who usually do not receive it but ask senders to add it to their accounts in banks outside the country. The banker here in Yemen then pays the organization from his assets in Yemen. This then keeps the money intended for the charity abroad, in the name of those who are practicing this money laundering.

For example, if a corrupt official receives USD 100 million, according to the CBY procedures, a bank is not allowed to open an account for anyone who could be using it for suspicious purposes.

So when he comes to open an account with USD 100 million, and he is merely an employee, this is indeed suspicious.

So this corrupt official comes to the banker and asks him to send his money abroad for him. The banker can do exactly this, or add it to his own account and no one will suspect him simply because he is a banker. Then the banker sends it in his own name even though it is really not for him but for someone else.

There is also slack monitoring of banks from the CBY. I know some that have remitted billions of dollars, especially those that have branches abroad. This makes it is easy for a person who wants to open an account outside of Yemen.

What should the government do to control this problem?

The law governing banking should be amended and I suggest categorizing bankers into two classes.

The first one is the big bankers. They are welcome to practice banking and can remit abroad but they should submit a daily list of incoming and outgoing remittances to the CBY.

They also should be inspected by a financial committee of auditors to check their figures.

The second is the local bankers and they should be allowed only to remit locally and not internationally, with a maximum amount of YR 60,000. Any amount exceeding this should be divulged to the CBY.

The bankers' capital should be increased to at least USD 50 million, otherwise they should not be allowed to practice.

Monitoring on banks should be much stricter.

Finally, there should be a reconciliation between all our political factions, as political unrest and security worries are always reflected in the economy.

This also results in the trader sending his money abroad, tourists not coming and investors running away. In Aden, for example, sales have declined by 40 percent and hotels are empty.

Iran: Cosmetics queen of the Middle East



By Benjamin Joffe-Walt
The Media Line

Veiled and to some degree hidden from public life, many in the West assume that Iranian women lead largely self-effacing lives.

But according to a recent study by an Iranian economics think tank, it turns out Iranian women are some of the world's top consumers of cosmetics and – together with men – have made Iran the Middle East's second-largest market for makeup.

Tose'e Mohandesi Bazaargostaran Ati (Future Development of Market Engineering) found that 14 million Iranians collectively spend upwards

of USD 2 billion annually on various beauty products, accounting for 29 percent of the USD 7.2 billion cosmetics market in the Middle East, second only to Saudi Arabia. This makes Iran the world's seventh-largest consumer of cosmetics.

The report's findings indicate Iranian women and girls, generally urban and between the ages of 15 and 45, spend a per capita average of about USD 7 each month on cosmetics. The average monthly salary in Iran is USD 600 to USD 700.

The results, first published earlier this month in Fasnameh Tose'e Mohandesi Bazar (The Marketing Magazine), are based on estimates derived from a survey, not exact figures.

"Iran's consumption may be high,

but I doubt that we have precise statistics on such goods," Dr Seyed Marandi, a lecturer at the University of Tehran, told The Media Line. "These sort of goods are very easy to bring in while avoiding customs so it's very difficult to gauge the level of consumption."

"Cosmetics are easy to bring across the border without being discovered," he said, pointing out that while Iran produces cosmetics, a significant portion of the cosmetics in the country are imported. "Tariffs in Iran are relatively high - 20 or 30 percent - so there is a huge incentive to go around customs."

"However, the general impression seems to be that Iranian, Arab, and Turkish women have traditionally used more cosmetics than women in western countries and that this trend continues today," Dr Marandi said. "It seems that it's something much more a part of our culture."

On an official level, makeup is forbidden in Iranian government offices and the Islamic Republic's religious establishment considers the public wearing of makeup to be contrary to hijab, which requires women to wear loose-fitting clothing covering the entire body and something covering the hair. Some Iranian women completely cover their hair, but most do not.

But despite religious police attempting to enforce the hijab, Iran's urban centers are full of elaborately made-up women and teenage girls. Furthermore, products like face masks, anti-wrinkle creams, and high-quality shaving creams are increasingly popular among men.

While Iran has a domestic cosmetics industry, the majority of the cosmetics on the market are imported from Chi-

na, Korea and Turkey. More expensive Western cosmetics such as Clinique and Estée Lauder are also popular among Iranian elites.

And the trend is not just skin deep. Iran has been named among the leading 'nose-job capitals' in the world and cosmetic surgery is a popular and growing industry in the country.

Dr Eldad Pardo, an expert on Iranian gender issues and a professor at the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace, said a heightened cultural appreciation for beauty is nothing new in Iran.

"I'm not at all surprised there is this interest in cosmetics in Iran," he told The Media Line. "Iranian culture and particularly Persian culture have always been exceptional in their emphasis of beauty, aesthetics, art, fashion, design and poetry, much more than anywhere else in the Middle East. The tendency to embellish, to adorn, the appreciation of things that are aesthetically dazzling and the good things in life, all this has been found in Persian culture for hundreds of years."

"There is an age-old tension between simplicity on the one hand and open society, beauty, and a globalized world on the other," he said. "You have a populist, anti-Western tradition represented today by [Iranian President Mahmoud] Ahmadinejad, in which the women are depicted as simple. But Iranian culture is much richer than that, and you have a tradition of refinement, etiquette, beauty and nobility, so when you had a beauty revolution in the West in the 1920s and 30s, all these products were imported into Iran and enthusiastically accepted by the Iranian elites."

Mr. Khalid Saad Al Qadas - Chairman
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Mr. Masroor Siddiqui - Director

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IFC MENA Department is looking to hire a **Finance Assistant/Analyst** to work in our regional office in Sana'a, Yemen. The Finance Assistant/Analyst's responsibilities would be assigned to assist the Investment and the Advisory Services Operations in MENA in the duties and responsibilities mentioned below.

Duties and Accountabilities

- The Finance Assistant/Analyst will perform the following duties for Investment and Advisory Services operations, but not limited to:
- Preparation and/or review of the Investment and Advisory Services' department's monthly, quarterly and annual financial reports
- Assist the Regional Department in managing, monitoring and reporting on all department resources (i.e. budget, staff, reimbursable, chargeback and cross-charging)
- Conduct monthly review of Facility/Program expenses for accuracy, budget availability and compliance
- Monitors and analyses cost effectiveness performance at the unit, activity, product, and project levels. Prepares ad hoc analyses based on IFC cost information stored in various source systems, (e.g. SAP, FTS, IDesk, RMS, MIS, etc..) and combines the information into appropriate format for further manipulation and analysis

Selection Criteria

- Bachelors Degree in Accounting, Finance, Business or Economics with at least 7 years of working experience
- Recognized professional accreditation (CPA, CIMA, ACCA, etc) is a plus
- Sound knowledge and understanding of accounting theory, concepts and principles, financial accounting reporting, budgeting, cost allocation
- Proven practical skills in GL, AP/AR, journal entries, account reconciliations, budgeting, analysis of financial data, preparation of financial reports
- Advanced skills in Excel and Access, working knowledge of Microsoft office
- Ability to research, analyze and synthesize information, interpret data, retrieve information and clearly and concisely summarize results
- English and Arabic languages are essential

Interested applicants are requested to apply to the job by visiting www.ifc.org/careers under job # 092290 or via e-mail to ifcmena-recruit@ifc.org. Applications should be sent by May 8th, 2010. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted. IFC's Recruitment and Employment Policies reflect its strong values for cultural, racial and gender diversity. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO, works with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering. Oxfam has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancies for its Development Programme.

Gender Programme Officer – (Based in Sana'a)

You will have proven track record experience in project development and delivery, assessing outcomes and impact of the programme components, and managing the project's planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning processes. You will ensure project budget preparation and monitoring, and assisting in fund raising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

We are looking for someone with a 5 years an experience in working in gender programme with a degree in social sciences or related discipline, good knowledge in project management, an understanding of, and experience of, working in the development sector, particularly with regard to women rights and legal protection issues, and n understanding and sensitivity to poverty, gender and diversity, demonstrated capacity of social and communication skills with the ability to work with others and as part of a team, excellent oral and written communication and writing skills in English and Arabic, knowledge and skills in computer usage

Partnerships Officer – (Based in Sana'a)

You will be promoting participation of beneficiaries/audiences in all activities implemented by the project and its partner organizations, providing intensive needs-based technical support to partners with a special focus on organizational capacities, planning, reporting, and monitoring, and leading on the implementation of project's activities with a special emphasis on partner contracts.

We are looking for someone with a 3 years experience in working in development field at local levels and with CSOs; demonstrated capacity of social and communication skills and ability to work with others and as part of a team, excellent written and verbal communication (in English and preferably in Arabic) including representation skills, report writing skills and negotiation and influencing skills.

To apply:

If you believe that you have the qualification to work on the above-mentioned field, Please send a copy of your CV clearly state on your covering letter the job you are applying for to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk or Fax no: 01 450170.

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By: Naji Gazali
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People who migrate in search for income, opportunity, school, and good life must go through hard time deciding when to give up thinking. It must be irrelevant to them the unknown when current circumstances overwhelm them and that is when they run into the unknown and its problems instead of running away from their problems. The unknown is always hard to manage than the known and common problems. But when desperation clouds their thinking, the rest is nothing but a recipe for even greater problem. This is the story of young Ethiopian girls and women who flee their hard and unpleasant circumstance in search of a better future; only to find out later that their problems back in their country is one drop in bucket of canny, difficult, and unbearable problems aboard.

One Ethiopian young girl migrant wrote in the Ethiopian magazine in Yemen hoping that her friend will be spared the agony that she has endured "May what happened to me not happens to you." As described by the researcher who is a post-doctoral fellow at the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam stated that "Many regret ever deciding to leave and advise other women not to follow in their footsteps" (de Regt, 2005, 1). But what is most interesting is that Yemen has a lower GDP comparing to Ethiopia, so you may expect the migration of domestic workers will be toward Ethiopia instead. Yemen is seem to be the transient country where migrant workers cross the border into other richer countries especially those of the Gulf States, yet most Ethiopians settled in Yemen and work as domestic worker. Such phenomena-domestic worker-

has changed the social and economical reality in a country devastated with its own shortcoming.

They speak of "deception, isolation, maltreatment, heavy workloads, unpaid salaries, confiscated passports and physical and psychological abuse". (de Regt, 2005, 2). The worse aspect of their agony is that if they want to go back, they would have to pay the Yemeni government for their overstayed visa violation. So they became stuck here in Yemen yet facing daily violation by contractors and traffickers. And on the top of all that, the Yemeni government is unwilling to assist them in getting their passport back and investigating any abuse that were done to them. Yemen's inactivity to remedy these violations is an admission of guilt and responsibility. We must speak up against these physical and psychological abuse that Ethiopians women are facing in our country and perpetrators and traffickers must

be slapped with severe punishment for such treatment otherwise, we as a whole are condoning slavery if not practicing already. Shame on us to blame the Saudis for burning Yemenis migrants who are fleeing their misery here in Yemen when we are mistreating our Ethiopian neighbors unless we walk just a mile in their shoes to feel how it is to be mistreated.

The only source of assistance to them is their embassy that is also, "unable to effectively solve their problems" (de Regt, 2005, 3). Yet as the writer suggest that Ethiopians women faced with such depressing reality and end up living with relative in Yemen and work as freelancers domestic worker. But the most encouraging event and most important is that they start organizing amongst themselves and networking, raising an awareness among public and advocating for their right and dues. Yemen must rectify these problems to prove its innocence.

School principal extorts money from teachers and students

By: Shafeek Al-Homaidi
eek99@yahoo.com

Schools are the first institution of learning in the formation of a child's character and personality. If we all want our children and country to progress to a bright future, it can only be done through the good education.

But what I have seen and heard about the principal and the irregularities in education, particularly in one school in Sana'a, is unforgettable. A headmaster should be a leader and a good example, but unfortunately here it was the contrary.

It is regretful that the school is considered as a good center for education just based on the outer structure of the building and without consideration for the quality of the staff inside.

What arouses my feelings is that this headmaster manages hundreds of teachers and thousands of students without a vision of ideal education or high standards. For him leadership means making a profit, regardless of how much

students are learning.

The cruelty of the headmaster that I have witnessed at this school is unspeakable and his dealing with the teachers and students.

Three days ago, a teacher who is good at his work and well-experienced and has a good daily attendance and hard working in class was cut down by the offensive insults from the headmaster. It so happened that, as the teacher arrived at school in the morning, the principal shouted at him in front of all the managing staff and took him into his office. After all the shouting and the insults which the teacher bore quietly without a word, the headmaster even wanted to slap him.

I was dumbfounded at such actions but later on, it came to light that this teacher never paid the required sum to the headmaster paid by almost all teachers when they receive their full payment at the end of the month. As a rule, they have to give a share of their payment to the headmaster to be able to keep their job and do anything they please.

In addition to this, students who come late to school for three consecutive days

are threatened to be suspended by the principal unless they pay him a certain amount for being allowed to attend school once again. The same financial measures are applied for the students who are absent and for those who misbehave in school.

Will these sanctions install good principles and morals in our children? No, they teach children blackmailing, bribery and corruption. The children learn to harness human energy through domination, greed and manipulation. The aim of this principal is to help make our sons failures and disloyal to their country.

He is hidden behind the scene of self-seeking interest. What is the main standard required to be chosen as a school principal? It is that they should care enough for the daily lives of the students and teachers and to do their best to solve their urgent problems and ease their suffering.

It is a painful fact that the unfit are chosen for this post. The first task of a school is to educate an ideal and independent generation capable to cope with development. But such a principal

makes everyone reluctant to teach and learn.

He has turned the school into a fight club and created racial discrimination. Most classes are offices for collecting money, but teachers are often absent. The school has also adopted "substitution," which means that an absent teacher can bring in a substitute if he is willing to pay the required amount to the principal.

I hope that all the educational institutions and General Secretary of Sana'a Abdurahman Al-Akwa will work hand in hand to uproot this degrading and intolerable disease prevalent in our schools. Let us all work together to eliminate lingering social injustice and to pass on spiritual and physical intelligence to our children. Only thus will they be able to maintain their true identity to work for the common good and the betterment of this country and the world.

As a very famous quotation goes, "No opportunity comes twice, and every crisis brings an opportunity." So let us seize this opportunity to remedy our education system.

Breathing life into our future

By: Maisara K.D.
Student in UST in Taiz
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Sometimes I ask others about their thoughts concerning their future. I wonder what their plans are. I get nothing. If I research students' aims in any secondary school, college, or university, unfortunately I find most of them have none. I think it is a huge problem, which needs attention. If students are studying just to graduate or only to get a certificate, it is just wasting time.

Each person should have an ambition in his life. If we do not have a

goal, we will be as a body without a soul because our life will be useless. We will be doing nothing for ourselves or for our future life. So, can you tell me why we are here in this world? Surly it sometimes seems worthless. We should think about this carefully and make a decision to have our own goal in life. However, the question is how we can form these goals and then fulfill them.

To begin to solve this problem, we should choose an activity that we like doing and want to excel in. Then, we have to gradually fulfill it and we should trust in our ability, because, if we look inside, we can find lots that we like doing, as preparation for fu-

ture life. After that, we can progress to the next step, where we have to determine our main aim and how we want to achieve it. Many obstacles may confront us but we have to struggle and motivate ourselves to fulfill our supreme goal. In addition, we have to try our best to get experience from others, which will help us to develop our practical skills. The last step is to listen to the opinions and advice of others because they may help us form new ideas. Finally, we can give our aims a strong base and then build on them.

We now have a clear idea about the importance of having aims. This also means we must have at least one for

our life, family, country and world as well. We should take into account that it is not easy to have an aim without encountering problems but we should learn how to handle these obstacles wisely. However, we should not feel disappointed or frustrated in the beginning, and not give up because we need to keep in mind that we can only reach our supreme goal if we believe in ourselves.

In conclusion, I think even though having an ordinary birth, life, and death is the norm in any community, there is no reason why we should not be extraordinary throughout our life. Then, we can breathe life into our future.

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



Will electronic books replace paper ones?

Dear readers, can you imagine yourself carrying a library in your pocket? This is what technology has done for the humanity all over the world. Software versions of books are seemingly replacing books printed on paper, especially for the new generation. But will electronic books replace the paper ones?

At book fairs, there are many traditional printed books. There are also CDs, but they are usually entertainment CDs rather than books. At the International Book Fair last year in Taiz, I was astonished that no stands had book collection on CD. The book sellers were wondering if I was looking for something prohibited.

As I investigated further, I learnt that such CDs can be found and that they are sold illegally. This made me reconsider my situation as a regular reader of electronic books. Some of these books are downloaded from the internet and some of them are given to me on disks. Which ones are legal and which are illegal? I asked myself.

If they were illegal, what should I read? I have hundreds of soft copies of books in my laptop. I really find them useful. Recently, one of my friends sent me a link to a library online which includes 100,000 books in literature, philosophy, and science. Of course, I am not reading all these books, but I read them occasionally because they are in the laptop which I carry wherever I go.

Here I realized how it is difficult if such soft books are considered as illegal copies and I am banned to read any of them. Though, I have small library of printed books, banning me to read soft copies will be a real problem. This is because of being used, but really I am addicted to read soft books.

Being used to read software versions of books for about five years has made me unable to read printed books. I am not exaggerating when I tell you that, if I have a book to read, I first search about it on the Internet or anywhere to find as a soft copy. If I can't find one, I scan the hard copy to PDF or image file so that I can read it easily.

Some don't mind whether they read a book on paper or on a screen. But others are some who are completely against electronic books and never read them. Others still, like me, like reading software copies of books and cannot read the traditional version on paper. Each has his or her own reasons. Next week, I will write about how each feels about these different formats.

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.

Why do I believe him?

By: Hanna Al-Hodaimi

Because I am a citizen of this country, because I have no experience with the other world, because I have a simple mind and I am poor, I believe him.

He seems to know what I don't know. He seems to understand me and

my life and gives answers to my questions.

He watches me closely, knows my needs and tries to meet them. He teaches me new ways to think and to interpret the world. He leads me and I follow him, wherever he wants. Because of all that I believe him.

I am a simple poor citizen, and he is a terrorist.

Announcement

The Yemen Gulf Of Aden Ports Corporation-Port Of Aden

Expresses Its wishes to extend

The opening date Of the tender

no.3 to procurement of Rubber

Fenders, and Spare Parts for

Marine Launches, Tugs

Owned by YGAPC], upto

Sunday 9 th

May 2010.



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FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY SERVICES

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للتواصل: ٧٣٥٨٧٠٠٦٩

• مطلوب للإيجار: غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ
في منطقة حده الزبيري أو عصر. للتواصل:
٧١٢٤٨٨٦١٠

• للبيع: فلة مبنية على ١٢ لينة في منطقة
الأصبحي - دور واحد جرابيض. السعر:
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للتواصل: ٧٣٤٧٨٧٥٣

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ARAMEX أرامكس صنعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عن: ٢٤٣٢٤٤ ت: ٢٤٣٤٨٩
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مستشفيات
مستشفى الثورة ت: ١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
مستشفى الجمهوري ت: ١-٢٧٤٢٨١/٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأمل ت: ١-٤٧٢٨١
مستشفى الأماني الحديث ت: ٢٠٠٨-٢٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق
فندق فرساي ت: ١-٤٢٥٩٧/١-٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ١-٣٣٥٠٠
فندق موفيك ت: ١-٤٦٦٦٦
فندق سبأ ت: ١-٣٧٣٧٢
فندق ريكس ان ت: ١-٤٤٩٨١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السابحي ت: ١-٦٠٣٣٥ - ٦٠٢١٣/٨

مكاتب ترجمة
الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي-إنجليزي) (إنجليزي-عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٢٢٠٢ أو ٧٣٣.٨٨٨٦ فاكس: ١/٤٢٠٦٥
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد
معهد بالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٨٠٢٧/٢/٤ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٢٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٩٤٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٦٦٦٢٢٢
معهد كاروكس ت: ٥٢٢٤٣/٥ فاكس: ٣٢٢٢٦
معهدالتيك ت: ٤٥٠٨٣٣ - ٥١٠٦١٢ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين
المتمدة للتأمين: ١/٥٥٥ ٥٥٥-الرقم المجاني: ٨٠٠ ٥٥ ٥٥
الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٨٧٣/٢٧٢٨٧٣ فاكس: ٢٧٢٩٢٤
مرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠١٢٩/٨/١٢
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤٩١٢
عن: ٢٤٤٣٨
ت: ٢٥٨٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٢٧/٤٤
عن: ٢٤٦١٧
ت: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس
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مدرسة التريكة الدولية ت: ٤٨٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة المأجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفرات
التسليم للسفرات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمي للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم
مطعم وخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبد الشيباني)
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إدارة تابع للرقابة الساحلية في إيطاليا - خبرة
ثلاث سنوات في مجال التدريس - يجيد اللغة
الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. يبحث عم عمل في
الفترة المسائية. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣١٢١٩٤

• بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في
الترجمة والمراسلات التجارية وجميع الأعمال
المصرفية - خبرة في التدريس في المعاهد
والمدارس. للتواصل: ٧٧٣

• فلسطيني الجنسية - بكالوريوس
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أو الصيانة أو التدريس. للتواصل: ٧٣٢٨٠٣١٩٤

• محمد علي - هندسة اتصالات
- حاصل على شهادات دولية في الشبكات
(CCNA) وفي صيانة الحاسوب (A+) - خبرة
في مجال الشبكات - صيانة الحاسب GSM
وأنظمة الإتصالات. للتواصل: ٧١١١٦٧٤٨

• وليد القديمي - بكالوريوس محاسبة - خبرة
في مجال المحاسبة في شركة خدمات نظفية
- خبرة في إدارة مخازن - خبرة في مجال
المراسلات التجارية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية
بطلاقة ويجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر. للتواصل:
٧٧٧٤٢٩٣٣١-٧٣٧١٧١٧١٦

• سعد مسعود - بك لغة انجليزية - يبحث
عن عمل في مجال التخصص في أي شركة
نظفية أو سفارة أجنبية. للتواصل: ٧٧١٥٣٣٩٨

• دبلوم هندسة - تحكم صناعي عام -
يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - دورات في التحكم
الصناعي العام - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب
- يبحث عن عمل في أي شركة نظفية أو غازية
أ غير ذلك. للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٩٤٠٣٢

• بك لغة إنجليزية - خبرة ممتازة في الترجمة
والمراسلات التجارية - إجادة استخدام
الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - يرغب في العمل دوام
جزئي أو بالقطعة - خبرة ومعرفة بالشركات
الموردة و الإستيراد عبر الإنترنت. للتواصل:
٧١٣٢٦٣٦٧٢

• علي النظام - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دورة

إدارة تابع للرقابة الساحلية في إيطاليا - خبرة
ثلاث سنوات في مجال التدريس - يجيد اللغة
الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. يبحث عم عمل في
الفترة المسائية. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣١٢١٩٤

• بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جيد جداً (جامعة
تجز) - خبرة في الترجمة والسكرتارية
- يرغب في العمل في أي شركة. للتواصل:
٧٣٤٧٤٣٣٨٦

• ربيع محمد - بكالوريوس صحافة وإعلام
- يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً -
يجيد العمل على الكمبيوتر. يبحث عن عمل
في محافظة عدن. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٨٦٩٥٥٤

• ضياء محمد - فني تشغيل مكائن صناعية
إنتاجية - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه
- لديه مهول ثانوية عامة وشهادت خبرة.
للتواصل: ٧٠٠٨٩٥٧٥

• عادل إسماعيل - 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: ٧٣٥٢٢٩٤٧

• مائور - هندي الجنسية - ماجستير تجارة -
خبرة لأكثر من عشرين سنة في مجال التجارة
- إدارة - تسويق - مشاريع (مستويات عالية)
- يبحث عن عمل ويفضل في مدينة تعز -
مستعد للعمل فوراً. للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤

• مسعود حسين - خبرة عشرين سنة في
السواق - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية. للتواصل:
٠١/٩٦١٧٩٤

• بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جيد جداً - يجيد
استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية
والإنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في أي مجال.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٣٥٩٤٩

• أنور أحمد - دبلوم سكرتارية - خبرة ثمان
سنوات في صيانة الحاسوب - خبرة في تعليم
أساسيات الكمبيوتر وتعليم الصيانة (هاردوير
وسوفت وير). للتواصل: ٧٣٥٤٦٦٨١

كوبون للاعلانات 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 ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

ALTI
المعهد الأمريكي للتدريب واللغات
طور نفسك في اللغة الإنجليزية
تحدث اللغة الإنجليزية بطلاقة
ابدع في استخدام الكمبيوتر
دورات محاسبة
دورات صيانة موبايل

العنوان: حدة خلف صحيفة يمن تايمز - جوار مدرسة الديلمي
تلفون: ٢٦٤٣٣١ - ٥١٥٣٨٨ - جوال: ٧٧٧٨٧٧٧١

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Tambourines and live music in the old city



By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

Tambourine beats and singing break the traditional sound of street vendors in the old city. In the small square inside the Bab Al-Yemen gate, people surround Bakeel Yahya, 19, his mother and his aunt to

listen to their singing.

Sitting on the ground, equipped with their voices and Chinese-made tambourines, Bakeel's mother Najeeba and her sister both dressed in the traditional sitara, colored robes worn like chadors, spend hours in the morning sun performing. They form a three-person street band.

As their singing and tambourines take off, people gather around to listen. On the ground in front of them, they spread out a scarf so that people who want to appreciate their performance can throw them some coins and banknotes.

People gather to enjoy the performance, most likely of the only live fe-

male singing in the conservative city of Sana'a.

As Najeeba and her sister's singing comes from behind their black veils, people who stand around enjoying the singing complain that this kind of performance has become rare in the area of Bab Al-Yemen and in Sana'a.

As the noon sun becomes warmer, the two sisters leave to their homes in Musaik to the north of the old city, while Bakeel continues his performance in other markets, especially qat markets.

The poems that they have been performed are in standard Arabic praising prophets and their followers.

Najeeba Mohammad, Bakeel's mother, says that she has performing since she was a child and that her father used to bring her to Bab Al-Yemen. She learned these long poems from her father. Najeeba said her family has been known for this kind of performance for generations, but she thinks that it is vanishing now.

"We don't teach it to our young children," she says. "It is not a good profession to live off."

It is unusual to see these performers at Bab Al-Yemen, because they say that they are not always welcomed. The city municipality sometimes comes and forces them to leave the place.

Wondering in the small streets of the old city, another musician, Ali Al-Ramouh makes fun of people before he performs with his age-old trumpet to those who pay. He was the Imam's trumpet player about 50 years ago. Now he receives a salary from government.



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Am I Rich?



Rashad Almaghrebi
www.rashad.maktoobblog.com
Taiz

If you are living a life full of difficulties and suffering, if your problems are weighing heavily on your shoulders, keeping you awake at night, if lack of money, lack of love, and bad luck keep getting in your way, if you would really like a change, if you would like your life to transform for the best, if you would like to receive all you're missing, money, love, luck, joys and happiness, then think deeply about the following:
A patient willed a will by his will well. In that will, the only thing he wrote was, "Ask, seek nothing but good health."
Everyone of us should ask himself this question 'Am I rich?' By looking at yourself and at the world around, you may get an answer to the question. Some people may think that money is the only thing that makes a person happy and rich, but the fact of the matter is completely different. Money is important but is not everything. It can

help bring happiness, but it can never by itself be a source of happiness.
You may have millions of dollars, but you may not know their value if you did not work hard to earn them. If you are asked to sell your eyes for millions of dollars, would you accept that? Absolutely not, if you are sane.
If you do have eyes and can see the world, you are richer than so many blind millionaires in the world. I know a blind millionaire trader who was asked once by somebody: if he had two choices: to get back his sight or to keep the money, which one would he prefer. He said emphatically, "Take all my money and return me the sight (vision) of even one eye." Decidedly, you are richer than him, aren't you?
If you do have legs to walk, hands to touch, tongue to taste, and ears to hear, you are richer than millions of people who are not able to move, touch, taste or hear.
If you do have a house to live, a place to sleep, food to eat, clothes to wear, you are richer than maybe half of the population of the world.
If you possess some money and can keep some for hard times, you are one of those who constitute 8% of the rich people in the world. If you can wake up hale and hearty, you are luckier than more than a million of humans who die prematurely because of disease.
If you had never experienced wars, had never been to a prison, and had never been exposed to torture, you are better than 500 million people on this planet.

If you are able to pray in the mosque without fear of humiliation, torture, arrest, or death, you are enjoying bliss which three billion people cannot get.
If your parents are still alive and are living with you, you are unique in this world.
Even if you are disabled, but can read and write, you should thank Allah because you are richer than millions of illiterate people. In fact, the true disability is the disability of mind and not of the body.
You may have all of these things but you may not have ever thought of the Creator, Who Has given you all these things. We will never know the value of life and how rich we are unless we become strong believers in Allah (the Creator), Who Has given us all these things. We may live a decade, a century; marry, eat, drink, love, produce children, but what happens after all this? We must accept the dreadful reality of death. Therefore, we must do good deeds so as to win and be rich, in the real sense of the term, here and hereafter.
If you can smile and thank God, you are blessed because a lot of people know this but they do not practice it in their lives.
Even if you are crazy or disabled, you should thank God. You will be richer than all the people if you die as a strong believer in Allah and His prophet Mohammed (PBUH). So, aren't you rich in every way?! Why do you still complain? Thank God and do good deeds.

POETRY CORNER

The Soul of Sheba's Land

Glorious city, crown of Queen Arwa's Land
Quintessence of culture, gift to ancient grand,
Apparelled in Scynthea's silvery gown,
Stepped from clouds as fairy on ground.
Beaming stars embroider your violet veil,
Shadowy utterances peep through enticing gaze.
O, glorious city Taiz ! Lie complacent in cradle;
Attic of artistry, thou cultural epitome!
Placed between mounts, abowl-shaped dale,
High at citadel, Al-Kahera crystal crown!
Perennially posted, pyramidal Saber,
Salutes as sentinel, stoops to salam !
Madrigals mellow mountains, humming folksong,
Maidens play hide and seek amidst flocks around.
Bountiful beaches make bed of sands, welcome lovers with warm hospitable hands,
Caves and mounds, tombs and shrines Engrave thy histories in mute stones!
Gilded maidens in frilled frock, colored kirtle,
Charm flocks with hena-hued hands.
Age expiates, cuddled, hand in hand,
O, dappled fairy /Drayed of floral land!

O, Proserpine, dancing doll of quiet placid vale,
Gentle zephyr lurks, steals a glimpse,
Lures and lulls, embrace with flying kiss.
Bacchus blushes behind 'Hawan' hills.
Indian ocean, Al-Mokha, Red and Blue,
Buzz and boom, rowing song of woo,
While 'Saber' and 'sharab' rock thy-cosy cradle.
Bring bouquet of shower, fragrant drops sprinkle.
Musk melon, plums, lusty groves---- wadi Al-Barkany !
Ah, black elixir- 'coffee', 'the captivating' qat '---
Belle and beau swoon, sway into nostalgic realm.
Costumed in ceremonial 'Kameez', the 'Zambian' knights dance--
Songs of solace, love, friendship abound.
The flux of freedom illumined---- Sombre corners of Sheba's soul, sipped nectarial drought of peace ;
Gyama Taiz emerged 'a brave new world';
Ushered dawn in the realm of gold !
Peripatetic professors and the native guide,
Lay pebbles of wisdom far and wide.
Ardent interlocutors charmed as bees to hive--
Decipher knowledge, 'the land un-



known'
Eves outnumber guys by curriculum end,
Adhere Al-Suswa's slogan in the World Parliament.
Academia leads to laurels Islamic renown--
Muse blushes prodigiously at Faculty Adab !
Out on the glowing, lush green hillock,
Gay 'Sofitel' gallantly spy,
Vie veiled crescent moon in vacant sky,
Louds lores, saga of classic empire!
'Hayel Saeed' rewrites tales of glorious past,
Foster your pride in myriad mercantile.
Dizzy, disney land, heavenly dream-land,
Harbour hopes of a promising land.
The hallowing domes of holy mosque,
Resound and dishavel pious psalm ----
Minarets chant hymns of bliss,
Gospel of fraternity- 'Allah' is one!
O, Towering Taiz !crown of Yemeni cultural ties.

When war starts

When war starts,
Mercy leaves the souls at once
Pitilessness falls urging all the gun-slaving hands
Violence wakes bearing its sordid slogan
"kill, harm and ruin"
Death soars near
Holding a sharp lance
Spares no cradle ,relents no prince
Setting itself up
The king of the crimson realm
Where bodies don't move at all.

protect the nation and its language.

Evil raged
Lost his temper when he was looking at
That congenial joy of our halcyon land
Sending his evil look through
All past vehement grudges of him
Hazing some fools
Sprinkling their heads with obeying powder
Inculcating in them his villainous norms
"Rob, rape and sleep"
And trapping them into all contemptible criminal acts
To ruin
The calmness pervading this country.
Get lost?
Get lost materials
Which make hearts petrifying and straying
Which sells the souls
Prostituting them in the worldly pleasures and whims
Offering chance for evil to reign and ruin
The marvelous beauty of the universe.
Bomb! Bomb!
Enough!



Majed Ahmed
1985@Yahoo.com

I cannot hear more!
Is there a hand to stop that fearful sound?
Put an end to that wild shot?
And release me to a peaceful ground
Where I can sleep.
Oh God!
Let your Ruth embrace all those sleeping worlds
Purge their gory hands,
Open their eyes to see the lovely sides of the world,
And charge their stony hearts
With love, peace and sympathy.

Just Smile

If you finally find your way
Learnt how to spend the day
Just smile.
If your lover broke your heart
Killing that innocent part
Just smile.
If a friend stabbed at your back
Move on and never look back
And just smile.
If you have no breath
And you are close to death
Just smile.
If you know he is cheating
Till your heart is hardly beating

Just smile.
If your heart is happily in love
However you see no other half
Just smile.
If you thought you're touching the moon
It's just a light that will disappear soon
So just smile.
If you feel that you are wasting life and time
I guess it's not your only crime
So just smile.

RESPONSE TO ARTICLES

I really appreciate your writing about "Personal Development" in Education Supplement in the Yemen Times which was published on Thursday, Issue NO.1351 dated 1 April, 2010. I was almost frustrated in this life and complained about such a situation. But you have given me hope. So please keep

writing. Thank you again
Riyadh almohaia
Taiz University
The greatest Indian poetess
Dear Prof.Meena Rani
Thank you so much for your grandiose

poems in Yemen Times .
Actually, they are regarded as a link between human nature and the mentality of modern women.
Indeed, you'll be remembered like Shakespeare.
Majed Ahmed
majedahmed1985@yahoo.com

READERS WRITE

The Learners' Yahoo

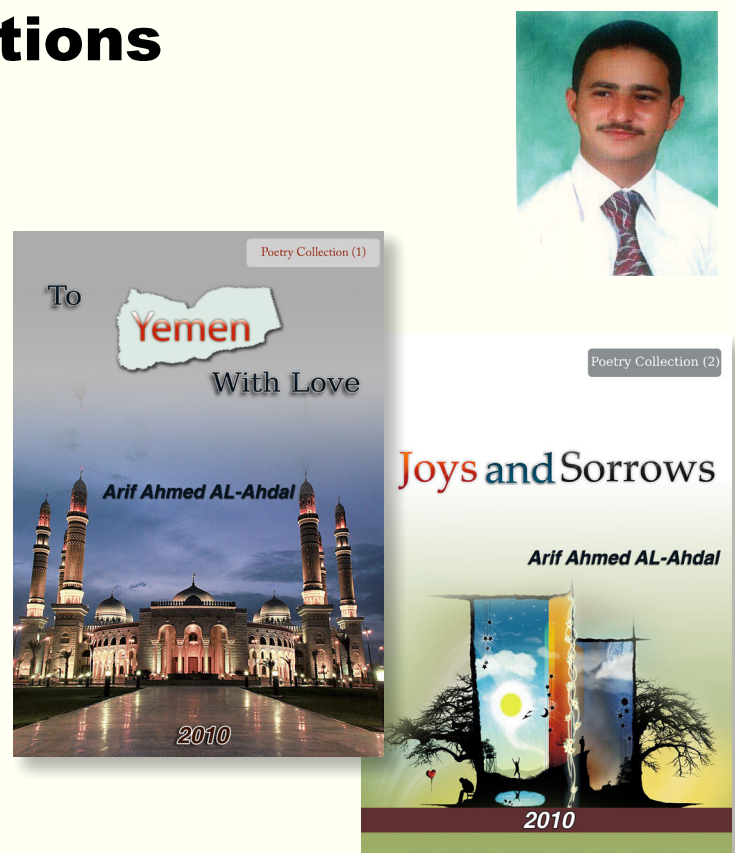
It is well known that Yahoo provides the world with the information in different fields. We can get through it information about education, law, economy, politics, society, wars ,famous people, agriculture, and crimes..etc.
In fact, it puts the world on our palm and facilitates acquisition of knowledge, sciences and experiences.
Likewise Dr Sahu, facilitates dissemination of information to all English learners, trainers, trainees, and all who are interested in English. I do not praise him, because I have not seen him face to face nor was I one of his students, but say what I notice as I read his page.
I am sure that there are many persons who share with me my view.
He, indeed, opens his bosom for

all without discrimination. He whole heartedly responds to teachers and learners, especially those who contact him and ask him about some difficulties they face either in their syllabus or in their professional life.
His Education page is like Yahoo for all who are interested in English in Yemen because they can find information about methodology, spoken, grammar, linguistics, writing, literature and various educational problems.
Moreover, it is a forum for all regardless of whether they are doctors, teachers, learners, or youths to exchange their information, knowledge, and experiences.
It is a tray filled with all dishes. When one reads it and focuses on its contents, he finds what he needs.

He can read a poem, a short story, a simple analysis of a novel, grammatical points, reading short essays and contributions that help in solving some educational problems.
Above all, Dr Sahu helps those who are interested in English, by paving the way for them either by way of writing essays or suggesting ways and means for solving the problems they face in English. He encourages everyone who contacts him either on phone or by writing. To be brief, he bears a huge burden to offer us the best he has got. He reads all contributions, replies to calls besides to his duty towards his students. Then is not Dr Sahu, the learners' Yahoo?
Abdulkreem Al-Awage
abdulkreem_h_alawage@yahoo.com

New Publications

The anthologies of poems titled *To Yemen With Love* and *Joys and Sorrows* bear an excellent testimony to Mr. Arif Al-Ahdal's sparks of creativity. The poems contained in the anthologies were written at different times and reflect the poet's sensitivity, labyrinths of love, his varying moods and his perceptions of the slice of reality. The poems are suffused with rich emotion and brilliantly display his imaginative insight captured in a selection of highly evocative language. In terms of content and form, the poems bear the stamp of his vibrant personality and transport the reader to a land of dreams and expose him to a spectrum of varied experiences. The anthologies which have a foreword by Prof. Ashok Kumar Sinha, Head of English department, Faculty of Education, Taiz University and are published by Abrar Publishers, Sana'a, are welcome additions to libraries and shelves of discerning lovers of poetry.



Poetry Collection (2)

Arif Ahmed AL-Ahdal

YOUTH FORUM

The Dear departed
O my loveliest friend,
You gave me the taste of life,
No one could separate us except
Destiny
Thanks to the strong ties between us.
But, Fortune snatched my cheer,
You left me alone.
Just melted into thin air.
You made my heart white like snow,
And I feel a void in my heart,
Zainab Al-Mortadha
Level 3, Translation
UST, Sana'a
I can't live without you,
I wish I returned to where you lie,
I always pray to God for you,
I will never forget nor find a friend like
you.

If you are a successful person, smile
Allah has gifted you lovely parents,
smile
If you have lovely friends, smile
Smile, smile all the way
And say, thanks to Allah
Because Allah loves you.
Manal Taher Aithah
manal_88t@hotmail.com
Level 4
UST, Sana'a

Note to the contributors

It has come to our notice that articles originally published by some writers earlier in Education Supplement are stolen and republished by some others in their names. The poem titled *My Life Without You* published on page 10 of the Yemen Times, issue No. 1351 dated 1 April, 2010 in the name of Mohammed Alkadery Alwsei is a case in point. It was originally written by Rania Hagag and published in Education page dated 27 March, 2007. Mr. Alwsei is hereby warned against repetition of such acts of plagiarism in future. His authorship of the poem published in Yemen Times, issue No. 1351 dated 1 April, 2010 is void. Rania Hagag is the actual writer of the piece.

—Dr. Sahu