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Opinion: Yemen Times Person of the Year 2005

Business: Central Bank of Yemen downplays Watani bankruptcy

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Khan: a memorable Yemeni singer P11

Health: Environment threatens P12 children's health

Italian hostage injured as police open fire on captors

five Italian tourists still in captivity in Beit Al-Zaidi, Abida tribe, in the eastern Yemeni province of Mareb, suffered minor injuries as police opened fire on their kidnappers

Efforts to free the hostages resulted in an exchange of threats between the government and kidnappers.

According to news Wednesday morning, the kidnappers are believed to be sons of Saleh Ubad Al-Zaidi, who was killed by police two years ago in a dispute over a car without a license plate. Kidnappers demand the release of Naji Bin Saleh Al-Zaidi, son of Sheikh Saleh

Al-Zaidi, who was handed over by Italian hostages (two men and three UAE authorities to the Yemeni government at the end of 2004, Mareb sources

Al-Zaidi was arrested on a charge of instigating the killing of Sheikh Abdulwali Al-Qairi, head of Beit Al-Qairi sheikhs, at the end of the same

Al-Zaidi denied the charge and demanded to be released and referred to the court but security authorities have kept him in jail without trial.

Circulating rumors and news indicate that negotiations with kidnappers may culminate in securing the release of the

women) by the end of the week. Speeding the hostages' release depends on government's response to the kid-

Kidnappers announced they would be accountable for any risk to hostages' lives unless government uses force against them, as one of the three women hostages received minor injuries when security troops opened fire on the kidnappers, sources mentioned.

The abduction of the five Italian tourists is the fourth kidnapping incident in two months, but the first of 2006. Kidnappers released the three women, who refused to leave the men behind, on the first of this month. The kidnapping occurred in Sirwah, Mareb governorate, east of Sana'a, just one day after the release of a German family kidnapped in Shabwa. Tribesmen's demand for release of relatives detained by security authorities is the primary reason behind kidnapping of European tourists.

At the beginning of the week, President Ali Abdullah Saleh threatened to hunt those who kidnap. He also fired senior officials in Mareb and Shabwa provinces as a step to improve security measures and prevent repeat kidnappings in the two areas.

Yemen Times Person of the Year 2005

"If there is a will, there is a way. We are the will and we make the way!" according to Hiyam Mubarak, Chairperson of Al-Iradah Network for Poverty Eradication.

This year, the Yemen Times Person of the Year trend was broken. This time, it is not just one person; it is rather a group of people. Although represented by their leader Mubarak, the Yemen Times felt that all Al-Iradah team

members

reward for

their amazing

deserve

work during 2005. "Al-Iradah means will. We specifically chose this name because we knew what was waiting for us and we wanted to tell ourselves and the world that we have a strong

will to change the situation for the

better. We are up to the challenge!" Mubarak said.

The newly married Mubarak is a young woman from Al-Mua'ala, Aden, and a government

employee. Along with six

other members, she established the Women's Association for Poverty Reduction in Aden in 1999. The association is home for more than 20 street children saved from the street and taken care of by association members.

lished Al-Iradah Network through the women's association in early 2004, leading another seven associations working on poverty.

Details on page 5

Mubarak estab-

Artists and others denounce tourist kidnappings



PHOTO BY FOUAD AL-HARAZ

SANA'A Jan. 2 - Hundreds of artists and cultural elite took to capital streets denouncing the country's frequent tourist kidnappings and saying such conduct will impact Yemen's national economy and future.

The demonstration began at the Cultural Center to the Cabinet where protestors were received by Prime Minister Abdulqader Bajammal who affirmed that the kidnapping phenomenon is exceptional and should be dealt with seriously.

The government will pass a kidnapping law against those abducting tourists and foreign visitors, since their acts contravene the law and the constitution and harm Yemen's reputation, Bajammal said. He emphasized that such acts constitute grave crimes and the government should quickly react and impose penalties on kidnappers.

The Prime Minister criticized delaying the draft amendment to the arms ban, which provoked curiosity from a large portion of the public who say the

عبرالعالم في الوقت تماماً The World on Time صنعاء 30/SANA'A Tel.: 440228

ruling party should be held accountable for tourist kidnappings since it dominates Parliament and can put the ban into effect.

Several protestors affirmed that foreign tourist kidnapping in Yemen is a complicated problem, negatively impacting the tourism sector in particular and the national economy in gener-

Losses to the economic sector are significant, in that Yemen's tourism sector is one of the most important in contributing revenue to the state's general budget. Preliminary estimates indicate Yemen's tourism sector has lost approximately 25 percent of tourismrelated revenue due to tourist kidnap-

Dr. Abdulbar, head of the Yemeni Writers Union, affirmed that tourism in Yemen is not merely an economic activity; rather it reflects the cultural and civilized heritage of Yemenis. He added that the spread of such a phenomenon will harm Yemen's history and reputation.

Two kidnappings occurred last month: the German family in Shabwa province and the Italian hostages in Mareb who remain in captivity.

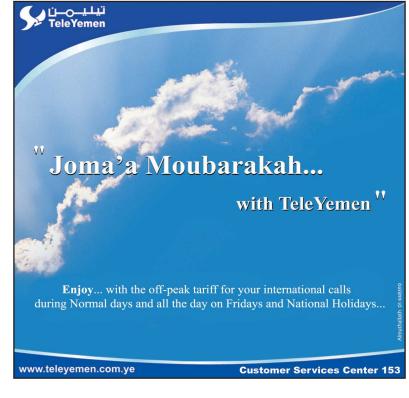
For its part, the Yemeni Society for Tourism and Travel Agencies released a statement deploring tourist kidnappings, particularly the German Chrobog family. "Society is of the view that the crime was committed by irresponsible

people whose acts and behaviors contradict human values and religious principles," it stated.

Additionally, Yemenia Airways strongly denounced kidnapping European tourists over time, saying it harms Yemen's reputation and glorious history. It condemned the extraneous phenomenon as damaging the country's tourist activities, particularly as

Yemenia has expended great effort in promoting tourism and investment in Yemen. Yemenia updated its fleet by purchasing new planes of different

Due to the heavy losses and the phenomenon's impact on the national economy, Yemenia demanded concerned authorities put an end to kidnappings in the "Land of Faith and Wisdom."



Yemen at the bottom as to Millennium Goals

SANA'A, Jan. 3 – Yemen occupied countries. The rate was 64.4 percent of the lowest stage in social statistics and indicators from the UN Economic and Social Committee for West Asia (ESCWA). The committee evaluates these countries' progress according to their achievement in meeting Millennium Development Goals for

According to poverty elevation statistics through 2001, ESCWA found the percentage of those living on less than \$1 a day was 29.63 percent. Populations with no access to minimum nutritional energy were 46.1 percent. The report noted that 19 percent of children under age 5 were underweight, including children less than one year old.

Committee statistics showed 60 percent of school-age children registered for basic education through 2000. The rate was 52.7 percent in 1990, with a 60.5 percent increase.

The report showed basic school attendance through 2000 was 75.1 percent, an improvement over many countries listed. However, the study revealed a drop in illiteracy eradication among ages 15-24 compared to other youth; however, 35 percent of this sector remains illiterate.

ESCWA equity indicators showed

improvement compared to other west

Asian countries. The rate of males to females in basic education was .6 percent, .04 percent in secondary education and .3 percent in higher education. The committee found no indicators

concerning HIV/AIDS patients due to lack of information in Yemen and other

ESCWA registered a mortality rate of 24 out of 100,000 due to malaria for all age groups, whereas it was 93 out of 100,000 for children ages 0-4. The malaria spread rate was 1,523 out of 100,000; however no spread cases were reported among children ages 0-

The mortality rate due to tuberculosis was 13 out of 100,000, while the tuberculosis infection rate was 70 out of 100,000.

ESCWA indicators and reports found Yemen's development up to 2005 was the highest of the group, at



HOOD: 38 refugees detained in Yemen

SANA'A, Jan.3 — The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, known as HOOD, revealed that 38 Somalis have been detained at the Criminal Investigation Bureau and at Al-Wahdah, Al-Bilaili and Al-Nassr police stations since Dec. 17 clashes with police who broke up a sit-in in Sana'a.

In a statement issued last Tuesday, HOOD condemned the conduct of security apparatuses, which forced dozens of refugees to write pledges not to hold a sit-in at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees office in west Sana'a.

Acts of violence continued for 35 days, leading to the death of 37-yearold refugee Ali Umar Mohamed Ali Eqbal, who left his three children with their mother in the city of Busasu, Somalia. Eight people were injured and dozens captured in the incident.

Human rights organizations accused police of Eqbal's death, after being requested by UNHCR to put an end to the sit-in staged in front of its office.

Refugees were protesting against what they called "discrimination," claiming they should enjoy their rights in compliance with international con-

According to the UNHCR. Yemen is the only country in the region where the government grants Somali refugees the rights to refuge and work in its territory.

Three Saudis and Yemeni citizen receive perpetuity imprisonment

SANA'A, Jan. 4 — The penal court in Baghdad issued a perpetuity imprisonment conviction against three Saudis and a Yemeni. It is because of their intention to commit terrorist activities in Iraq. A source in the court told Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper that the suspects' names were Abdulmajed Hazim, Ibrahim Abdullah and Nadir Obied. The Yemeni suspect is called Mansour Ali.

The source said that the three were caught while they were crossing the Saudi borders. They confessed that they were planning to execute terrorist actions inside Iraq. He pointed out that according to article 149 of the penal law, the planner, the executer and even those who intend to carry out actions, are equally condemned. The source

assured that the accused had enjoyed the right of having a defense lawyer, appointed by the court. The rulings will be remitted to the appeal court for final decision.

Riyadh explained that the Riyadh agreement dealt with the extradition matter. It gave Iraq the right to carry out all trials against criminals, even those who are foreign nationals or have the nationality of the participating countries. It also gave the Iraqi courts the right to report to the other countries about the criminals who committed illegal actions inside Iraq. If these are Iraqis, they will be extradited to Iraq. If they are foreigners they will be tried according to their country's law, however bilateral agreements will be considered in extradition cases.

Renewed conflict between Al-Saida and Al-Mazareek tribes

SANA'A Jan. 4 — Conflicts erupted once more between Al-Saida and Al-Mazareek tribes in Al-Jawf governorate. The conflict took place following a reconciliation period which ended two days ago. Tribesmen fired on each other using long-range missiles and machine guns. More than 30 died and many were injured on both

Many sheikhs, officials and residents of Al-Jawf governorate demand the government and official security intervene between the two tribes to end the conflict.

The tribal conflict is attributed to revenge crimes many years ago between Al-Saida and Al-Mazareek.

Yemen Commercial Bank announces new electronic services



General Manager Ayed Al-Mashni

By: Abdulalem Al-Shara'bi

SANA'A, Jan. 3 — On the occasion of the New Year, Yemen Commercial Bank announced its new electronic banking services: ATM debit cards. point of sale, telephone and SMS banking.

Chairman Sheikh Mohammed Bin Yahia Al-Rowaishan said this new era confirms Yemen Commercial Bank's leadership in the local market.

One of Yemen's first national banks, it was established February 4, 1993 by a group of key Yemeni businessmen and financial market leaders. Al-Rowaishan noted that YCB is a closed shareholding company with a 90 percent share and 10 percent for Yemen Oil Company.

"Through its network of eight branches in Sana'a and other main cities, the bank is able to provide comprehensive banking services to all market sectors," he said.

He also mentioned that YCB was the first commercial bank established after the Yemeni unity. It provides retail and corporate clients a range of banking products and services in a professional and efficient environment using advanced methods and techniques to enter international markets through its network of worldwide correspondents.



Hani Idris, Executive Consultant for **Retail and Marketing**

General Manager Ayed Al-Mashni said the bank aims to open five new branches in Sana'a and other main cities in 2006. He added that YCB is one of the first Yemeni banks to implement real-time online automation in its banking operations, thereby improving its customer service level, in addition to normal banking services such as deposits in Yemeni Riyals and other currencies, remittances, current and saving accounts, personal loans, Swift and other services.

Additionally, he said YCB invests in its equipment and qualifies employees in introducing unique services, which positions YCB as one of the market

Hani Idris, Executive Consultant for Retail and Marketing, believes YCB capitalizes on its strengths, as it was one of the first to issue Visa and MasterCard in Yemen, as well as Yemen's first Money Gram agent.

YCB recently launched four electronic banking services over a twoweek period: ATM debit cards, point of sale, telephone and SMS banking.

Idris said YCB will launch an average of one product, program or service monthly throughout 2006. Such an aggressive plan will assure YCB's leadership in banking techniques and customer service.

Final landslide death toll announced

teams Tuesday night concluded the search for bodies buried by rubble in the landslide-affected village of Al-Dhafir, Bani Matar.

According to Saba News Net, Sana'a governor Abdul-Wahid Al-

from the landslide was 65 and eight

SANA'A, Jan. 3 – Search and rescue Bukhaiti said rescue teams concluded injured. He added that the task of restheir search for survivors and bodies in Al-Dhafir, while victims' families made sure none were left beneath rub-Bukhaiti said the final death toll

village's homeless families. In this regard, the Yemeni Cabinet agreed to reconstruct Al-Dhafir, rebuilding on a new site for those families left home-Al-Dhafir

destroyed Wednesday, Dec. 28 when a mountaintop landslide hit more than 23 houses. Sixteen of the destroyed houses were inhabited at the time of the avalanche. On the same front, Al-Shour Net reported

cue teams now is to reconstruct affect-

ed houses and provide shelter for the

that a large rock tumbled down a mountain in Haijat Al-Shaer village in Taiz governorate at around 2 p.m. Tuesday. The large rock fell and destroyed gat fields. No one was reported injured but many were panicked. Villagers say rockslides occur in the area due to last summer's heavy rains.

Readers' Voice

Times Readers' Voice" a popular way for our readers to interact with us. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local

This edition's question:

Yemeni prisons are full of hundreds of detainees without charges. Do you think that the government will reconsider the cases of these detainees through trial or release?

I don't know

Last edition's question: After a halt down, the kidnapping series reappeared in 2005. Do you attribute this kidnappings to foreign forces or to the faulty government security dealing?

Government faulty dealing

Foreign forces I don't know 10%

> Go to our website at: vementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard

Socialist party denounces attempts to close Jarallah Omar case

SANA'A, Jan. 1 — The Socialist Party demanded a "national independent committee be formed for a comprehensive investigation in Jarallah's assassination case.'

This came in a statement issued on the eve of the third remembrance of the murder of the party's General Secretary, Jarallah Omar. It demanded the independent national committee question all whose names were mentioned in the official investigation minutes, as well as those suspected of direct or indirect involvement and those suspected to have facilitated or overlooked the crime.

In its statement distributed to the media, the party confirmed its refusal of authorities' and their official bodies' dealings in the case. Additionally, the party condemned efforts to close the case before concluding investigations of the remaining terrorist cell members and those mentioned in the assassin's confession. It added, "Execution of the assassin will never end the case... [The Socialist Party] will not rest until they

disclose all the mysteries of the mur-

The party "denounces the abstinence of the High Court not to consider the Appeal Court's ruling that the prosecution finish investigating all band members," to which the assassin, Sawani, belonged. It said those mentioned in investigations should also have been questioned, adding, "The prosecution and the political security should have been ordered to hand over the 94 torn papers and add them to the crime file."

Authorities executed Jarallah's murderer amid remonstrations from the Socialist Party and Jarallah's family. They considered the execution an official effort to close the case and give it a penal perspective, while it is a clear political case.

The political group following up Jarallah Omar's assassination insistently demanded authorities disclose the truth and refer the real perpetrators to justice. It also demanded the plan to liquidate political and intellectual person-



Late Jarallah Omar

alities be revealed.

Sources believe the group will use all methods, with a view to internationalizing the case, which the group believes the assassin's execution was only an excuse to close.

Famed lawver Ahmed Al-Wadae blamed the Socialist Party for failing to internationalize Jarallah's case, if only for the sake of loyalty, while all internationalization factors were available.

Al-Wadae said in an interview with "Al-Thori" newspaper, "We often demanded investigations of a number of persons whom the assassin, fortunately enough, mentioned in his evidence. They were the crime's engineers and they furnished support and logistics to the assassin. We published their names in 'Al-Thori' and everybody knew them. They were influential. The young members of the assassin's gang who were tried were nothing in comparison."

Al-Wadae wished "Al-Thori" would republish the names, irrespective of the feelings of the National Committee, which did not mention the names. They rendered Jarallah's tragedy a passive,

Regarding the view that Jarallah's case was handled due to a political trend, rather than a legal one, Al-Wadae said, "That thinking in this country is a cursed thing. On top of this is the legal thinking. The one who says this may ignore the fact that political oration is

Islah Party encourages women candidates

SANA'A, Jan. 3 — The Islah Party has nominated five women out of 35 candidates in upcoming local elections.

Amal Al-Basha, head of Arab Sisters Forum, affirmed the party's nomination of five female candidates to be trained for local elections in September. "It is good news that there are five female trainees nominated by the Islah Party. We congratulate the Islah Party for this initiative," she said at the opening of the training program for local elections. She urged other parties to follow suit.

Abdu Al-Janadi, head of the Information Sector of the Supreme Committee for Elections, said in previous elections, women's participation as candidates was not encouraging, even though there are millions of women in Yemen.

He added that everyone is looking forward to getting to know the women candidates of the Islah Party, which is the largest opposition party. He invited other parties to give women chances to nominate themselves in elections. "It is fair that women exercise their rights in nominating themselves in local and general elections," he said.

In February 2001 local elections. there were 84 female nominees and 38 won their elections. Twenty-nine belonged to the General People's Congress, six to the Yemeni Socialist Party and three were independent.

Four new oil companies explore in Yemen

SANA'A, Jan.1 — The biggest agreement of its kind was signed on Wednesday by the Yemeni government with Korean oil companies.

The Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals signed an agreement with four South Korean companies due to take part in the exploration and production of oil in Block 16 in the Yemeni eastern province of Mahrah.

The agreement stipulated that the Korean companies should spend a sum of US\$ 13 million on the exploratory operations they will implement in an area of 10 square kilometer. The Korean companies, under the agreement, will dig and assess an exploratory well and survey an area of 11,000 square kilometer.

In the beginning of last September, the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals signed a similar agreement with four petroleum companies from different countries, under which those companies explore and produce oil in

Block 6, Shabwa province. Seven foreign oil companies working in the oil sector in Yemen operate in seven productive blocks, while another 20 companies are still in the explorative phase in over 20 blocks

New oil explorations for Total in Yemen

SANA'A, Jan. 2 — French petroleum company Total, operating Block 10 in Shabwa province, recently explored a new oil well with an overall production capacity of 1,900 barrels per day, according to a join statement released by the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals and Total.

The statement confirmed the new oil explorations will help open new and numerous horizons for oil and gasrelated activities in the country.

Along with U.S. and Korean companies, Total operates Yemen's natural gas project initiated in 2005.

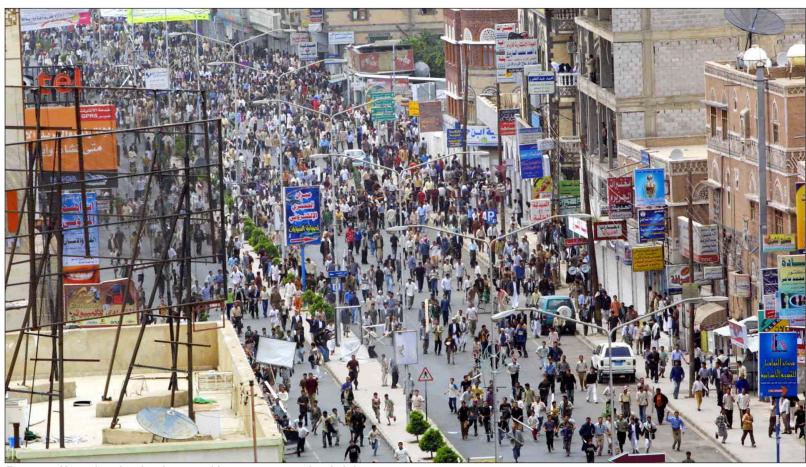


Taj Sheba in the community

SAN'A, Jan.1 - The Taj Sheba Hotel, Sana'a in true humane spirit started the New Year by bringing a smile on the faces of children. The General Manager of Taj Sheba, Mr. Malvinder Narang accompanied by his team personally fed children at the reform school run jointly by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.



First Yemeni polling center launched



For years, Yemeni society has been awaiting a means to voice their interests

SANA'A, Dec. 31 — After a long one-and-a-half-year waiting period, the Yemen Polling Center (YPC) has received its registration certificate from the Ministry of Social Affairs. The YPC is the first non-governmental organization specializing in scientific research, polls, surveys, public opinion and questionnaires

YPC president Hafez Al-Bukari said, "We will try to create strong awareness among people and decision makers concerning public opinion issues." Al-Bukari, who recently resigned as General Secretary of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS) in protest of the new draft press law, added, "We aim

to contribute in building a free, open and democratic society by investigating, exposing and challenging the diverse social, cultural, political and economic circumstances in our country."

The YPC officially launched its activities amid huge differences between the media and governmental and opposition research center results concerning sensitive political issues. In this regard, YPC official documents state that it objectively and professionally tackles all issues with complete efficiency and is not subjected to any external influence. The center's expertise and professionalism will provide

accurate results on crucial issues and avoid any future doubt in public opinion results. Numerous professional journalists, academics, researchers and volunteers currently administrate the center.

Planned projects of the Yemen Polling Center include:

- Conducting a wide-range poll on Yemeni electoral registration procedures
- Assessing electoral awareness among Yemenis
- Establishing the first Yemeni media electoral monitor
- Launching the first Yemeni website specializing in polling and public opinion issues
- Offering consistent polls showing Yemeni attitudes toward government performance
- Adopting a field study showing the attitude of government employees toward wages strategy
- Providing training courses on scientific methods used when conducting field research and opinion polls
- Organizing field research on obstacles facing investors in Yemen
- Preparing a wide-range study on difficulties faced by Yemeni immigrants when visiting Yemen
- Conducting an opinion poll on society's attitude toward Yemen's political parties.

UNICEF extends relief to landslide-hit village

By: Yasser Al-Mayasi

SANA'A, Jan. 2 — As part of its response to authorities to cope effectively with distributing essential supplies, a UNICEF team, headed by country representative Ramesh Shrestha, visited Al-Dhafir village Monday.

During the visit, the UNICEF team met with the governor of Sana'a and district authorities to assess the situation and provide urgent relief to children temporarily sheltered in makeshift camps.

conjunction with non-governmental organizations.

Naseem Al-Rahman, Director of UNICEF Information Communication Programs, said aid was delivered to the Yemeni Red Crescent Association, which is responsible for distributing relief to affected villagers.

In his visit to the area, Al-Rahman presented his heartfelt condolences to displaced families of the landslide-hit village

For his part, Shrestha emphasized the need to provide essential supplies with-



Naseem Al-Rahman, Director of UNICEF Information Communication Programs

UNICEF provided in-kind aid to displaced families in Al-Dhafir, which was hit by a landslide last week. Relief packages included 22 medium-sized containers for safe drinking water storage, 440 blankets, 220 Jerry cans, 110 kitchen kits, 110 gas cylinders and winter clothes for women and children sheltered in camps on Al-Dhafir's periphery

Relief items were distributed by local authorities and relief committees in

out losing any time, providing urgent support to families who have yet to recover from the shocks the landslide caused the village.

He noted that women's and children's needs should be given priority attention by the government, development partners and community leaders. "Our visit is intended to create renewed attention to the plight of children and families displaced by the catastrophe," he added

Educated women can't get married!

By: Hakim Al-Masmari

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Over the years, Yemen's educational sector has seen a great increase in both males and females and demand is even higher. Genders finally have realized education's importance and are sacrificing time and wealth seeking light at the end of their educational journey. Unfortunately, those women wanting to continue studying at university could risk getting married, almost guaranteeing themselves a life far from the love, care and experience of marriage. According to Sana'a University sources, 75 percent of female students studying there are single. These numbers reveal the big picture of a future crisis

In a growing phenomenon, educated women seem to have the hardest time finding a groom. In a country like Yemen, tradition puts the average age of marriage for women at around 19, which clashes with women's goals and hopes of wanting to achieve through education. "You're put in a difficult spot, trying to choose what could be best for you," said Laila Mohammed, a 19-year-old first-year university student. "It's either studying or getting married," she added.

Most women complete university at age 23, which is when most Yemeni marriage seekers stop knocking on the door. Ironically, men seem to dislike educated women. In their view, women of this high educational caliber could

cause problems for less educated men. "I can't even imagine myself marrying a woman holding a university degree. If things don't go right for her in the future, she will definitely blame me and not the country or government for her downfall," said 21-year-old Moused Saleh.

In many situations, women start university studies after high school and continue until the right person asks for their hand in marriage. They are put in a position of choosing between two important life-changing opportunities. However, most parents prefer marriage in this situation, before it's too late. "If men would accept us continuing our studies after marriage, this issue would never be brought up. This is for their interest as well," said Samara Saleh Al-Mathrahi, a 22-year-old married woman. "We are half of society and we deserve a chance to change the situation of our country for the better," she

More than 55 percent of university enrollees in Yemen are female. This reveals the large number of female students who will have difficulty marrying. Many women don't give marriage the importance it deserves until years later when all their friends are happily married while they are unfortunately left behind. "It's not easy living with the thought that one might never get married. I hope situations will change so that women who desire to complete their studies can, at the same time, have a good chance of getting married," said

a 28-year-old single woman with a master's degree in medicine. "In Egypt, women get married at the average age of 30. Why can't we accept this issue as they did?" she added.

Due to what they see in local universities, men are uncomfortable with their wives continuing educational studies after marriage. In some situations, women fall in love with any man offering them sweet words. According to a number of married men, most women in universities are too open with men; therefore, men lose trust in them even before thinking of marriage. "I studied at the university for four years. I don't understand some of the things women do in universities," said Ali Al-Kholani. "If only their families knew what they were up to in universities," he added.

Another man complained that married women who continue studying in universities slack off in their other responsibilities and give less attention to more important issues like family. "I gave my wife an opportunity to study after I married her. In return, she used it as an excuse for not doing her housework on a regular basis," said a husband who preferred to remain anonymous. "At home, she is always on the phone with her friends from school. Am I not her husband?" he added.

Solving such a crisis could be extraordinarily difficult. People still degrade educated women, some because of education in general and others for the gender mixing in the edu-

cational process. In a changing society like Yemen, citizens must find ways to solve this crisis before it grows. Ten years ago, striving for education was a priority and crucial to tackling illiteracy. Now a greater problem has erupted in society. Our country needs women doctors, teachers, nurses and in many other fields. At the same time, the cost of this should not be as enormous as it is, costing women their married life. Can this problem be resolved in a society like Yemen? Only time will tell.

TERMINATION

This is to advise all concerned that Mr. Maher Nasser, previously Manager of our Cargo Division was terminated effective October 13,2005. Accordingly, he is no longer authorized to deal on our behalf and does not represent us in any way.

Marib Travel & Tourism
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Mr. Waleed Akawi, Marketing Manager handing Mr. Hani Al-Jendari, first winner, the cheque of One Million Rials on 28-12-05.

Winner of the first draw, who won one million Rials in cash

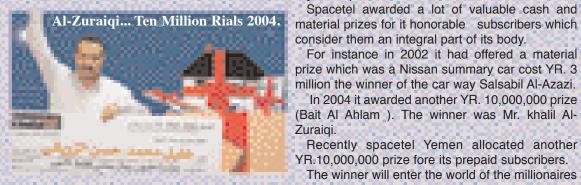
Spacetel Yemen autobiography and the millions

Spacetel Yemen the pioneer GSM service operator in Yemen, achieves a continuous success and its subscribers number, which reached about 850000, is increasing day after day.

Spacetel Yemen is distinguished of its varied and most distinguished services which reached leadership in markets have and more than 150 services available for the subscribers. One of its remarkable characteristics is the wide coverage that covers 80% of the Yemeni lands and its service is available in 21 governorates.

Spacetel Yemen worth to be the first choice for the GSM users in Yemen and it has the entire right to be proud as it becomes a brand name in the GSM telecommunications world in the region because of its up to date technology, high quality and its qualified staff who are trained on high levels.

Spacetel Yemen offered and still offer a lot of encouraging prizes, that worth tens millions of Yemeni Rials, for its subscribers who grant it their trust.



This giant company spare no efforts in serving its by making one call for 10 minutes within Spacetel subscribers and it has a keen interest to offer them encouraging offers and prizes from time to time to prove that it is already always connected with peo-

Al-Jendari, talking happily. 28-12-2005

they use Spacetel network.

ple and people are always connected when ever

Spacetel awarded a lot of valuable cash and

For instance in 2002 it had offered a material

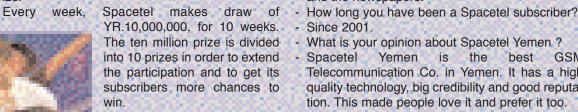
In 2004 it awarded another YR. 10,000,000 prize

(Bait Al Ahlam). The winner was Mr. khalil Al-

Recently spacetel Yemen allocated another

The winner will enter the world of the millionaires

network. Spacetel allocates YR.10,000,000 cash prize.



The conditions for entering the weekly YR. 1,000,000 prize are:

- Buy or activate easy fast line and get YR. 800, when you call within Spacetel network.

- Or use any scratch card. - Or talk for 10 minutes any day weekly.

- Or send 10 SMS any day weekly.

The 10,000,000 prize divided equally into 10 prizes, a winner each week.

The winner in the first draw of the YR. 1,000,000 prize was Mr. Hani Ahmed Ali Al-

We made this brief interview with the first winner of the YR. 1.000.000 prize Mr. Hani Al-Jendari from Taiz governorate.

- Would you introduce yourself?

Hani Ahmed Ali Al-Jendari, I am single and working in a lawyer office.

Before we contact you, did you hear about

Spacetel prize YR. 10,000,000?

Yes I do, I know about it via the advertising boards and the newspapers.

The ten million prize is divided - What is your opinion about Spacetel Yemen ?

Spacetel Yemen is the best GSM Telecommunication Co. in Yemen. It has a high quality technology, big credibility and good reputa-

tion. This made people love it and prefer it too. How did you feel when you received the call of winning the prize?

- I was very happy and I can not describe my happiness in words.

How will you spend the YR. 1,000,000?

- I did not decide yet.

- A last word you would like to say?

- I thank Spacetel Yemen very much for its credibility and encouragement for its subscribers. I also thank Spacetel employees for their efforts and their kind treatment with Spacetel subscribers.



www.spacetelyemen.com

Yemen Times Person of the Year 2005 Hiyam Mubarak, Chairperson of Al-Iradah Network for Poverty Eradication:

"If there is a will, there is a way. We are the will and we make the way!"

1-Iradah Network for Poverty Eradication was established in early 2004 as an initiative by the Women's Charity Association for Poverty Eradication (WCA) in Aden and supported by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper program (PRSP) funded by Oxfam-GB in Yemen. Headed by Mrs. Hiyam Mubarak, the WCA is a non-governmental and non-profit organization based in Aden and founded in 1999. It aims to assist poor women by increasing their capacity to find jobs through training in sewing, embroidery and literacy classes. It also seeks to raise awareness of legal issues, reproductive health and FGM. With the support of UNICEF, the association established a center for street children and provides educational kits and uniforms to poor students.

Established in one of Aden's poorest areas, the association has direct contact with disadvantaged communities and relates to their issues firsthand. In its early stages, the association conducted regular awareness sessions and activities on poverty reduction. It also aimed to empower women through various training and income generating programs. A milestone in the association's history was transferring its work from charity to organized development work and creating Al-Iradah Network with other associations in Aden governorate.

Al-Iradah Network

Mubarak explained how the network began, "We realized there is so much to be done to alleviate poverty in the governorate and we understood that we could not do it alone. So we started networking with other civic organizations with similar mandates so as to create a more powerful impact in societies."

The WCA began gathering background information by conducting field studies and research on poverty discovering which associations were working in this field. Led by Hiyam Mubarak, the network eventually was created and named Al-Iradah, meaning "the will." Composed of seven various associations in Aden, they defined Al-Sheikh Othman, Dar Sa'ad, Khour



Mrs. Hiyam Mubarak

their target fields. These four districts are the poorest in the governorate and among the poorest in Yemen. The network then divided into two sub networks, each working in one of the two targeted areas. The network totally was based on volunteer initiatives. Sometimes members had to pay from their own pockets to get work going if funding was not secured.

Achievements

Working under the governor's approval and in coordination with local councils and civil society, the network conducted many awareness sessions for citizens in those target areas. Awareness activities included poverty, hygiene, community participation, social practices and gender equality, among many other important topics.

After becoming acquainted with problems at the grassroots level, the network then worked on qualifying its members in research, data gathering and analysis, as well as project planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation. As the leading association, WCA had a lot of experience in fund raising and communication, so it trained other members in these aspects as well. At that point, the network felt ready to begin work on productive projects and infrastructure.

Mubarak proudly noted the network's 2005 achievements, "It was the beginning of 2005 when we set our goals differently. It wasn't just about working with local communities on Maksar and Al-Tawahi districts as awareness and training. We started



Hiyam with Oxfam group among children of Koud Al-Othmani School

thinking big and we ventured into mobilizing infrastructure and service projects. Today we are proud to say that we were behind the construction of two health centers, three post offices, three schools and one electricity generator for a whole town.'

The projects mentioned are as follows and may be seen in field visits: 1. Maternity health center in Al-

- 2. Primary School in Al-Tawahi
- 3. Health center in Al-Arish
- 4. Expanding Al-Arish girls school
- 5. Al-Basateen post office 6. Eastern Dar Sa'ad post office
- 7. Al-Mimdarah post office
- Al-Othmani Primary

9. Electricity generator in eastern

Challenges

Based on the network's 2005 experiences, the hardest challenges they faced in their work were bureaucracy, limitation of time and financial resources and widespread poverty. Mubarak commented, "Although we managed to get support from government officials, sometimes it is those at the lower level who hold us back, although this is only charity work and we get zero profit from the projects. The other thing is that there is just so much poverty to fight and the situation is getting worse. We surely hope we are lighting a candle instead of cursing the darkness and we hope others join our efforts and light more candles with

SUCCESS STORIES

A purpose in life

Fahima Ahmed Salem is a university graduate from the University of Aden's College of Education English Department. She grew up in a large family of seven children with two illiterate parents. Her parents understood the importance of education and made sure all their children were well educated. Since her graduation, Salem has been waiting for a job and wasting her time doing all sorts of things without a clear purpose. "It was not until I heard about the poverty reduction association and their awareness courses on something called the poverty reduction strategy that I decided to join and see what it was all about."

Fahima joined the awareness course and learned many new concepts and issues of which she was not aware. These include government's commitment to the strategy and programs implemented by local and international NGOs on poverty. She also realized that every citizen should take this responsibility and not stand still waiting for things to change or get better.

"I discovered there are extremely poor people in Yemen. I never imagined the extent of their suffering. I came to know many new things and conveyed what I learned to my family. I have decided to participate in the association as a volunteer as much as I can and build my capacities so that I am able to make change. My ambitions are high and after the awareness I have received, I now have a clear purpose in life."

"What doesn't come to you, go and

Ibtisam Mohammed Al-Yamani remained with her father, a Yemeni immigrant in Lebanon, after he divorced Ibtisam's mother, a Yemeni woman from Aden. She lived the first 20 years of her life in Beirut until 1986 when she came to Yemen at her mother's request.

"The life my mother lived in Aden was miserable. She earned a living selling boiled eggs and potato to school kids. After my mom died in 1997, I didn't know what to do with myself. I married a simple Yemeni man, but my dreams were ambitious and I decided not to surrender to my fate.'

Ibtisam heard about the women's association in al-Mimdarah and learned its objective is to eradicate poverty and help poor women. So, she went to the association and participated in a number of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper awareness sessions supported by Oxfam.

She was so intrigued by the new concepts and what was said, especially about eradicating poverty and women's empowerment. Ibtisam gained some expertise in beauty and



Post office being constructed in Dar Sa'ad

makeup in Beirut and she decided to make use of her abilities and become

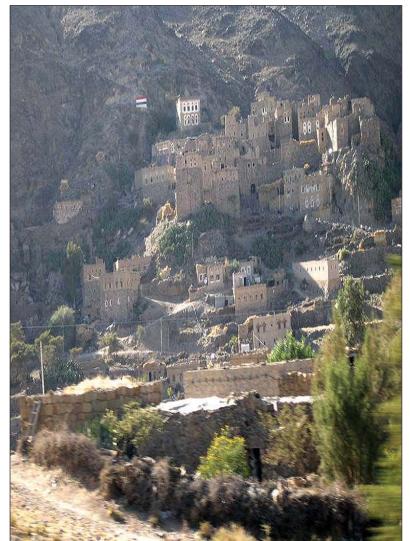
"I bought a small suitcase in which I put some simple beauty and hair dressing equipment and wrote on it, 'Mobile Beauty Parlor.' I told my friends and neighbors I could provide this service for reasonably cheap. I promoted my services wherever I went. My motto was, 'What doesn't

come to you, go and get it!' Things really worked well and for six months, I have had my own place."

Ibtisam now is an active association member and planning to provide association training courses in beauty and makeup. She keeps encouraging women to overcome their problems and acquire skills enabling them to be productive and actively participate in development.



One of the schools Al-Iradah network made reality



Aden's poor infrastructure is a great obstacle in development

Iran tells IAEA atom research resumes January 9

VIENNA (Reuters) International Atomic Energy Agency received a note from Iran on Tuesday saying it would resumed its suspended nuclear fuel research on January 9, a Western diplomat said.

He told Reuters that IAEA Secretary-General Mohamed ElBaradei had informed the 35 countries on the U.N. watchdog agency's board about Iran's note and said he was seeking clarifications about its implications.

Mohammad Saeedi, deputy head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, had announced earlier in the day that the nuclear fuel work would resume shortly. The move was sure to anger Washington and the European Union, which fear the Islamic state wants to make atomic fuel to build bombs.

Iran's message, parts of which were quoted in ElBaradei's note to IAEA board members and read to Reuters by the diplomat, cited the Islamic republic's "full privilege and inalienable rights" in pursuing atomic energy under the IAEA's covenant and nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which Iran signed.

... The Atomic Energy Organization of Iran has decided to resume from January 9, 2006, R&D (research and development) on the peaceful nuclear energy program which was suspended as part of its expanded voluntary and non-legally binding suspension," Iran's message

"The agency (IAEA) is thus requested to take necessary and timely preparation in this regard,"



Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (C) waves to worshippers after Friday prayers in Tehran Dec. 23. Iran said it had informed the U.N.'s atomic watchdog in writing on Tuesday that it plans to resume nuclear fuel research in the coming days, state television reported.

Iran's note said. "It is to be noted that hints from Iran's Foreign Ministry accordance with Iran's safeguards agreement with the IAEA."

Research on nuclear fuel may include some small-scale testing of sensitive atomic processes, including uranium enrichment, an activity Iran has said it is keen to master.

The note sent by ElBaradei to IAEA board members said the clarifications from Iran as to the implications of the note".

The news coincided with strong

the said R&D will be conducted in that Tehran planned to reject a Russian proposal to defuse Iran's stand-off with the West by enriching Iranian uranium in Russia to prevent diversions to weapons-related work.

"This (Iranian announcement) is a withdrawal from the suspension, so it's pretty serious. This is all about Natanz, since research and development is related to that," said agency's secretariat was "seeking the Western diplomat, referring to an Iranian enrichment plant mothballed by earlier agreement with the European Union.

Iraq militants in talks With Jordan over hostage: TV

DUBAI (Reuters) - Iraqi militants are negotiating with the Jordanian government about the fate of a hostage they threatened to kill unless Amman freed a failed woman suicide bomber, Al Arabiya television reported on Tuesday.

Al Arabiya said it had received a new video from the little-known group, the Falcons Brigade, in which the militants said they were holding talks with Jordan's government about embassy driver Mahmoud Saedat.

Jordanian government spokesman Nasser Joudeh confirmed extensive efforts were underway to secure Saedat's speedy release, but declined to identify the groups contacted or say whether there was any direct contact with the kidnappers.

"Contacts are on-going at all levels and there could be parallel to this some unofficial contacts at different levels, the details of which cannot be disclosed at this stage in order to ensure his safety," he told Reuters.

"The government is sparing no effort and leaving no stone unturned with all the relevant authorities in Iraq in order to ensure his release," Joudeh added.

The video was not aired by Al Arabiya, which said the militants had renewed their threat to kill Saedat and



Iraqi soldiers escort some of the 15 insurgents arrested in Al Gawiya village, north of Baghdad, Jan. 2.

repeated their demand for Jordan to pull its diplomats out of Iraq.

Saedat was kidnapped in Baghdad late last month and Al Arabiya showed a video of him appealing to his government to quit Iraq and free Sajida al-Rishawi, who said on Jordanian television last month that she had tried to blow herself up alongside her husband in hotel attacks in Amman.

Al Arabiya had said the group set a three-day deadline for Rishawi's

Jordan had said it would not give in to the kidnappers' demands, but said it was sparing no effort to release Saedat.

The Amman suicide bombings in November killed more than 50 people. Al Qaeda in Iraq claimed responsibility

Israel orders Jewish squatters evicted from Hebron

HEBRON, West Bank (Reuters) Scores of Jewish settlers threw eggs at Israeli soldiers and police who served them notices on Tuesday to leave Palestinian-owned buildings in a market in the heart of the West Bank city of

Several settler families moved into shops in Hebron's main market five years ago after merchants abandoned the stalls amid Israeli-Palestinian violence. The settlers said the land belonged to Jews who fled the city during unrest in the 1920s.

But Israel's High Court declared their presence illegal, opening the way for security forces to deliver eviction notices.

"The fact that this is originally Jewish land does not give other Jews the right to squat there," said Adam Avidan of Israel's Defense Ministry.

He said eight settler families had been served with eviction notices and had until January 15 to comply.

Witnesses to the market confrontation said at least two settlers were arrested after hurling eggs at soldiers and police.



Bank city of Hebron Jan. 3.

Around 400 militant settlers live among more than 120,000 Palestinians in biblical Hebron, the site of frequent bloodshed.

Israel is under international pressure to crack down on settlers who have set up outposts without Israeli government as illegal. Israel disputes this.

approval. Many settlers stake a biblical claim to land captured in the 1967 Middle East war and where Palestinians

The international community brands all Israeli settlements on occupied land

U.N. asks to meet Syria's Assad in Hariri case

BEIRUT (Reuters) - The U.N. commission probing the killing of Lebanese ex-Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri has asked to meet Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara, its spokeswoman said Monday.

"The commission has already sent a request to interview Syrian President Assad and Foreign Minister Shara, among others," the spokeswoman told

She said U.N. investigators would also try to meet former Vice President Abdel-Halim Khaddam as soon as possible.

Khaddam, now living in Paris after resigning in June, has said in a television interview that Assad had threatened Hariri months before he was assassinated in Beirut in February 14.

Asked about the legal status of Assad and Shara in the investigation, a U.N. diplomatic source said: "At this stage, there is simply a request for an interview."

There was no comment from Syrian authorities.

In New York, John Bolton, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Washington strongly supported the commission's investigative efforts and counted on Damascus to cooperate.

"We expect the government of Syria to comply with these requests fully and unconditionally, as the Security Council resolutions require," Bolton said in a



Syrian President Bashar al-Assad on a visit to Damascus, April 13. The U.N. commission probing the killing of Lebanese ex-Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri has asked to meet the Syrian President and his Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara, its spokes- Friday: "Assad told me he had woman said Monday.

statement.

The commission was set up by a Security Council resolution, and a second resolution in October threatened Damascus with unspecified action if it fails to cooperate with the inquiry.

Syria has already strongly denied any role in the murder, and the Syrian president has previously denied such accusa-

"What Mr. Khaddam said corroborates information the commission has received and said in two reports," said the commission spokeswoman, who asked not to be named. She declined to give further

A U.N. interim report in October said Shara had given the commission "false information" by describing a meeting between Assad and Hariri as friendly, contrary to several Lebanese witnesses who said the president had threatened Hariri.

The inquiry has already implicated senior Syrian officials and their Lebanese allies in the killing that sparked mass anti-Syrian protests in Beirut, forcing Damascus to bow to world pressure and withdraw its troops from Lebanon in April.

Khaddam said in the Al Arabiya television interview aired on delivered some very, very harsh words to Hariri ... something like 'I will crush anyone who tries to disobey

But he would not speculate on who had ordered the killing of Hariri, saying "we must wait" for the final findings of the U.N. inquiry.

His remarks prompted the Syrian parliament to vote unanimously Saturday to demand the government put him on trial for treason.

The ruling Baath Party Sunday expelled Khaddam, one of its longestserving officials and a veteran aide to late President Hafez al-Assad, saying he had betrayed the party, the homeland and the Arab nation.

Saudi, Egypt leaders to discuss Syria-UN standoff



Syria's President Bashar al-Assad (L) and the then Syrian Vice President Abdel-Halim Khaddam in a June 6, 2005 file photo. Egypt and Saudi Arabia will on Tuesday discuss Syria's standoff with the United Nations a day after U.N. officials asked to meet Syria's president over the murder of a former Lebanese premier. Last week, Khaddam said Assad had delivered "very, very harsh words" to former Lebanese premier Hariri. Hariri was killed by a truck bomb on Feb.14. **REUTERS**

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (Reuters) - U.S. allies Egypt and Saudi Arabia will on Tuesday discuss Syria's standoff with the United Nations a day after U.N. officials asked to meet Syria's president over the murder of a former Lebanese premier.

Diplomats said the leaders of both countries would discuss how to press Damascus into fully cooperating with the United Nations, especially after a senior Syrian politician said President Bashar al-Assad had threatened ex-Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri months before his killing.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak would hold talks with Saudi King Abdullah in the Red Sea city of Jeddah, Saudi officials said. "Syria is on the agenda," one official said.

Egypt's state-owned Al Ahram newspaper also said the talks would include "the Syrian file in light of recent changes".

Middle East political heavyweights Saudi and Egypt are worried about the possible fallout of Syria's intransigence.

A U.N. resolution in October threatened further action against Syria if it did not cooperate, and this could lead to sanctions either against individuals or the country as a whole.

Other topics up for discussion will be Iraq, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and regional relations.

The U.N. probe has already implicated senior Syrian officials and their Lebanese allies in the truck bombing that killed Hariri and 22 others in Beirut on February 14.

Last week, former Syrian Vice President Abdel-Halim Khaddam said Assad had delivered "very, very harsh words" to Hariri before the bombing. On Monday, the U.N. commission probing the murder said it had asked to interview Assad and his Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara.

Khaddam's remarks are likely to intensify international pressure on Syria's government.

A U.N. interim report in October said Shara had given the commission "false information" by describing a meeting between Assad and Hariri as friendly, contrary to several Lebanese witnesses who said the president had threatened Hariri.

Syria has already strongly denied any role in the murder and dismissed as politically motivated the findings of the U.N. probe. Hariri's killing drew international condemnation which forced Damascus to withdraw its troops from Lebanon in April.

The United States -- which accuses Damascus of not doing enough to stop foreign fighters from crossing into Iraq and of supporting Palestinian and Lebanese militants -has also piled pressure on Assad's government to cooperate with the United Nations.

US embassy in Malaysia remains closed after threat



Malaysian police walk in front of the U.S. embassy in Kuala Lumpur Dec. 30. The U.S. embassy in Malaysia remained closed on Tuesday, having shut its doors last week because of an undisclosed security threat.

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) - The U.S. embassy in Malaysia remained closed on Tuesday, having shut its doors last week because of an undisclosed security threat.

"The security threat has not yet been resolved," said embassy spokeswoman Kathryn Taylor. "We have not made a final decision about whether to reopen tomorrow."

Malaysian police said they had not provided additional security at the embassy in downtown Kuala Lumpur, which closed just before lunch time

The embassy was closed briefly in September 2004 after a white powder was discovered in a mailed envelope. The powder was later found to be

End US sanctions so nuclear talks can start: N.Korea

SEOUL (Reuters) - North Korea demanded on Tuesday an end to a U.S. crackdown on its finances before six-country talks on dismantling its nuclear weapons can restart, but analysts said the North's muted tone suggested Pyongyang was feeling pressure.

The United States has clamped down on several North Korean companies it suspects of involvement in counterfeiting, money laundering and the drugs trade, saying the illicit businesses had helped fund Pyongyang's nuclear weapons programs.

In a relatively mild-mannered commentary by North Korean standards, Pyongyang's official Rodong Sinmun daily said the sanctions had prevented the North from returning to the talks.

"The U.S. should, first of all, lift its sanctions against the DPRK, the main factor of scuttling the talks, before talking about the resumption of the talks," it said.

DPRK is short for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the North's official name.

The commentary follows the publication of a policy-setting New Year joint editorial on Sunday that lacked any mention of the six-party talks and direct attack on the United States



North Korean soldiers move while they stand guard at the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone, north of Seoul, Nov. 30. North Korea demanded on Tuesday an end to a U.S. crackdown on its finances before sixcountry talks on dismantling its nuclear weapons can restart, but analysts said the North's muted tone suggested Pyongyang was feeling pressure. REUTERS

related to the nuclear issue.

One analyst saw the apparent toning-down of rhetoric against the United States as an attempt to avoid blame for delaying the nuclear talks while putting pressure on Washington to take a step back on the financial

"This is not because it wants not to talks continue to lapse, another expert

criticize the United States, but instead because it is trying to refrain from criticizing the United States," said Paik Hak-soon, the head of North Korea studies at Sejong Institute just

But North Korea does not have the time to sit idly by as the six-party

south of Seoul.

"North Korea has to be hurting a lot from the financial crackdown," said Kim Sung-han, who heads North America studies at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

The United States is investigating the transactions at a Macau bank it suspects of being a channel of statesponsored counterfeiting and money laundering by North Korea.

South Korean officials have declined to comment on briefings by the United States on evidence, which experts in Seoul have said is probably damning but not beyond doubt.

North Korea declared in February last year it had nuclear weapons.

South and North Korea, the United States, Japan, Russia and China agreed in September on a broad set of principles on dismantling the North's nuclear weapons in return for aid and friendly ties. The talks have since hit

"The prospect of the resumption of the talks entirely depends on the U.S. behavior," Rodong Sinmun said.

South Korea has urged the United States, North Korea and China to resolve the standoff over the financial

Rescue bid mounts for trapped miners

TALLMANSVILLE, West Virginia (Reuters) - Rescuers planned to deploy a robot to help in the desperate search on Tuesday for 13 miners trapped for almost 24 hours deep inside a West Virginia coal mine following an explosion.

There had still been no communication with the miners trapped inside the Sago mine in central West Virginia since the blast occurred about 6:30 a.m. (1130 GMT) on Monday.

Rescue teams had advanced almost 9,200 feet -- most of the distance -toward where the miners are believed to be trapped, about 250 feet below ground and almost 2 miles into the

But officials at International Coal Group Inc., which owns the mine, said rescue crews would soon be pulled out as a safety precaution just before a drilling operation finished punching a 6 1/4-inch hole into the mine to test the air quality where the trapped miners are believed to be.

Afterward, a robot equipped with a camera and sensors to monitor air conditions would be sent into the shaft to ensure it was safe for the crews to push on beyond 9,200 feet. Officials said the air quality up to that point was still acceptable.

"The main reason to push forward with the robot and to push forward with the drill hole is essentially to determine what lies ahead for the rescue teams," International Coal CEO Ben Hatfield told a news conference on Tuesday morning. "Once they know what's out front of them they can move much quicker."

"We will push forward as quickly as we can as long as there is a shred of hope that we can get our people out safely," Hatfield said.

"This is a very dangerous process," he cautioned. "As much as we desperately want to get to our people



Senior Vice President of Mining Operations of the International Coal Group Gene Kitts speaks to reporters, after 13 miners were trapped after an explosion earlier in the day, in Sago, West Virginia, Jan. REUTERS

and get them out safely, we can't put more people at risk in the process. So we have to move forward with an abundance of caution."

Asked if he had anything to say to television viewers following the rescue process, Hatfield said, "Pray."

Experienced mining crew Officials declined to speculate what

caused the explosion, although they did not rule out a lightning strike. Hatfield said there was evidence of a blast but no indications of major damage to the mine shaft.

The incident came almost several years after nine Pennsylvania coal miners were rescued in 2002 following a 77-hour ordeal in a flooded mine shaft 240 feet underground.

Thirteen people were killed in a December 2001 coal mining explosion in Brookwood, Alabama. In 1968, an explosion at a Farmington, west Virginia, mine, caused 78 deaths.

The company's senior vice president, Gene Kitts, said earlier that nine of the 13 trapped miners had more than 30 years' mining experience and the average for the group was 23

"This is not a rookie crew underground," he said. "So we're just trusting that their training and their mining instincts have kicked in immediately and they've taken every step possible to put themselves out of harm's way.'

Hundreds of family and friends gathered at a nearby Baptist church where the Red Cross had set up

Loretta Abel said her fiance was among the trapped miners. "He was going to call in sick today but he wanted to make more money for the holidays," she said in a telephone interview.

The explosion happened when the mine was reopening after being closed for the holidays, said Lara Ramsburg, spokeswoman for West Virginia Gov. Joe Manchin.

Ramsburg said two cars had been entering the mine and the second car, carrying six miners, made it out after feeling the effects of the explosion.

The six miners tried to re-enter the mine to rescue their fellow workers but could not reach them, she said.

Since October, the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration has issued 50 citations to Sago mine, some as recently as December 21, including citations for accumulation of combustible materials such as coal dust and loose coal.

The Sago mine produces about 800,000 tons of coal annually and employs about 130 people.

Russians, Ukrainians to meet over gas row

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russia said deliveries of gas to European customers were back to normal on Tuesday as its energy officials prepared to meet counterparts from Ukraine to discuss a dispute that hit supplies across the continent.

Russia was piping extra gas to European states after its decision at the weekend to cut off deliveries to Ukraine led to a storm of complaints from countries across Europe who suffered disruptions to their own supplies.

Moscow's dispute with Kiev over a fourfold hike in the price for its gas was unresolved, with Russia telling Ukraine it had no right to tap supplies for its own needs and accusing Kiev of stealing gas intended for other European customers.

Russia's state-run Gazprom said it would have talks in Moscow on Tuesday with a delegation from Ukraine's Naftogaz, the first official contacts since it turned off the taps to Ukraine on Sunday morning.

Gazprom said that there was still a risk of supply disruptions to Europe if Ukraine continues to expropriate gas from the pipeline crossing its territory

"If weather conditions change it will mean that the illegal offtake by Ukraine could increase dramatically," Gazprom deputy CEO, Alexander Medvedev, said in an interview with Reuters.

"There is still a danger that the situation could develop in such a way that we are not going to be in a position to compensate."

In Kiev, a spokesman for Ukraine's state gas firm Naftogaz said the delegation in Moscow would be headed by the company's deputy head, Ihor

Supplies to Europe were hit because most of its Russian gas is piped across Ukrainian soil.

Germany's E.on Ruhrgas said its supplies from Russia were back to normal, echoing statements from gas companies in Italy, France, Romania,



Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko (C) speaks during a meeting on gas issues in Ukraine's capital Kiev, Jan. 2.

Hungary, Poland and Austria.

But events in the past 36 hours sent a chill through capitals and energy markets, with some analysts saying the disruption had hurt Russia's credibility as a dependable supplier of energy.

Oil prices edged higher on Tuesday as consumers feared the row could yet crimp fuel supplies to Europe. In Britain -- Europe's only major, freely traded gas market -- wholesale prices rose as much as 8 percent on Tuesday.

EU's Solana intervenes

European Union foreign policy chief Javier Solana had telephoned senior Russian and Ukrainian officials to urge them back to the negotiating table, his spokeswoman said.

Russia said the increase simply brought prices in line with market rates while Ukrainian officials have argued the Kremlin was using the issue to undermine the Kiev government ahead of parliamentary elections in March.

The Kremlin has made no secret of its discomfort with the West-leaning stand of the Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko who rose to power a year ago after mass protests forced a rerun of an election initially won by a Moscowbacked candidate.

Ex-Soviet Moldova, which like it neighbor Ukraine has pulled away from Moscow's orbit, has also had supplies of Russian gas cut off. Moldovan officials said they too had a delegation in Moscow on Tuesday for talks.

Ukraine accused

Gazprom repeated its claim that Kiev was siphoning off gas intended for piping onward to customers in the EU.

Kiev has denied taking Russian gas but said it would do so if temperatures fell below freezing. It says it is currently using gas from another ex-Soviet state, Turkmenistan.

Gazprom cut supplies to Ukraine after Kiev rejected demands it pay four times more for its gas -- a sharp break with subsidized prices rooted in Soviet

Europe receives a quarter of its gas from Russia. Since Soviet times Moscow has promoted itself as a reliable supplier -- an image it seeks to enhance as current chairman of the G8 group of industrial nations.

Gazprom has said it will pipe an extra 95 million cubic meters of gas a day to Europe via Ukraine to make up for the volumes it said Ukraine was siphoning off.

Quake aid flights grounded for third day in Pakistan

(Reuters) - Relief flights were grounded for a third straight day in northern Pakistan's earthquake zone on Tuesday and aid workers scrambled to help cold, wet survivors after two days of

heavy snow and rain. British aid group Oxfam said survivors were facing the desperate decision of whether to abandon their mountain homes and seek shelter at lower, warmer altitudes and immediate steps had to be taken to help those with inad-

equate shelter. Despite the bad weather, health agencies said they had seen no spike in illness since the snow and rain started ed to the cold.

"There's been no leap (in cases), the signs are looking good," International Committee of the Red Cross spokeswoman Jessica Barry said in Muzaffarabad, capital of Pakistani

More than two million people have been living in tents or crude shelters patched together from their ruined homes since the October 8 quake killed more than 73,000 people.

The weight of snow brought tents crashing down in the mountains and the heavy rains triggered fresh landslides that have again blocked roads.

A hazy sun broke through the fog and cloud over Muzaffarabad intermittently on Tuesday and several helicopters took off. But all air aid operations were off, the army said.

Snow-covered peaks around the city could be seen for the first time as the clouds broke up.

SHELTERS FLOODED

The U.N. refugee agency said many children had inadequate clothing, some with no shoes.

Many people are without adequate shelter -- living in snow in summer tents -- because of a shortage of corru-

"We feel that the situation is desperate ... there is a serious need to winterise the tents," said Farhana Farooqi Stocker, Oxfam's country representa-

In so-called spontaneous camps that sprung up in valleys across the region, many shelters were flooded.

"We didn't get any help for the last few days, we've just had problems with the mud and water," said Zarina Bibi, standing holding a baby outside her drenched tent in a Muzaffarabad camp.

"If the army hadn't drained the area we would have drowned."

U.N. and other aid workers have

plastic sheets, while the World Food Programme distributed high-energy biscuits for people unable to cook outside because of the rain.

"The people who had been complacent about the instructions we've been giving them to make (drainage) channels ... did get washed out and we had some very bad problems," said Morgan Morris of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

The situation in camps organised by the government and the United Nations was much better, she said.

Earlier in the relief operation, aid workers had expressed fears that the

winter could herald a second wave of deaths. But clear skies in December meant Tuesday was only the fourth day that vital helicopter relief operations had to be suspended.

The good weather allowed aid groups to position shelter materials, bedding, food and medical supplies high up in the mountains, where people should have enough to sustain them for weeks, even if they are cut off by snow.

There have been fears that the onset of the cold, wet weather would trigger an exodus of people from the mountains into congested camps in the valleys, but there has been no sign of that



Words of Wisdom



The rate of population growth is an extremely vital factor in the ability of the country to successfully develop. It is imperative that the government, Non government organizations, the media, educationists, and intellectuals join hands to make it clear to families that a large number of children is a burden which neither the parents nor the society can handle

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



OPINION Yemen Times Person of the

Year 2005

very year, the Yemen Times presents to its reader an active personality as Person of the Year. The criteria for selecting this person are that he or she must be successful both personally and professionally, as well as done something significant for the community during the year.

This year, however, there is a twist; Yemen Times does not have just one Person of the Year, it has an organization. Mrs. Hiyam Mubarak, head of the Women's Association for Poverty Reduction in Aden and leader of Al-Iradah Network, is the Yemen Times Person of the Year 2005. Al-Iradah, meaning "the will," is a charity network working to eradicate poverty in Aden. During 2005, the network was behind establishing three schools, two health centers, three post offices and providing electricity to a poor area with no infrastructure at all. The network, made up of the association and other civic organizations, works for the benefit of the poor in Aden governorate. In addition to projects, it has worked on awareness activities as well as rehabilitation, training and field research. The association also is home to more than 20 street children who have found shelter and refuge within the association's protective walls.

These are only a few of the network's achievements, led by Mubarak and her determined spirit. The best part is that all of these achievements are based on volunteer work with no expectations in return. "Just seeing the smiles on the poor people's faces is enough for us. And although there are so many hardships, our faith in what we are doing gives us the will to go on," Mubarak said when asked why the network does what it does.

There are some good people in Yemen who do not seek fame or reward for their work. These are the ones from whom we should derive strength and hope. There are many like Mubarak and Al-Iradah Network and we feel compelled to tell their stories as a means of inspiration and encouragement. Such people deserve our attention. They could be right in front of us, trying not to make much noise while they create everyday miracles. Thanks to Mubarak, the Women's Association and Al-Iradah Network. smiles are replacing tears. As we close the curtain on 2005 and anticipate what 2006 might bring, we wish these people more strength to survive and all the best that life can give.

> Nadia Al-Sakkaf Editor-in-Chief



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Press Law in Yemen (Part 2)

the 22th of December-2005, hundreds of

Yemeni journalists launched a vital shift for a new period of time, which can be named as the period of perceiving the transfer of power and concerns of the cultured contemporary



By: Abdurrahim Muhsin

This principle (the peaceful transfer of power), closely linked to democracy, can remove the absolute individual governance from the path whether it is monarch, republican, military or civil. The totalitarian regime pursued by the ruling party gives a chance for the establishment of active and wise communities of rapid political,

scientific and economic growth. Saying no to the Press Law No. 25 issued in 1990 and shaped by an oppressive authority, the Yemeni journalists in Sana'a and Aden realized the importance of independent and free journalism. From differing points of view, they have woven a unified stance toward oppression, totalitarianism and the totalitarian inherited mentality dominating the minds of some of the slaves of the current ruler.

A stance like this is thought of as a distinctive achievement in hard circumstances endured by the Yemeni community due to oppression and corruption. This stance flows in the river of liberation from fear and liberation from oppression and malpractices against political and social activists.

The Law No.25 issued in 1990 is labeled among the first laws issued after the establishment of the unified Republic of Yemen in 1990. It reveals totalitarianism of rulers in power before and after 1990, and its articles, characterized with injustice and oppression against self-expression and press freedom contradicts the claim that Yemen's Re-unification is associated with democracy. It confirms that the totalitarian mentality assumes a totally different form according to time and place.

This Law was not put in effect over the last four years following the establishment of the unified Republic of Yemen and it was only falsely passed on a newspaper under the name of Sada Al-Sha'ab (Public Echo) run by a Sana'a University girl, who has become a GPC member. The name of this girl was Valantina Abdulkarim.

After the expansion of serious opposition writing criticizing the oppressive and corrupt political regime and the international visions on Yemen, the ruler resorted to its totalitarian law for combating such democratic and liberal tide.

A number of interpretations of the Press and Publication Law No.25 for the Year 1990, including a governmental interpretation, were showed by the Ministry of Human Rights under Ms. Amatalalim Al-Suswa. These interpretations agreed that the law put journalism and selfexpression at risk and it never fulfills the need for freedoms and rights ought to be enjoyed by the

Yemeni community. Marks brought out from the different interpretations of the law was taken into consideration by the invaluable project that designed the new law with an open eye on the mili-

tary ruler. The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate presented around 70 remarks during their discussion of the law.

The two U.S. experts Madeline Chakinz and David Emacro gave their famous remark: "A number of law clauses contained in the Press Law are not essential and they can be described as restrictive and vague, leading to the oppression of legal expression.'

The U.S. experts decided that the goal of the Press Law No.25 issued in 1990 and the New Law is to oppress the freedom of expression that started to contribute to directing Yemen to the right path for a better future. This raises a question that is, "What is the hidden goal behind the apparent one?

The totalitarian mentality never has thoughts away from the system of severe penalties to ensure its dominance and stay in power and tend to become more active in the field of arbitrary legislations. The press law, planned to be passed on the democratic countries, donors and international organizations by denying the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate and journalists their legitimacy and rights, is merely a completion of a system of oppressive legislations. These oppressive legislations tend to fight the personal rights, anti-women discrimination laws and the political, economic and cultural freedoms. These legislations are approved with an allegiant majority of MPs, Shura Council members and Cabinet officials.

The Press Law No.25 and the New Law are based on a unified philosophy that is prohibition and criminalizing through the Article of publication bans. The lawmaker devoted the six chapter. titled "Publication Bans and the Penal Provisions" for restricting freedom of the press. It laid more emphasis on the goal aimed at harboring the corrupt minority who do not accept criticism, transparency or accountability because of its dominance over the constitutions and laws. This conduct was not limited to it, but it reached other systems.

Now it is time to pose at Item No.12 of the Publication Ban, which say: ' Direct criticism of the character of the statesman, attributing any sayings to him or publishing any photo for him can only be done after a permission from the President's Office and the Ministry of Information unless what is to be published has occurred in an address to the public or in an interview. These provisions are not passed on the objective

harms presidents and kings of brotherly and friendly countries."

Pausing at the final paragraph, one can notice that it falls into three parts: kings of brotherly and friendly countries such as Jordan and Britain, presidents of brotherly and friendly countries such as Iraq and the U.S. and presidents and kings of enemy countries that we do not

Rule in Yemen gave itself a right which is not possessed by anyone and it can never be overwhelmed by any citizen from Jordan, Iraq, Britain or the U.S. where officials are held to accountexcept in Jordan- from junior employees to the statesman. So, why has the ruler intervened in matters that never concern him nor do they concern anyone in the brotherly and friendly countries.

Concerning the statesman, his throne appear to be an exalted and worshiped platform beyond the political reality. He can rule, commit war crimes, embezzle public money, penalize whoever he wants and as he wants, do what he likes and gratify his desires and lusts without being criticized, monitored or held to account. What a kind of statesman is this? From which planet has he come? And what are the features he enjoys?

We do not know why freedom is neglected. Is it because of illiteracy and slavery of some officials, or because of something else?

The former U.S. President Clinton was subjected to interrogation for exploiting his post to gratify his personal desires, and another president in Africa was tried for being accused of raping one of his guards. There are also three presidents in South America who are investigated before being tried.

The Press Law in Yemen makes things worse than they should be; it distinguishes journalists from citizens with the establishment of special ministry and special court, and out of the President's post, it made an exalted deity despite the fact all those are human beings to be governed under the law and respected by the law unless they commit

We strongly reject the Press Law No. 25 issued in 1990, based on our freedom and right for self-expression on different life issues, locally and internationally. We reject to retrieve from our clear stand toward the restrictions imposed on our community by the Intelligence Security System.

We say to all activists to dispense with slavery that deny their rights and freedoms in one-way or another.

Abdulrrahim Muhsin is a wellknown Yemeni journalist and opposition activist. Established the antiregime movement called "Irhalo" which means get out. He was a former media person of the presidency office until he was dismissed recently and harassed because of his opposing attitude and writings.

Global malaise in 2006?

By: Joseph E. Stiglitz

he almighty American consumer had another banner year in 2005, helping sustain global economic growth, albeit at a slower pace than in 2004. As in recent years, he consumed at or above his income level, and the United States as a whole spent well beyond its means, borrowing from the rest of the world at a feverish pace in 2005 more than \$2 billion a day.

A year ago, most pundits argued that this was unsustainable. It evidently was sustainable, at least for one more year. But it nonetheless remains true that whatever is unsustainable will not be sustained, which creates great risks for the US and global economy in 2006.

Two economic surprises prolonged the good times in 2005. First, while the US Federal Reserve continued hiking short-term interest rates, long-terms rates did not increase in tandem, which allowed housing prices to continue rising. This was centrally important to sustaining global growth, for the performance of world's largest economy has been fueled by real estate in recent years, with individuals refinancing their mortgages and spending some of the proceeds, and with high prices leading to more construction.

But this is unlikely to continue. Long-term interest rates almost certainly will eventually start to rise - and "eventually" increasingly looks like next year. If so, Americans will have to spend more money on debt service, leaving them with less to spend on consumption of goods and services. Moreover, real estate prices will most likely stop rising rapidly - indeed, they may even decline. As a result, refinancing of mortgages will grind to a halt, leaving no money to draw out of housing to sustain Americans' consumption binge. On both accounts, aggregate demand will decline.

Is it possible that the cash-rich corporate sector will more than make up for the slack by increasing investment? There may well be some increase in gross investment, as obsolete equipment and software are replaced. But there also is some evidence that innovation is slowing - perhaps the result of reduced investment in research in the past five years.

In any case, even if firms are cash-rich, they do not typically expand investment during periods when consumption is slowing. Uncertainties about the economy are likely to insert an element of caution into companies' investment decisions. In short, it is more likely that moderating investment will exacerbate the consumer slowdown than that an acceleration of investment will offset it.

But this is not the only reason for bleaker prospects for America and the world in 2006. The second surprise in 2005 was that while oil prices increased far more than expected, the economic dampening effect seemed somewhat muted in most places, at least until the last part of the year. Because of higher oil prices, for example, America's spending on oil imports has increased by roughly \$50 billion a year - money that otherwise would have been spent mostly on goods made in America.

For most of 2005, Americans behaved as if didn't really believe that oil prices would remain high, at least for a while. This is less startling than it may appear: econometric studies suggest that it takes a year to two before the full effects of oil-price increases are felt. Now, with futures markets predicting that oil will be \$50 to \$60 a barrel for the next two years, demand for gas-guzzlers has evaporated, taking with it the prospects for America's auto companies, whose corporate strategies have bet on low oil prices and America's love affair with the SUV.

High oil prices are set to dampen economic performance in the rest of the world as well, although growth prospects look better than in the US. China's growth continues to astound the world; indeed, new GDP data suggest that its economy is 20% larger than previously thought. Moreover, China's surging growth will echo throughout much of Asia, including (in somewhat muted

Europe continues to be a mixed picture, with the European Central Bank almost perversely raising interest rates even as Europe's economy needs further stim ulation to ensure its recovery. As if that were not bad enough, Germany's new government is promising to raise taxes. Fiscal rectitude in the right place and the right time is to be commended; but this is the wrong place and the wrong time - and Germany's recovery prospects will be dampened.

The main risk in 2006 is that America's long-brewing problems come to a head globally: investors, finally taking heed of the large structural fiscal deficit, the yawning trade gap, and the high level of household indebtedness, may pull money out of the US in a panic. Alternatively, rising interest rates and a downturn in the real estate market could so weaken consumer demand that the economy slips into recession, squeezing exporters in other countries that depend on the US market.

In either case, the US government, hamstrung by already-wide deficits, may feel powerless to respond with countercyclical fiscal policy. With confidence in Bush's economic management almost as low as confidence in his management of the Irag war, there is every reason to worry that should one of these crises emerge, it will not be well managed.

But it is more likely that 2006 will just be another year of malaise: China's significance within the global economy is still not large enough to offset weaknesses in the rest of the world. America, too, will manage to muddle through again - leaving even higher levels of debt for the future.

In short, 2006 will be marked by mounting uncertainty about prospects for global economic growth, even as the distribution of the fruits of that growth remain dismally predictable. In America, at least, 2006 is likely to be another year in which stagnant real wages freeze, or even erode, the living standards of those in the middle. And, everywhere, it is likely to be another year in which the gap between the haves and the have-nots will widen.

Joseph E. Stiglitz, a Nobel laureate in economics, is Professor of Economics at Columbia University and was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to President Clinton and Chief Economist and Senior Vice President at the World Bank.

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Letters to the Editor

The upper hand

of military read your article "From military rule to a civilized nation".. I really thank you for such an article, and I hope that those people who are in charge of our country read it, comperhend it and work upon it. While I was reading the article, I felt that you are saying what I always used to say when I was back in Yemen, and I am still saying it here in America when ever I get a chance. The reality is that we live in a society where the military has the upper hand and we are ruled by force through them. beside, of course, the tribal part of that military body. I had a lot of bad experience with the military and the tribal people whom we can see on daily bases on the streets with all their weapons as if we are in state of war. I am a pharmacist, I have a pharmacy in Taiz. I established it in 09/2000. After a week of opening my pharmacy, I noticed people coming to me from different governmental offices asking for legal papers and tax documents. One day, they sent a military person with a machine gun, coming

to me and asking for tax

papers or otherwise he would

take me with him! I was so

mad, why would they send

someone with a machine gun

to a pharmacist who started a business legally. That is just unacceptable.

I'll end my letter with ALLAH's word "Allah will not change people's situation unless they change with in themselves'

Nabeel Albadany nabeel_albadany@yahoo.com

Dear Nabil

I can't agree with you more. In fact it seems this is one of the issues that has been ignored for long yet is so critical to talk about. I sure hope that things would change somehow. Let's hope for the

-Editor

Role of the Media towards Fighting Corruption

would like to thank Hakim Al Masmari on his article "Traffic Police Want Their Qat Money", and also the Yemen Times newspaper for bringing up such issues. I believe that the media has a bigger role to play as to highlighting the negatives of every society in order to expose these malpractice in the eyes of the blind and to awaken the eyes of those asleep.

The article was very clear in pointing out the traffic police treatment of drivers when a simple violation occurs. Simply transportation drivers,

whether they are truck, buses, or taxi drivers are violating the law themselves as much as the traffic police. Both sides are committing violations to the law, while both must know that "the Law is above all", they can not provide excuses to commit a violation and rectifying a violation can not be through committing another violation. Such conduct encourages blackmailing and more corruption. I can not say, "I stole because I am poor, and that I shouldn't be punished for that". Each and every man has his

future within his own hands and through education and good ethics everyone can guarantee his future, and live a descent life. When a man has these good qualities and found the doors of success closed a head of him, it is then that he can blame others or the government for what he is in.

Those who are graduating each year from different faculties did their best to study for four whole years or more to guarantee a future for them selves, then they end up unemployed, unable to get a descent job, or rent a house to create a little family which each one of them had been dreaming of. They suddenly finds that all their dreams, which they have been accompanied by during their years of

studying, are totally destroyed, due to the lack of employment. The government is then to blame for not putting an account and plans for thousands of those graduates. No factories, hospitals, schools are being built, all we can see is the prosperity of the construction work of new villas. high tower buildings, which are being built overnight; and who do they belong to? I will end up my article by this question which I am sure that each and every noble citizen in Yemen would have an answer to that.

Ashwak Malik Aleryani

Way to go! really appreciate your out-

L standing progress. I believe many pray and support you for your obstinate aspiration and assertion. Yemen Times, you believe too, has become a part and parcel of the Yemeni readers, rather of Yemen as a whole, apart from its worldwide popularity.

> Mohammad N. Al-Hakimi hujary@yahoo.com

Dear Mohammad

Thank you Mohammed for your kind words and encouragement, the whole of Yemen Times wishes you all the best in return.

-Editor

Global Malaise in 2006?

By: Joseph E. Stiglitz

he almighty American consumer had another banner year in 2005, helping sustain global economic growth, albeit at a slower pace than in 2004. As in recent years, he consumed at or above his income level, and the United States as a whole spent well beyond its means, borrowing from the rest of the world at a feverish pace in 2005 – more than \$2 billion a

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Europe continues to be a mixed picture, with the European Central Bank almost perversely raising interest rates even as Europe's economy needs further stimulation to ensure its recovery. As if that were not bad enough, Germany's new government is promising to raise taxes. Fiscal rectitude in the right place and the right time is to be commended; but this is the wrong place and the wrong time – and Germany's recovery prospects will be dampened.

The main risk in 2006 is that America's long-brewing problems come to a head globally: investors, finally taking heed of the large structural fiscal deficit, the yawning trade gap, and the high level of household indebtedness, may pull money out of the US in a panic. Alternatively, rising interest rates and a downturn in

the real estate market could so weaken consumer demand that the economy slips into recession, squeezing exporters in other countries that depend on the US market.

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mounting uncertainty about prospects

Joseph E. Stiglitz, a Nobel laureate in economics, is Professor of Economics at Columbia University and was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to President Clinton and Chief Economist and Senior Vice President at the World

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A German Glimmer in a Global Boom

By: Hans-Werner Sinn

n 2004, the world economy grew at a rate of 5.1%, the fastest pace in the last 28 years. While Ifo's World Economic Climate indicator. generated from quarterly surveys of 1,200 experts in 90 countries, worsened slightly during the first three quarters of 2005, it rose again in the last quarter, indicating a continuation of the boom. In 2005, growth is estimated to have been about 4.3%, and a similar rate can be expected in 2006, marking a period of sustained rapid global growth unseen since the

But the boom is not uniform. In the United States, the number of experts giving a favorable assessment of the current situation declined; indeed, a majority believes that the economic situation will worsen during the next six months. However, in the Asian countries, including China, the optimism is unbroken. The same is true for Eastern Europe, the ex-Soviet states, and Latin America.

The big surprise is Europe, which, unlike in 2004 and the first half of 2005, now seems to be catching up with the rest of the world. Whereas growth was a miserable 1.5% in 2005 in the 15 "old" members of the European Union, Ifo expects EU-15 growth to accelerate to 2.1% in 2006.

To be sure, economic performance will vary widely among EU countries. While Italy will be the laggard, with only 1.1% growth, the Irish rocket will not lose its force, pushing real GDP up by about 4.8%. In general, the big EU countries are still performing badly, in contrast to the smaller members - hardly surprising, given that the EU is basically an institution to help the smaller countries overcome the drawback of their size by extending the agglomeration advantages that formerly were reserved to the bigger countries.

But even Germany, Europe's biggest economy, is experiencing an upswing. The Ifo climate indicator for Germany, based on monthly surveys of 7,000 firms, jumped upwards in the second half of 2005, reaching its highwith businesses' assessment of the current situation and expectations improving. After five years of stagnation, the economy is finally on the

The driving force is external demand, as Germany, the world's second-largest exporter, profits from the global boom. Exports increased by 6.2% in 2005 and are expected to increase by 7.4% in 2006.

However, as we saw in 2004 and 2005, exports are not enough to create substantial growth if domestic demand does not follow. The good news for Germany is that investment demand is now growing, too. While the second half of 2005 was already quite good, Ifo expects investment in equipment to grow by a healthy 6% in 2006. After many years of contraction, investment in construction also will rise slightly.

Total investment growth is expected to reach 2.9% - weak by past standards, but nonetheless a promising salve for the wounded German mood. Moreover, any investment growth is vital for Germany, which, according to the latest OECD statistics, currently suffers from the world's lowest share of net investment in national income. Even if Germany remains the world's laggard, rising investment demand as such will contribute to GDP growth, which Ifo estimates at 1.7% in 2006.

That number looks small compared to most other countries. In fact, all EU countries except Italy and the Netherlands will grow faster. But everything is relative: Germany's trend growth rate is just 1.1%, and the country has been the slowest growing EU country since 1995. Measured against a disappointing past, even Germany is currently experiencing an economic boom. Indeed, even German unemployment, which has been rising in cycles since 1970, will decline slightly in 2006, from 4.8 to 4.7 million.

The good economic data will reinforce initial favorable impressions of Angela Merkel's new government, which got off to an excellent start at the EU Summit, where Merkel helped

est value since the boom year 2000, to broker a compromise between Britain and France on the Union's 2007-2013 budget (by adding another ¤2 billion to Germany's annual con-

> In fact, the government may even have contributed a bit to the good economic data by announcing a serious effort to consolidate Germany's own public finances - a prerequisite for investor confidence. According to the government, substantial tax increases will bring the fiscal deficit below the

3%-of-GDP limit set by the Stability ing in the work force. That would and Growth Pact – a target missed for five consecutive years – by 2007.

The real test for the German government is the labor market. Most observers now agree that Germany needs something like the American earned-income tax credit. In Germany, it's called "activating social aid" or "combi wages," but the principle is the same: the state should reduce the money it pays for doing nothing and pay more for participatwiden the wage distribution, create jobs, and maintain the living standard of the poor.

Merkel announced in her inaugural speech in the Bundestag that her government will introduce such a system in 2006. If this is more than lip service, and if she really carries out a serious reform of the German welfare state's incentive structure, the result could be higher employment and structural economic growth. In the

long term, that would be more promising for the EU – and for the global economy - than the demand-driven performance that Germany is currently enjoying.

Economics and Public Finance, University of Munich and President of the Ifo Institute.

Hans-Werner Sinn is Professor of

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Voices of tomorrow delivered today!!

Born into Brothels

Bv: Yumna Al-Ademi

happens when you give a camera to a child stripped out of from hope becoming anything but a prostitute, a drug addict, or a thief? What happens when you tell this child the pictures she or he creates will have meaning and essence? Born into Brothels happens.

Usually it's a book review, but a few weeks ago I was touched by a tale through photography. Far from being a fairytale, Born into Brothels is a documentary about the children of prostitutes in the Red light district of Calcutta, India. Zana Briski, travels to this part of the world where children know more than they need to, and understand that to dream of hope is illogical. Zana's mission is simple: give the children a camera each and let them explore their world from a different angle, with the hope that this different perspective would drastically change their lives. But what was

not anticipated was the brilliance these children possessed in articulating their lives through photography.

What makes this documentary unique is the creative delivery of kindness. This is not about people who pity the poor and thus shower them with money. This is about the merging of creativity and humanity, where children in need are empowered to dream and to hope in a most inspiring and wonderful way.

While the humane aspect of this documentary could interest everyone, this documentary will string the chords of those who appreciate photography and creative delivery.

To learn more about these children and their works visit:

http://kids-with-cameras.org/bornintobrothels/film.php

* Yumna Al-Ademi is an editor for ShababYemeni. ShababYemeni is an initiative by a group of inspired Yemeni Youth made specifically for the Yemeni Youth. SY could be con-

shababyemeni@hotmail.com

Only Her

By: Fuad Noman fn_001@yahoo.com

Oh my God! How horrible voice choked my soul's breath!

You have gone without having per-Why did not you wait my last vision?

I wish you would come Forgive me my Second Mum

I couldn't believe I would plant my second white iris And my deep groan would forever

God have mercy on my new white iris You have gone without having per-

Why did not you wait my last vision? I wish you would come My love would be weak and it can't sail off or run When you have gone

I would be gone astray Your life was as a flower of an hour

For me and all How higher your love was It was the highest tower By your cool smiles you depicted my life's power

My sorrows can't be only in a day or a time complete Torture in home, in soul and in street No safe place I have to go Only to a new agony show

Maybe for my agony my God chose Always as I feel that splendid things I

miss and lose Yesterday's pain seems like my today's agony

When also my great soul mate passed

away Excuse me my God!

God's Almighty I do not ignore or denv Please my God!

Let your love makes me survive

Without sorrowful life Because She left me without saying good-bye

Central Bank of Yemen downplays Watani bankruptcy

he Central Bank of Yemen recently stated it is making every effort to collect Watani Bank debts and will pursue bank law in determining its status. CBY also mentioned it is assessing assets and obligations of Watani Bank for Trade and Investment for auditing by an international committee.

CBY's statement noted its efforts to raise Watani Bank to the level attained by other Yemeni banks that abided by CBY instructions and became highly efficient in performance, stating that the main reason Watani Bank reached its present level was its administration's lack of commitment to laws, instructions and monitoring criteria CBY set forth, as well as pledges with CBY signed by Watani Bank's board of directors.

The statement said, "The failure of a bank in the Yemeni banking sector, whose share in the banking market is very small, does not indicate a structural problem in a banking sector characterized by soundness, efficiency and ability to meet its domestic and foreign obligations."

CBY considers the Watani Bank case exceptional, affirming that banks



covering the greater share of banking position and capable of meeting their obligations.

The statement reviewed CBY efforts in recent years to lead Yemen's the past 10 years, since economic and

banking sector to a safe and stable sector activity are in a safe and secure situation whereby banks can meet their obligations. It noted CBY successes achieved in this regard and positive developments in the banking sector in

monetary reform began, by comparing the sector's gross capital and reserves at the beginning of the reform program, which amounted to only YR 3 billion and now are more than YR 40

The statement also mentioned that proportion of capital adequacy at the end of 1997 was less than 1 percent, whereas according to international criterion, this percentage must not be less that 8 percent. As a result of CBY

efforts, its application of international criteria and a gradual increase in bank capital, the banking sector's proportion at the end of 2004 was approximately 12 percent, reflecting significant development.



Ministry plans international conference to promote investment in Yemen

he Ministry of Planning International Cooperation recently preparations for a June international conference promoting investment opportunities in Yemen.

Ministry undersecretary Hisham Sharaf Abdullah said in a press conference that a technical committee from the ministry and general secretariat of the GCC soon will meet in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to discuss conference arrangements and make preliminary plans. He added that the conference will convene in one of the GCC states, with the world's large companies, trading and investment firms invited to attend. Abdullah indicated the ministry also began contacting the World Bank and Sana'a representatives of donor countries and organizations to discuss conference arrangements and how to ensure its success.

He added that the conference will feature all investment opportunities in economic sectors, comprehensive preparation to present and promote those opportunities and work to create a strong push in attracting Arab and foreign capital to



A Central Bank of Yemen report recently revealed the country's debt to Saudi Arabia amounted to \$272.5 million at the end of October 2005, compared to \$269.2 at the end of the previous month, an increase of \$3.3 million. According to the CBY report, Yemen's debt to Saudi Arabia is considered the highest among nonmember countries of Paris Club and Yemen's debt to the Kuwaiti Fund

comes in at second place, amounting to \$179.2 million. The report also revealed that Yemen's total debt by the end of October 2005 to countries not members of Paris Club rose to \$1.18

Islamic Relief to distribute immolations

conducting this year's immolations project in the governorates of Hudeida, Lahj, Abyan and the capital. Khalid Al-Muwalad, organization's resident representative, confirmed this year's slaughtered animals will cost \$41,500 and be distributed among the poorest families, widows, orphans and disabled. He expects

slamic Relief in Yemen is 3,120 families will benefit from the project implemented during Eid Al-Adha, assisting some 21,840 individuals

He said distribution will be coordinated with charitable societies and local authorities choosing the project's target families. This project is among various projects and programs Islamic Relief conducts in Yemen.

Yemeni banks not on world banks list

ccording to The Banker Magazine's annual study, Yemeni banks failed to be listed among the world's 1,000 largest banks, whereas 73 Arab banks were included.

Arab banks listed were: 14 Emirati, 10 Saudi, seven Kuwaiti, seven Egyptian, five Bahraini, five Lebanese, four Moroccan, two Jordanian and two Qatari. Regarding level of assets, Arab banks recorded an annual increase of 8.2 percent in the past 10 years.

Of the world's 1,000 largest banks, Arab banks were two percent when indicating before-tax assets and profits and three percent when indicating basic capital.

No Yemeni won a banking award in 2005, recently awarded in Bahrain at the 11th World Conference of Islamic Banks.

Reforms package to inaugurate 2006

By Mahyoub Al-Kamali

he Yemeni government intends to begin the New Year by introducing a comprehensive reforms package in an attempt to win Yemeni citizens' trust prior to presidential elections this September.

The Yemeni cabinet obliged relevant ministries to prepare executive programs so there will be immediate implementation of executive reform measures taking clear-cut practical steps at the beginning of this year. In its last meeting, the cabinet approved measures concerning political, democratic, judicial, financial,

investment and taxation processes, as well as reforming local authority and civil service systems. The measures also touch on modernizing the administration and enhancement of women's roles in public and political

The cabinet established a team to inspect and follow up the timetable of the executive reforms, which are to be submitted for final approval and adoption prior to implementation, as well as follow up field implementation.

Parliamentary recommendations approving the 2006 budget were not confined to financial affairs but included improving self-resources and revenues from non-inflationary sources and supporting domestic development efforts.

A parliamentary budget committee report mentioned that the inflation rate exceeded 10 percent in 2005 due to increased public spending at a rate of 41 percent, as well as the 2006 draft budget spending increase to 74 percent of total spending. This situation will have an inflationary impact leading to increased prices for goods and services due to weakness and inflexibility of the national economy's production apparatus, as well as imbalanced supply and demand for commodities and services.

The report also anticipated a rise in foreign currency exchange rates against the falling national currency, thereby denying government's ability to fulfill its promise to stabilize exchange rates. The report attributed this increase to the growing negative trade deficit of 11 percent alongside a six percent increase in imports. The current deficit amounts to YR 27 billion, in addition to chronic deficit due to services related to balance payments.

The budget committee warned of continued price increases if interest results in a further drop in average economic growth. It also criticized government negligence in defining monetary and developmental policy in its financial statement.

It did not touch on treasury bond policy or treatment of increased loan interest, noting it has risen to 21 percent and how it will negatively reflect on investment. The committee's report also mentioned weakness in amounts allotted to budget essential infrastructures such as roads, electric power and water. It anticipated future aggravation of unemployment in the light of current economic growth rates characterized by weakness and retreat.

Parliamentary opposition blocs, on other hand, criticized government's "program of economic reform," saying no development is occurring in supporting Yemeni exports and that oil is still the major commodity in that it constitutes 90 percent of exports and approximately one-third of Gross Domestic Product. Contrary to that, the share of non-oil exports remained marginal and limited at 8 percent while exports of manufactured goods maintained a level less than 1 percent.

The government also approved a draft law to fight corruption. The law stipulates establishing the Higher National Body on fighting corruption, staving off its dangers and impact, pursuing those who are corrupt and retaining and restoring proceeds resulting from illegal transactions. The law also stipulates stabilizing the principle of transparency in economic, financial and administrative dealings, as well as evolving the principle of who

he was

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When

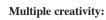
Mohammed Jum'ah Khan: a memorable Yemeni singer

Khan is a famous Yemeni singer who could inculcate his love in the audience by means of his unforgettable songs. Although, he died along time ago, he is still living in the memory of the Yemeni people and his songs are still very appealing and enchanting. Recently, his 24nd death commemoration has passed.

Khan was a giant in terms of singing. He sang for some thirty years in the pre-Revolution Hadhramout when it was a sheikhdom ruled by a sultan. His songs were broadcasted on the waves of many radios such as the BBC, Kuwait Radio, Abu Dhabi Radio etc.

Mohammed Khan was described to be like a candle and star in the history of Yemeni singing art in general and the Hadhrami in particular.

He is said to have been the first Yemeni singer to promote and record his works as his first song was recorded in 1939 on wax cylinders.

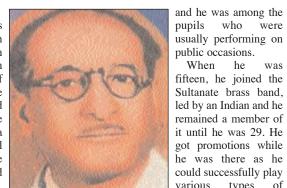


Although he was born and lived in Hadhramout, Khan excelled, not only in Hadhrami mode of singing, but in also the Yaf'i, and Sana'ani which he performed in creatively wonderful manner which drew the audience's applause and appreciation.

Renown Yemeni historian Abdul-Qadir Bamatraf said that

Khan furnishes the melody and words of the lyric with a touch from his soul, hence building a bridge of joyfulness with his audience.

He was reportedly born in Hadhramout in 1903. He learnt the basics of reading and writing in the local madrasa and was distinguished by his voice. He was apt for reciting verses from the Holy Quraan and poetic verses



Mohammed Jum'ah Khan

particularly in playing qanbous and oud. Ultimately he was appointed a leader of the band.

Forming his own band:

Mohammed Jum'ah Khan formed his own band when he retired from the Sultan band. He took up singing as a profession. His first appearance with the band was in a solo performance playing oud and tambourine. Later, his fame

musical

and

grew and spread over Arabia and Africa. He sang for different producers using verses from the poetic collections of many great Arab literary figures such as Basharah al-Khawri, Zuhair bin Abi

Salma and Antarah bin Shaddad. Khan

could reach the hearts of the people

through his mastery over the art of signing and his identification with the versifier. Of the testimonies made in his favor is that of late Farid al-Atrash, famous Egyptian singer, who, when listening to the audio recording of the performance of Khan with his band, praised him and

could hardly believe that the band

consisted of only four members. Khan's house to be a museum:

Work is underway to transform the house of late Mohammed Jum'ah Khan, located in Al-Salam zone in the city of Mukalla, Hadhramout Province, into a museum featuring his relics, belongings and everything pertaining to his art. The house has been already purchased from the singer's heirs.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam 7 Translated by Edward FitzGerald Come fill the cup, and in the fire of spring The winter garment of repentance fling: The bird of time has but a little way To fly-and lo! the bird is on the wing

Destroying family roots: divorce on the rise in Yemen

HAKIM_ALMASMARI@HOTMAIL.C

ecently. Yemen has witnessed more divorce cases than usual. Marrying for wrong reasons is the root of this crisis

Even though Yemen's divorce rate is far lower than that of other countries in the region, it has increased dramatically in the past five years. According to sources, Yemen's divorce rate has nearly doubled compared to figures from the late 1990s. Reasons for divorce vary from one person to another. "It's not the divorce that's scary, it's the outcomes of it," Ali Khalid said. "Usually children are left with no guardian to teach them what is right and wrong, thereby destroying the life of the future generation," he added.

In a national survey last year in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 55 percent of marriages occurring in 2004 ended in divorce before the end of the first year. This tragic number is after only one year. Imagining the outcomes of these marriages after five year would be horrifying and unpredictable.

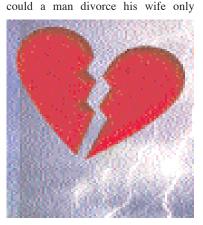
percent of divorcees admitted that the main reason behind divorce is a lack of trust on either side. Those who met their loved ones and had a low-profile relationship with them before marriage admitted that was the cause of their divorce. "If she went out freely with me before marriage and gave me beautiful promises, I can only wonder how many other men were given beautiful quotes," Ali Jarrullah said after divorcing his wife of two weeks. "I know it's not right to have such a doubt, but this is the reality. This is definitely true," he added.

Another issue which could be the cornerstone for such a catastrophic rise in divorce rates is the spread of satellite channels. The cultural damage that erupts because of these channels is unreal and results in destroying family roots from within. Satellite channels under the label of music and entertainment show more sexual body movements than music. This attracts society's men, leading them to compare their wives to the beautiful dancers and singers they watch on TV. "This is really crazy. Satellite channels have increased so much that it's disrupting our culture. How many men divorced their wives only because they were not as beautiful as the ones on TV? Men, on the other hand, forget they are not that beautiful as well, to demand a wife with all the qualities of beauty," said Ali Saleh, a married man of 10 years. Just this week, Al-Thawra newspaper published an article about a woman who would not agree to marry her fiancé until he removed his existing satellite dish. He desperately tried convincing his future wife that it was not a big deal and would not disrupt their marriage. In the end, he was forced to remove the dish and buy a VCR instead.

Lack of patience on both sides is another factor in the increased divorces, as no time is given to understand each other in the early stages of marriage. "People are not created with the same personalities. Married couples need to understand that it takes a long time, sometimes years, for people to get used to traits shared by other people," said marriage therapist Latifa Jabri. "All problems could be resolved by the will of desire," she added.

From the woman's point of view, many women think money plays a dramatic role in divorce. In talking to numerous women, they mentioned that

another wife, they often think of small problems which could result in divorce. "It's a game for some men. They don't understand the values of marriage. How



because the tea had less sugar than usual? You explain it to me," said Fatima, who did not want to mention her last name.

People must understand that life has its difficulties and that the beauty of marriage is to resolve issues in a manner that does not destroy the respect and love one has for another. In a society like

increased divorces, as most people usually are from the same background, religion and origin. If issues remain as is and are not given priority, expect the family structure in Yemen to change for the worse in coming years.

Reasons for divorce are innumerable these days, as people are divorcing for unusual reasons. In speaking with locals, the following were mentioned as primary reasons behind the sudden rise in Yemeni divorces. These reasons do not cover all aspects, but according to the sources, these are the most common:

- 1. Family interference from both sides, causing the couple to live the outcome of others.
- Misunderstanding between both partners.
- Absence of love from one or even both sides.
- Early marriages for those not ready to handle the responsibility.
- Poverty and inability of the husband to give the wife things desired.
- Absence of trust between the cou-
- Having a deep relationship before marriage, causing the husband to

- and smart manner.
- Using the hand to solve even the simplest of problems.
- 10. The long and harsh tongue often used by women in anger.
- 11. Cultural differences between husband and wife. 12. Family interference in the married
- couple's life. 13. Not following Islamic teachings in
- many aspects of marriage. 14. Secrets between the married couple
- going outside the four walls of the

These are just some of the issues that could be causing this ongoing phenomenon. The point of this list is not to number them, but to make people aware of them and try to solve problems before they exist. Married couples must take such matters seriously. No marriage is perfect. Even our prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon him) had many disagreements with his wives, but the wisdom he employed is the reason his marriages are lessons for his followers to use as an example. In his teachings, he mentions respect for one another as the key in solving not only marriage problems, but

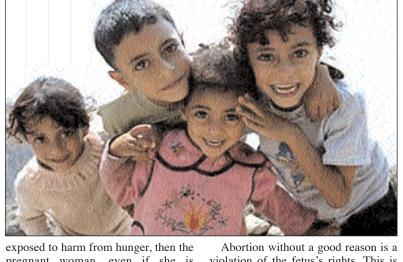
Respect of Children (1/3)

By: Abdulaziz Atieq The Cultural Center for Foreigners

especting others is the most prominent feature of Islam, a religion of balance. Parents, brothers and sisters, kinfolks and all others. Muslim or non-Muslim, have rights endowed by their Creator, who never likes oppression of one party against another. As part of this list, children, according to Islamic teachings, enjoy great respect, from the moment they are in their mothers' wombs to the last stage of childhood. In this article, we will learn how Islam respects children, discussing the child from the following aspects: before and after marriage, as a fetus, as a newborn baby and lastly, as a child.

Before marriage, according to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), it begins before the beginning. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) cautioned us and called upon us to be careful in our choice of spouses. He is reported (by ibn Majah) to have said, "Make a good choice for (your) spouse, for blood will tell." This highlights the effect of heredity on the infant. It is therefore the right of the child to have parents who are loving and of noble and righteous character. After conception, the rights Allah has prescribed for unborn children in Islamic Law then take effect.

Islam prohibits anything that will lead to harming the fetus and takes strong measures against those who ignore the rights of this very weak creature who is guarded by his merciful and wise God. If the fetus is



pregnant woman, even if she is healthy, can break Ramadan fasting, which is compulsory upon every healthy Muslim. If she insists on fasting after warning her, she is sinful and must repent. If someone hits a pregnant woman's belly and causes the death of a four-month-old fetus, this person must pay blood money estimated to that of a fully mature person. Once a fetus dies, people should pray for it as they do for mature persons. Instructions of physicians for the safety of a fetus become Islamically incumbent. A man who divorces his wife while she is pregnant must continue spending money on her until she delivers, as Allah says, "And if they are pregnant, then spend on them until they deliver," (At-Talaq: 6) and then finishes her babysitting period, as Allah Almighty says, "The father of the child shall bear the cost of the mother's food and clothing on a reasonable basis." (Al-Baqarah: 233)

violation of the fetus's rights. This is unlike in the United States, where human, civil and moral rights are debated hourly and the rights of the unborn often are neglected and ignored. In the past 25 years since the Supreme Court decision in Roe vs. Wade, more than 35 million unborn children have been slaughtered in the industry's abortion mills. In an authentic hadith, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) told us that human life begins 120 days after conception. It is human life that is being extinguished, not some meaningless blob of tissue. The rights of the unborn in Islamic Law protect the unborn from the ignorant and misguided and those ungrateful for their Lord's bounties. Allah, Most High, describes those who kill their children, prior to or after their birth, as lost, misguided and ignorant, "Indeed lost are they who have killed their children, from folly without

knowledge and have forbidden that pregnant!" He told her, "Return after then ordered that she be stoned (Abu which Allah has provided for them, inventing a lie against Allah. They have indeed gone astray and were not guided." (Al-Ma'idah: 140) Anyone who aborts a fetus without justifiable reasons must pay reparation (blood money). Some may abort their unborn due to poverty. However, Allah, the All-Mighty, has decreed, with His prior Knowledge, the right of the infant for sustenance and He guaranteed such rights. As a result, He soothes the hearts of those who may fear poverty, "And kill not your children for fear of poverty. We provide for them and for you. Surely, the killing of them is a great sin." (Al-Isra': 31)

However, it does not stop here. Islamic Law further commands the guardian to consider the pregnant woman's condition, her affairs and mental frame of mind. Doing well to the expectant mother is mandatory, even if she has committed a crime or an offense against society. Her guardian should delay her punishment so that the unborn will not be affected

The evidence used here is the order given by the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) to the guardian of the woman who committed adultery and was pregnant, to be kind with her (Ibn Majah). The story of Al-Ghamediyyah is popular and wellknown. It was narrated that a woman from the tribe of Ghamed came to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and said, "I have committed adultery." The Prophet told her to return later. The following day, she returned to him and said, "You may want me to return, as you did with Ma`iz ibn Malik, but by Allah, I am

you deliver," so she left. When she had delivered, she brought the baby to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and said, "Here I am with what I have delivered." He said, "Return and breastfeed him until fitam (weaning or the end of the nursing period and beginning of eating regular food)." When the time of fitam came, she went to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) with the child, who was eating something from his hand. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) then gave the child to one of the Muslim men. He commanded a hole be made for her and

Dawud). It is clear from this hadith how careful and concerned Islam is about the life of the infant and the need for giving the infant his complete rights, such that he may be capable of depending on himself, even if he came into this life through illegitimate means.

The manner of a child's birth is not his sin, "And no soul shall bear the sin of another." (Fatir: 18) No matter how a child comes into the world, all of his rights, including rights for sustenance, remain valid under Islamic Law. So an unborn child's life is considered sacred under Islamic Law.

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Health / Environment 12 5 January, 2006

Environment threatens children's health

Master of Public Health

hildren today live in an environment vastly different from that of a few generations ago. New challenges include increasing industrialization and globalization, rapid urban population growth, non-sustainable consumption of natural resources and increases in the trade and use of chemicals.

While economic development and improved hygiene and health care have led to a significant decrease in childhood morbidity and mortality in many parts of the world, new modern risks to children's health must now be added to basic environmental risks such as unsafe drinking water, lack of adequate sanitation and indoor air pollution, which are closely linked with and aggravated by persistent poverty and social inequity.

Exposure to environmental risk factors during childhood may not only impact a child's health, but ill-health outcomes may appear in and persist throughout adulthood.

Unsafe and unhealthy environments are violating children's rights to health and represent a serious threat to potential unsustainable develop-

Despite rising concern in the scientific community, progress has been slow in identifying and studying some environmental threats on children's health and effectiveness of interventions. Children are exposed to serious health risks from environmental hazards. Their exposure to environmental threats has been recognized as an increasing public health problem in many countries worldwide.

Children are in a dynamic state of growth and therefore, are more susceptible to environmental threats than adults. Many vital functions such as the immune system are not fully developed at birth and unsafe environments may interfere with their normal development.

Environmental risk factors often act in concert and their effects exacerbated by adverse social and economic conditions, particularly poverty. But most environmental hazards are preventable.

Preliminary estimates (from 2002) suggest that up to one-third of the global disease burden is attributed to environmental risk factors. Over 40 percent of this burden falls on children under age 5, who make up only about 10 percent of the world's popu-

Inadequate drinking water and sanitation, indoor air pollution, injuries and other risk factors are the root causes of more than 4.7 million annu-



Unsafe and unhealthy environments are violating children's rights .

al deaths of children under age 5 from illnesses aggravated by unhealthy environments.

Health and environment links affecting children are numerous and complex. In most cases, exposure to a particular environmental risk is associated with many different health outcomes and a range of environmental exposures may influence a particular condition. This is based on environmental risk factors contributing to global child mortality and morbidity, thereby highlighting the biggest environmental threats to children's health and illustrating potential disease prevention by associating specific risk factors with distinct settings.

A differentiated analysis (from 2003) of the global disease burden revealed that most environmental threats to children's health are associated with persistent poverty and social inequity. The two major problems are communicable diseases due to lack of safe water and sanitation and acute respiratory infections due to high levels of indoor air pollution combined with unhealthy housing. The virtual disappearance of these two leading causes of child mortality, with the transition toward an industrialized society, demonstrates the dominant influence of socioeconomic factors on the nature and magnitude of children's health problems.

However, communicable diseases do not occur exclusively in developing countries and toxic chemicals are not associated exclusively with industrialized countries. There are pockets of poverty in rich countries where certain population groups experience deprivation in their associated health problems, which are similar to those in developing countries.

Also, toxic chemicals increasingly are being used in developing countries, often with fewer controls and ally, constituting about 15 percent of regulations than in industrialized

There is a clear shift in the pattern of leading environmental health problems in children. This differential is not only measurable between rich and poor countries but also between population groups within a given country and within any urban agglomeration, ranging from suburban slums with substandard housing to affluent modern suburbs.

Typical modern risks include chronic respiratory illnesses, asthma, immunological disorders, neurological, neurodevelopmental and behavioral effects, as well as childhood cancers. Additionally, there are emerging risks such as environmental allergens. UV radiation, endocrine disruptors, autoimmune effects and other diseases not directly related to quality of the child's environment. Any potential health-and-environment links require further research and a search for other causative factors or combinations of factors.

Environmental risks to children tend to be greater among rural populations compared to urban populations and an unequal disease burden on rural poor may be aggravated further by lack of health care access.

However, the health status of children living in urban poverty is equally preoccupying. A child's well-being is highly dependent on both the quality and availability of water and on how well this precious resource is

Around the world, both biological disease agents and chemical pollutants compromise drinking water quality. Contaminated water causes a range of diseases, which often are life-threatening.

Of waterborne diseases affecting children, the most deadly are diarrheal infections. Diarrhea causes an estimated 1.3 million child deaths annutotal child deaths under age 5 in developing countries.

As opposed to breastfed infants, bottle-fed infants are highly exposed to unsafe drinking water effects. Intervening in water supply, sanitation and hygiene is estimated to reduce diarrheal incidences, on average, by 25 percent and child mortality by 65 percent.

Availability of at least minimal amounts of water for drinking and other personal purposes is as important as its quality. Already, one-third of the world's population lives in countries facing moderate to high water stress, if not water scarcity, and water tables are falling in every continent. If present trends continue unchecked, it is estimated that two out of three people on earth will live in water-stressed conditions by the year

Globally, 1.1 billion people today are without access to a clean and adequate water supply. And too little water for basic needs makes it virtually impossible to maintain necessary minimum personal hygiene and sanitary conditions at home.

Lack of adequate sanitary facilities and poor hygienic practices are common throughout developing countries. The lowest levels of service coverage are in Asia and Africa where more than half the rural populations are excluded from any measurable progress in this area.

Globally, 2.4 billion people, most in developing countries, do not have access to improved sanitation facilities. Unhygienic conditions and practices at the household level create a dangerous environment with immediate health risks to children. Also, lack of sanitation facilities in schools helps transmit diseases. Waste dumps situated on almost all major city outskirts provide hazardous environmental conditions to those living nearby, more so to those living as scavengers on such wastes.

Sanitation interventions, both technical and managerial, are needed badly in all areas in houses, schools

must be accompanied by necessary behavioral changes in child and adult populations, which pose a formidable hygiene education challenge to the health sector.

Air pollution is a major environment-related health threat to children and a risk factor for both acute and chronic respiratory disease. Outdoor air pollution, primarily a consequence of traffic and industrial processes, remains a serious problem in cities throughout the world, particularly in mega cities of developing countries. It is estimated that a quarter of the world's population is exposed to unhealthy concentrations of air pollu-

In recent years, indoor air pollution has received more attention, as a pollutant released indoors is a thousand times more likely to reach the lungs than a pollutant released outdoors. Indoor air pollution is strikingly different in industrialized and developing countries and varies between urban and rural settings. While the main concern in developing countries is exposure to combustion products from biomass fuel and coal, poor indoor environments in the industrialized world are characterized by reduced ventilation, presence of biological agents such as molds and a myriad of chemicals in furnishing and construction materials.

In the past decade, major global demographic, environmental and societal changes contributed to reemergence of vector-borne and other diseases, many of which have an important impact on children's health and development. A considerable proportion of the disease burden for four key vector-borne diseases, malaria, schistosomiasis, Japanese encephalitis and dengue hemorrhagic fever, falls on children under age 5.

Chemical use has increased dramatically due to economic development in various sectors including industry, agriculture and transport. Consequently, children are exposed to and the community at large. These a large number of chemicals of both

natural and man-made origin. Exposure occurs through air they breathe, water they drink or bathe in, food they eat and soil they touch (or ingest as toddlers). They are exposed virtually wherever they are - at home, in school, on the playground and during transport.

Approximately 47,000 people die annually as a result of such poisoning. Many of these deaths occur in children and adolescents, are unintentional (accidental) and are preventable if chemicals are stored and handled appropriately.

Each year, accidental injuries account for more than 400,000 deaths globally, the majority in children and adolescents. Most of these occur in low- and middle-income countries. Many of those who survive these injuries suffer lifelong disabling health consequences. In the European region, three to four deaths out of 10 occurring in children between the ages of 0 and 4 are due to injury.

The key to implementing a program on Healthy Environments for Children will be creating a concerted, popular, participatory and inclusive 'movement' addressing the issue in an integrated manner, centering on children rather than individual environmental hazards.

The basic principle on which such a movement builds is that stakeholders at every level can make a difference, e.g., decision makers at international, regional, national and community levels, community leaders, teachers, NGOs, the private sector and families.

Besides the health sector, the movement must involve various other sectors including environment, energy, transport, housing, agriculture and education. Action must be based on scientific evidence to ensure major environmental determinants of adverse health outcomes in children are addressed adequately and the most appropriate interventions considered. It must be driven by strong commitment to act primarily at the local and

<u>Invitation for Bids – IFB#32/05 for the</u> **Construction of Assadah Ar Radaee Rural Road**

Republic of Yemen **Rural Access Program** IDA Credit No. 3514 Yem

- 1. This Invitation for Bids follows the General procurement Notice for this Project that appeared in Development Business, issue no. 626 of March 16, 2004.
- 2. The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association towards the cost of **Yemen Rural Access Program** and intends to apply part of the part of the proceeds of this Credit to payments under the Contract for the Construction of Assadah Ar Rada'ee. This contract will be jointly financed by the Government of Yemen.
- The Ministry of Public Works and Highways Rural Access Project Central Management Office now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for the construction of Assadah Al Rada'ee RR (30.8 km) in Ibb Governorate. The construction period is 17 months.
- 4. Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in Bidding Documents.
- 5. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from:

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) Rural Access Project, Central management Office (RAPCMO) Off 60 M Ring Road and Algiers, St., Near Sana'a Expo Center Phone/Fax: 00967-01-448109/104/449422

Fax: 00967-01-448106 E-mail: rapcmu@y.net.ye Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given above from 9:00 AM to 2:30 PM

- 6. Qualifications requirements include:
 - Average Annual Construction Turnover of similar to the project cost
 - Substantial completion of 1 similar nature project
 - Availability of liquid assets and/or credit facilities US\$550,000.0

• Availability of the construction equipment

A margin of preference for eligible national contractors/joint ventures shall be applied.

- 7. A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address above and upon payment of a non refundable fee US\$150 or the equivalent in any freely convertible currency, plus the cost of courier for overseas delivery of US\$50. The method of payment will be cashier's check, or direct deposit. The Bidding Documents will be sent by courier for overseas delivery.
- Bids must be delivered to the address above at or before 11:00 AM, Feb12, 2006. Electronic bidding shall not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened physically 11:00 AM, Feb12, 2006 in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person.
- 9. All bids shall be accompanied by a Bid Security of US\$65,000.0 or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.



By Amel Al-Ariqi

couldn't sleep last night. I couldn't breathe. How can you live in such an atmosphere?" said Ali, in Sana'a just three days before returning to his home in Aden. He described Sana'a's atmosphere as "choking and lacking oxygen." Many living outside Sana'a and not

used to cold, dry weather may share Ali's comments. However, these are normal sentiments from Sana'a residents themselves, who survive in a city situated 2,800 meters above sea level in a valley depression surrounded by high, bald mountain barriers. The capital also is Yemen's largest metropolitan area with a population of more than one million. Therefore, Sana'a is distinctive for its unique location and exclusive climate. However, one cannot enjoy such a climate when there is air pollution.

Many studies warn of increasing air pollution levels in Yemen, particularly in Sana'a. Studies in 2004 by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) confirm the reason for such

pollution is a rapidly increasing population rate, thereby increasing activities such as burning fossil fuels like gas, coal and oil to power industrial processes and motor vehicles. Among the harmful chemical compounds this burning releases into the atmosphere are carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and tiny solid particles, including lead from gasoline additives.

Pollutants also come from other sources. For instance, decomposing garbage in landfills and solid waste disposal sites emit methane gas. Ultra-fine dust particles dislodged by soil erosion when water and weather loosen layers of soil increase airborne particle levels.

The EPA/UNDP study found that Sana'a consumes 29,000 out of 50,000 oil barrels used in all of Yemen. There are more than 350,000 cars in Sana'a, so the capital's portion of poison-produced gases is very high and beyond lower international standards.

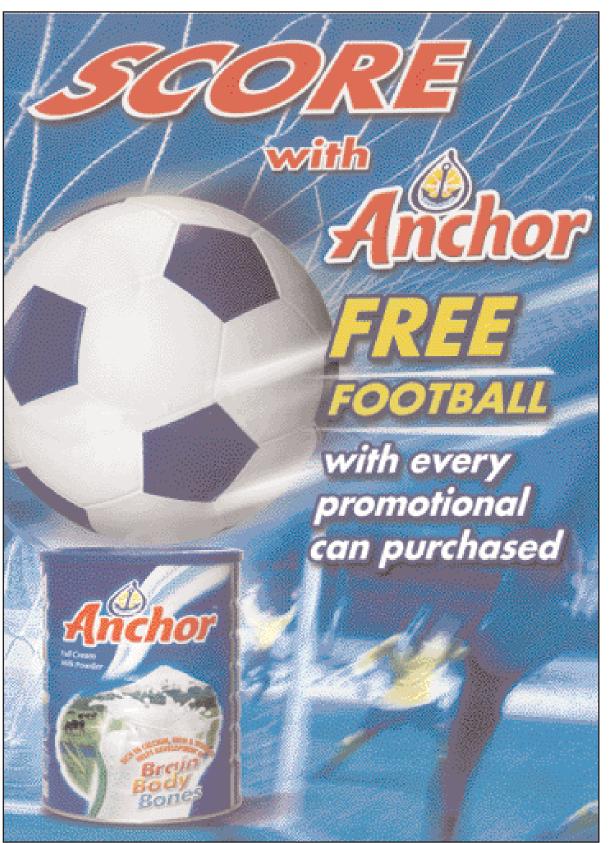
University science professors Abdullah Ba-Eesa and Dr. Manal Okbah, confirmed the previous study, finding additional concentrations of elements like nickel, cobalt, chromium and lead. Entitled "Air Pollution

in Sana'a," the study cited other factors and circumstances leading to high metal concentration. For example, many older downtown areas have very narrow streets lined with shops, office buildings and dwellings with windows and doors opening directly onto streets with high traffic density at certain peak hours of the day.

Referring to the impact of traffic mobility on urban development, engineer Dr. Ahmed Al-Hazmi said smog from gasoline burned in motor vehicles or from burning tires and solid waste causes an ugly residue on the facade of buildings and houses. He demands instituting new policies to reverse environmental damage resulting from over consumption of fossil fuels and improper disposal of depleted oil and gas emissions "to preserve the natural beauty and archaeological legacy of the city of Sana'a."

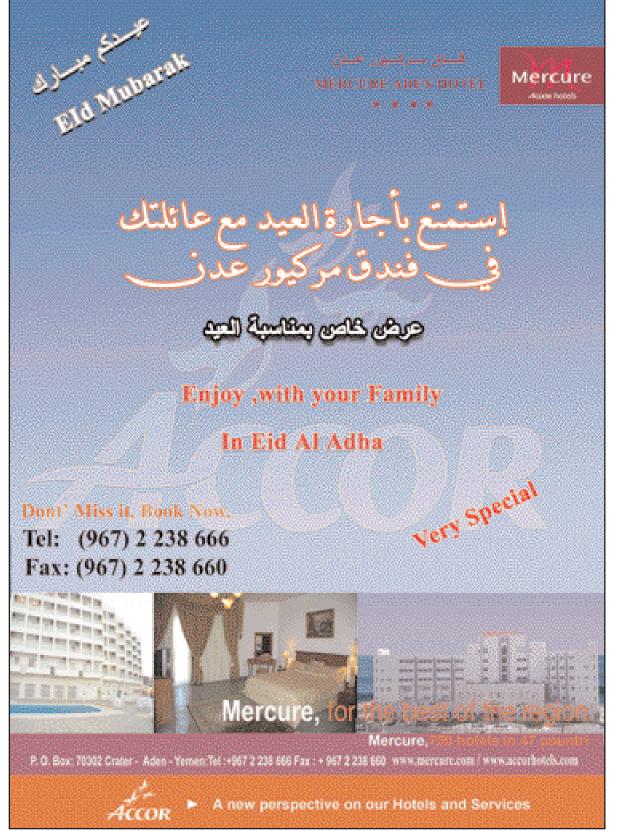
Sana'a University Department of Earth and Environment head, Dr. Mohammed Al-Dubai, noted the Another study by Sana'a health risks from air pollution. Asthma, emphysema, heart disease, various types of cancer and diseases affecting the respiratory and nervous systems are some illnesses occurring from subjection to constant air pollu-







Hadda: 218777, Zubairi : 500600, Abdul-Mughni: 208555, Bir Ubaid : 600902, Shu'oob: 250000, Hasaba : 258001 or IY GSA





The oldest football Club

oldest in the peninsula. It was established in 1905, and it has its own achievements and advancements, which are unforgettable.

Al-Tilal Club was established in Craiter city. Yousof Khan, Rustum Khan, Abdul-Kareem Makari Abdul-Rahman Norji and Ibrahim Khan were the first founders of the club. At that time, it was called Al-Muhamadi Federation Club.

Al-Tilal entered many tournaments and gained the cup of 1914 championship. After that, the executive committee of sports issued a resolution of establishing sports clubs. Al-Ahli Club was unified with Al-Muhamadi Federation Club, the two became known as Al-Tilal Club

Al-Tilal achievements

-1934: gained the Championship Cub in the first official championship. One year later, it won King George V Cub. In the same year, it won the Championship Cub of Raily I and VI.

- 1950 : it won the Championship

- 1957 : it won the Championship Club of the Royal Association

- 1969: it won the 14th October Club.

- 1970: it scored the championship title during Al-Thawra championship

- 1971 : it gained the championship of Nasser tournament.

- 1977-8 : it won the President's



Presdent Saleh with Altelal team that gained the championship cub

However, it did not win the Independence Cub, the Champion Federation Club in 1990. Cub of 1982 season.

In 1983, it won the tournament championship in the 1980 season. It championship, the Inarah Cub in won the championship of the 1984, the Motamer Club in 1985, the President's Fourth Cub, the January Martyrs Club in 1986, the

It also won the championship of

1990/1991 season, the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th championships of Al-Muraisi. It gained the 22 May Club in 1998, Nasim Club in 2000 and the of 2004/2005 championship tournament.

New UGA board vows fresh boost to golf

Association has vowed to pursue the sport with renewed vigour when it be at the helm till 2008.

Headed by Mohammed Ali Alabbar, who has been the chairman of the apex body since its inception in 1995, the new-look board includes Tariq Baker (vice-chairman), Abdulaziz Al Hakim (secretarygeneral), Mohammed Al Mosharrekh (treasurer), Khalid Al Halyan, Mohammed Buamim and Sohail Faris Al Mazrui (all board members).

Bringing a wealth of administrative experience to the association — better known by its acronym UGA - are Abdulaziz Al Hakim and Al Mosharrekh (whose son Abdullah along with Khalid Yousuf featured in the historic UAE victory in the Arab Junior Championship in Syria recently).

"The game of golf has shown an amazing growth over the years," said Alabbar while lauding the

DUBAI, Jan. 4 — The UAE Golf commitment and vision of the the catalyst in spreading the game. previous board.

"The UAE has earned the sobriquet announced the new board which will of being the golfing capital of the region with a number of championship courses dotting the landscape of emirates and attracting a systems. constant flow of tourists throughout the year," he said.

> - The Dubai Desert Classic and Abu Dhabi Golf Championship — have high-level golf instructions from further added to the profile of the professional golfers. The UGA is also country. With golf becoming a credited with initiating an Order of are sparing no efforts to streamline the affairs of the domestic golf circuit.

"Golf is the future of all sports here," he added. "The UGA now boasts a membership close to 6,000, the sheer number amply reflecting on the popularity of the game both

among the nationals and expatriates." The UGA Handicap Scheme Golf Days — meant for golfers who are not members of the clubs, but are enrolled with the UGA — have proved to be Al Mazrui.

In addition to regular golf days players, subject to their standards, can attain a handicap according to Congu (Councils of National Golf Unions) and LGU (Ladies Golf Union)

Programme, run by the UGA, is "Two European PGA Tour events another facility that blends preparatory courses with intensive, permanent fixture, we, at the UGA, Merit for both male and female golfers. Points are awarded on the basis of their performances in select

> (2005-2008): UGA Board Chairman: Mohammed Ali Alabbar, Vice-chairman: Tariq Secretary-general: Abdulaziz Al Hakim, Treasurer: Mohammed Al Mosharrekh.

Board members: Khalid Al Halyan, Mohammed Buamim and Sohail Faris

The Junior Development tournaments to crown the champions.

17 Big name's minus one small part 18 1953 Pulitzer year? Nobel 9 Type of key playwright William laureate Sakharov 54 Group 19 Otherwise standard Sylvester 12 Columnist 20 Commitment 55 Certain work year? 23 Of majestic force, minus brothers one year? 60 Vesuvius

ACROSS
1 Playfully mischievous one

proportions Con's preoccupation, perhaps 25 Marilyn

30 First letter of From point

Eastern org.

Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker

1964 37 Like some expensive shoes John, to

Fogelberg

buco (veal dish)

68 Editorial nota-

69 Votes in favor

Like a lot

6 Ones of a kind? 10 Wild. Ringo? 42 Muralist Jose desperate guess 14 Union Maria

44 Bean counter, station? 15 Use a lot? for short 45 ML pitchers 16 Cabbage that hit 47 Time for

some to vote. member

relative First in a string of popes Dropped off Monroe film 64 Pine nut, e.g. 65 Aykroyd and

point B 32 Caterwaul 36 Middle

DOWN 1 Biological

cavity
2 Kinship group 3 "Look I'm Sandra

Dee"
4 "My Little Chickadee' co-star 5 Candidate

6 Per person 7 Six-pack units 40 Where to 8 "Cogito,

10 Type of details 11 A co-star of

Joseph and Stewart 13 Designer Geoffrey

21 Mo. or Ohio, e.g. 22 Pac-10 cam-

pus 25 Letters on measuring spoons 26 Moth's legacy

27 Get an _ Birth-related 29 Japanese Prime

Minister Hirobumi 33 Dairy case spread 34 Like bald tires

35 Casualty, e.g. 38 "My Little Chickadee"

co-star 39 "O Henry, thine eyes!" (Śhakespeare)

come in 43 Destructive funnel 46 Citrus drink 48 Word with spoon, well or

49 Join up 50 Dove's murmur "You ___

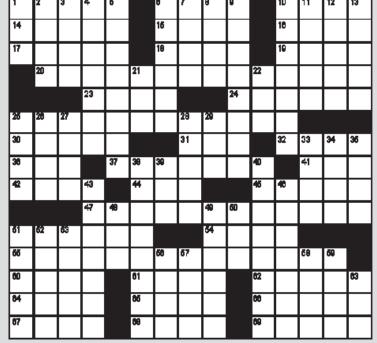
Beautiful" 52 Lecture souvenirs

53 Desert features 56 Ravioli filling,

perhaps 57 Corn cake 58 Baseball's

Slaughter 59 In desperate need of water _ Moines

"ONE YEAR LESS" by J.R. Richards



Calvin and Hobbes













Ferrari Lessons Head To The Middle East

QATAR, Dec. 31 - We've known for a while that many luxury sports cars were making their way to the Middle East and now the lucky owners are getting special driving lessons. An article in the Gulf Times covered the first "Pilota Ferrari" held in Qatar. The program, which is usually held in Italy, included Italian Ferrari instructors who showed Ferrari owners how



to improve their skills. The event was held at the Losail International Circuit

and 35 Ferrari owners brought their own cars. The program was composed of a theory lesson in the classroom and then three driving sessions. The third session involved a bit of a race. It seems likely that the private racetrack and car clubs will also be on the rise in that region as the interest in high performance cars continues to

Al Ain of UAE sacks its coach

UAE, Jan. 4 – Powerhouse Al Ain of the United Arab Emirates has sacked its coach Milan Macala and named Tunisian Mohammad Al Menssy as caretaker coach, the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) said Tuesday.

Macala, who has been under pressure for some time, got the boot following Sunday's 2-1 loss to Al Ahli, their fourth defeat in 10 matches this season, the official website of the AFC reported.

"We are very thankful for the achievements of the club under Macala ... However the circumstances are such that this decision had to be taken," Al Ain Board member Hamad Al Ameri was quoted as saying.

During Macala's reins, the club won the President's Cup last season and also finished runners-up in the AFC Champions League apart from finishing second in the league.

Al Ain has signed Serbia and Montenegro striker Nenad Jestrovic and Brazilian midfielder Kelly, the AFC added.















طن مصنع سـات لأنتاح غرف التبريد عن تقفيضات هائلة لأسـع الحاويات المردة الحملة على السيارات ويتقنيات عائبة عالبة الجودة والكفاءة وبأطوال واحجام

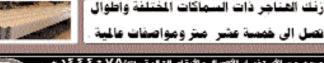


الآلواح العازلة ﴿ السائدويج بنل ﴾ والستخدمة في تركيب وانشاء مخازن التبريد والبيوت الجاهزة والماويات البردة المتعلة على الرتبات

مخازن التبريد والتجميد وبمواصفات عالية ودرجة عزل عالية ويمغلك المتماكات والأهجام ويوجود كادر غنى فصحى في تركيب اللفازن



البيوت الهاهرة ونأنى صناعة البيوت الهاهرة بمواصفات امريكية عالية الهودة وينوعيها الثابن والمنحرك ونصاميتم مختلفة



مِنَ الْاُسْتَفْسَاقِ الْأَلْمُسَالُ مِلْكُرِمَامِ السَّلِينَةِ : ٢٨/ + ١٤٤٤ + - 1222-V9/4-V117A7+9-V1V11+VT شماء – شارع الصلين – قرب نقاطع شارع جيبوني –قرب البان اا

مؤسسة تجارية

للتواصل: ٧١٩٧١٨٢٦

-يبحث عن عمل مناسب

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٤/٤٠٨٨٢٨

العمل في الفتره المسائية

للتواصل:٧٧١٧٧١٩٢

للتواصل: ٧٣٧٠٧٤١٦

للتواصل: ٧٣٦٨٠٤١٩

المسائية فقط

للتواصل:۷۷۱۷۷۱۹۲

محمود: ٧٣٢١٦٠٧٩

في مجال تخصصة

للتواصل: ٧٣٦٣١٦٥٠

للتواصل: ١١٧٣٠ ٧٧٠

سكرتارية في الحاسوب

مجال المخازن لمدة خمس سنوات (أمين

مخازن ،مراقب مخزون - متابعة مشتريات)

منصور ثائر القباطى - خبرة أحد عشر

سنة في العلاقات العامة وشؤون الموظفين

بشركة عربية أمريكية - دورات في أنظمة

السلامة في أرمكو + رخصة قيادة - يجيد

= حاصل على بكالوريوس علوم (قسم

ميكروبيولوجي) - خبرة في مجال فحص المياه والأغذية

- - م ميكروبيولوجيا من شركة الألبان والأغذية الوطنية (إحدى مجموعة

شركات هايل سعيد أنعم)-شهادة خبرة مايقارب عن خمس

سنوات في رقابة الجودة من الشركة اليمنية لصناعة مواد التعبئة

والتغليف(إحدى مجموعة شركات هايل سعيد أنعم)- يرغب في

مختار - مترجم ومراسل تجاري-يرغب في العمل في الفترة

سالم ربيع - حاصل على شهادة بكالوريوس تقنية معلومات من

جامعة مانيبال – الهند – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً -

تمهیدی ماجستیرلغة إنجلیزیة + دبلوم إدارة أعمال+ دبلوم

كمبيوتر + إلمام بمباد □ المحاسبة + خبرة لأكثر من عامين كمدير

إداري ومدير للمراسلات التجارية والمناقصات - مستعد لإعطاء

دروس خصوصية في البزنس - يرغب في العمل في الفترة

= خريج علاقات عامة وإعلان -جامعة صنعاء - حاصل على

العديد من الدورات في مجال الكمبيوتر + دبلوم إنجليزي - يرغب

= خريجة بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جامعة بغداد - فلسطينية-

تجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - خبرة سنتان في العمل الإداري -

ترغب في عمل مناسب وللفترة الصباحية - للتواصل مع بشير

= أحمد على حيدر الحرازي - بكالوريوس إقتصاد نفط - دبلوم

■عمرو البدوي-خريج كلية التجارة – قسم محاسبة – دبلوم

كمبيوتر - دورة انترنيت - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية- يرغب في العمل

أنيس بكرين - بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر-جامعة البصرة

العراق- خبرة قليلة في مجال أدوبي فوتوشوب + الستوريتر)

عبد الله النعماني - حاصل على درجة البكالوريوس محاسبة -

تقدير عام جيد جداً من أوائل الدفعة ٢٠٠٢ - ٢٠٠٣ - خبرة

◄ شراء

إنجليزية – يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة

◄ بيع

في العمل في أي مجال (وخاصة في مجال الترجمة)

للتواصل: ٧٢٤٩٩٧٦٢ - ٥٥٥٥١ ٤٧٧

للتواصل: ٣٠٠٥ ٧٣٣٧ - ٧٢٤٩٤١٥

خريج عام ٢٠٠٤ - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة

وظائف شاغرة

-مطلوب :

- سكرتارية تنفيذية مندوب علمي أو مندوبة علمية حاصلين على شهادة بكالوريوس - مندوبات علاقات عامة براتب مغري - مدير اداري جامعي مع خبرة سنوات في مجال الإدارة ويجيد اللغة الانحليزية للتواصل: ٢٧٩٨٢٣ - ٢٧٩٨١٩ تيعلن المعهد الأمريكي الأكاديمي عن حاجتة إلى

مدرسين صيانة موبايل شرط توافر خبرة+ مؤهل مدرسين إنجليزي شرط توافر خبرة+ مؤهل

سكرتيرة مؤهل لايقل عن الثانوية للتواصل: ۷۳۲۲۲۲۲ – ۷۱٦۲۰۳۷ – ۷۳۲۲۲۲۲۱

باحثون عن وظيفة

- صالح حسين الفهد خريج جامعة صنعاء - قسم العلاقات العامة والإعلان بالإضافة إلى دبلوم كمبيوتر وحاصل على شهادة من المجلس البريطاني كلية كمبرج

 هيام محمود – دبلوم حاسوب في المعهد الوطني ومحل الإقامة فى تعز - تبحث عن عمل مناسب للتواصل: ٢١٣٢٣٤/٤٠

 أبوبكر محمد القاضي - ثانوية عامة - علمي - دبلوم كمبيوتر -خبرة في أعمال السكرتارية - دورة كهرباء وتمديدات سلوى سعيد الدويس - حاصلة على الثانوية العامة قسم أدبي -

تجيد ستخدام الكمبيوتر والإنترنيت - دورات انجليزي -ترغب في العمل في مجال مناسب وخاصة في مجال السكرتارية للتواصل: ٢٣٥٨٧٨ - ٢٠٨٥٩٥٨١٧

 عبد الرحيم محمد عبد الله - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم تطبيقات الكمبيوتر + إنترنيت للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٤٢٦٨٩/ ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣

 المهندس / مراد الصبري - خريج سوريا - هندسة حاسوب -تخصص شبكات

_ يوسف الفتح /بكالوريوس محاسبة /دبلوم سكرتارية حديثة/ يرنامج يمن سوفت / خبرة أكثر من ثلاث سنوات في المحاسبة / ٤ دورات إنجليزي للتواصل: ٧١٦٥٧٨٦٩

 إسماعيل علي أحمد − خريج جامعة إب − بكالوريوس إدارة أعمال - دبلوم سكرتارية - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة

وفي أقرب وقت ممكن للتواصل: ٧١٠٠٤٨٤ أو ٧١٠٠٤٣١ = إبراهيم الفهيدي - خريج المعهد التقني (صيانة كمبيوتر) -

خبرة لمدة سنتان في الصيانة والشبكة لديه - لديه مشروع شبكات في مخدمات الإنترنيت والبريد الإلكتروني - يجيد اللغة لإنجليزيه

للتواصل: ۷۱۸٤٦۰٤٩ - ۲۸۵۸۲۲۱۰

حاصل على بكالوريوس هندسة معمارية من جامعة اسطنبول الهندسية (تركيا) - يجيد العمل على برامج: home + ofn] eghe skmhj ;likvs lulhnd + 3dsmax + Autocad + 3dsieeca خبرة ثلاث سنوات كمهندس ديكور للتواصل:٧٣٦٠٨٢٤١

عادل مشهور - بكالوريوس تحكم ألي والسيطرة والمراقبة (لوحات التحكم PLC) للتواصل: ٧٣٤٢٥٠٩٨

-دكتور / محمد صالح الظلماني - دكتوراة في العلوم الصيدلانية - خبرة طويلة في الإدارة والتسويق والتعليم والتصنيع الدوائي -يجيد اللغات الآتية (الإنجليزية - الألمانية - الروسية والعربية) -يرغب في العمل في مجال التعليم أو الصناعة أو التجارة الدوائية الغير حكومية أو المختلطة بما فيها المؤسسات العامة الخاصة داخل وخارج اليمن للتواصل:۱/۲٤٦٨۰۳ ص.ب: ۲۳٤٢

= عبدداللة النعماني - بكالوريوس محاسبة ومراجعة - تقدير عام

جيد جداً - من أراتل الدفعة ٢٠٠٣ م - خبرة خمس سنوات في الحسابات والمراجعة في شركة عملاقة – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية – حاصل على دورات في الحسابات والمراجعة - يجيد المراسلة عبر الإنترنيت - يرغب في العمل في أي مكان جتى خارج الوطن للتواصل: ٧٣٧٤٣٧٢٩

مصطفى منصور ناشر - بكالوريوس محاسبة مالية - جامعة صنعاء - د/ علوم حاسوب . المعهد العام للإتصالات - ٦ سنوات خبرة في الحسابات للتواصل: ٧١٩٠١٥٢٧

لابأس بها - ثانوية عامة - يرغب في عمل في العلاقات العامة أو السياحة أو أي عمل قابل للتطوير

للتواصل: ۸۰ ۳۲۱ ۸۱ - سیار :۷۳۱ ۱۳۱۹۳ صنعاء – سیار :۷۱۲۲۷۸۰۹ _ يوسف الفتح - بكالوريوس محاسبة - خبرة أكثر من ثلاث

سنوات - دبلوم سكرتارية حديثة - خبرة في برنامج يمن سوفت -أربع دورات لغة إنجليزية للتواصل: ٧١٦٥٧٨٦٩

 موجهة لغة إنجليزية مقيمة في تعز ترغب في إعطاء دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل(أولاد - بنات) هاتف المنزل: ٤/٢٢٨٨٧٢

كإداري

موپایل:۷۳٦٥٤٠٤٢ سعید محمد عبد الله التهامي - بكالوریوس محاسبة - خبرة ثلاث سنوات كمحاسب - دبلوم كمبيوتر وإنترنيت - يجد اللغة الإنجليزية والنرويجية + خبرة سنتين في منظمة إنسانية بالنرويج

-للتواصل: ٧١١٥١٩٩٧ " عمار -بكالوريوس آداب لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم تربية إنجليزي -

🝙 سحب الصور من الفلوبي - السيدي - الميموري - الفلاش ميموري وجميع انواع شرائح كاميرات الديجيتال و الموبايل

نقل الأفلام الفوتوغرافية و اشرطة الفيديو الى سيدي روم

🖈 تغطية كل الحفلات و المناسبات بالفيديو و التصوير الفوتوغرافي

🕏 كما يوجد لدينا كادر نسائي متخصص لتصوير السيدات و الحفلات الخاصة و الأعراس

Head Office - Sana'a - Hadda St. Opsite Qatar Airways Tel.: 200765 Fax.: 407570

Branch: Algeria St. - arround of Baghadad St. Tel. : 219708

مكتب احمد محسن المريسى للخدمات العقاربه مند افي المياسي: 733302865 خچ بېت بېس: 733402782 - 679166 الارض لا خُرق ولا تهلك استثمر في شراء أراضي لأن العائد الاستثماري السنوي متاز جداً. و أغتنم الفرصه الأن قبل قدوم العطله الصيفيه 2006. السوق العقاري حاليا سوق اللشتري. يوجد لدينا أراضى مخططه للبيع باستغار رخيصه في أرتل. سواد و حزیز. سکنی سکنی څاري و څاریه علی الشوارع الكبيرة و منها شارع اللثه و شارع تعز.

يوجد لدينا مخزون كبير جداً من الفلل الجديدة باحجام و نسعى و نطمح الى تقديم الافضل و الاحسن في لْلَقُونَ ، ٤٩٤٠٤٦ - سيار ، ٧١١٠٥٥٩٧ مجال الاستثمار العقاري. دبلوم حاسوب - دورات في المحاسبة وإدارة المال - إجادة إستخدام الإنترنيت - خبرة قبعة التحاثير و ظارة الهاارار فبعاً و ليتملياً و مُدى الإمل و الاحطاء فى مجال التدريس والترجمة والكتابة الصحفية والعلاقات العامة والمراسلات التجارية - يرغب في العمل لدى أي شركة أو نائف عباس السقاف **=**شوقي أمين أحمد يوسف − سنة ثالثة تجارة (محاسبة) - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر + اكسل- يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية -خبرة في

lalam , ell p. Rall suppall , le alpro hamiter melini بالل عالد السفاف بصري ومجدي وجيعي إنويكر السفاف ايمن وهاني ومازن عبدالغني السقاف عماد ويسام اجمد السقاف بكري تكوي السفاف رشيد علي السقاف هارن محمد السفاف بسام مميل السفاف باسم الفنائلين وربيع أل الحنيم

> خمس سنوات في نفس المجال - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي والمراسلة عبر الإنترنيت - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً -

> للتواصل: ٧٣٧٤٣٧٢٩ اتصالات - يجيد اللغةالإنجليزية - خبرة في مجال الكمبيوتر -يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة

حسين محمد طنم - خبرة في مجال الإعلانات - خريج أداب انجليزي – جامعة الحديدة – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً – خبرة في التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والإنترنيت - يريد العمل في أي شركة وإعطاء دروس خصوصية للغة الإنجليزية للتواصل:٧٣٥٥٨٦٤٧

عاماً – يبحث عن عمل منذ ثلاث سنوات للتواصل: ٧١١١٤١٦٠

 محمد علي عمر ناجي – بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – يبحث عن عمل في شركة سياحية للتواصل: ٧١١١٣٥٠٠

في أي عمل آخر للتواصل: ٧١٩٩٩٠٩٧

البيع: أرضية بمساحة ٤٦٠ قصبة عشاري في منطقة الجندية – الحند – تعز للتواصل: ٧١١٧٠٤٣٩١ هياف السقاف

العنوان : حي الأندلس - جوار كلية الطب للتواصل:٥٤ ٧٣٦١٨٨٤

= للبيع: منزل قريب من خط الخمسين بمساحة ٥ لبن مسلح السعر: ٧ مليون ريال

حاصل على ثلاث دورات في المراجعة والمحاسبة

=عبد السلام سعيد نمر الهبوب - خريج جامعة اب - هندسة للتواصل: ٧١٨٤٦٠٤٩ – ٧١٦٨٥٨٠٧

= فواز سيف - خريج جامعة بغداد - هندسة اتصالات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - خبرة في الكمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في مجال

للتواصل: ٢١٨٥٨٢ / ١٠

■ أنور محمد عمر باوزير - عمل لدى شركة هنت لمدة عشرين

 شمسان سعيد الشرعبي – سنة ثالثة قسم اللغة الإنجليزية -كلية التربية - جامعة صنعاً، - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً ومستعد للعمل كمدرس في الصفوف الأولى في مدارس أهلية أو

عقارات

-للإيجار: فيلا مؤلفة من ثلاثة طوابق تحتوي على ١٧ غرفة - ٤ مجالس – ٥ مطابخ – ١٠ حمامات – موقف يستوعب ٦ سيارات

كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

◄ إيجار ◄ إستئجار ◄ طلب وظيفة ◄ وظائف شاغرة

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ – صنعاء

لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٣ / ٢ / ٢٦٨٦٦١) رشيد ٧١٢٠٠٥٤٠

للتواصل: ٧١١٠٦٩٠٩٣ أحمد على

وكل المحبين

- للإيجار شقق سكنية في منطقة حدة مكونة من ثلاث غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وصالجة كبيرة مع خط تلفون في موقع ممتاز

للإستفسار:۷۱۳۱۰۱۲۱ **■**للبيع: أرضية على شارعين ، حر ، في قلب حدة – مساحتها

حوالي ١٤،٥ لبنة شبة مربعة للإستفسار:٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥٥ المريسي اللايجار: بدروم واسع وكبير بموقع ممتاز جداً في منطقة حدة صالحة لأن تكون مخازن أو صالة رياضية أو مكاتب

أ وغيرة للإستفسار: ٧١٢١٥١٢١ "للبيع: أراضى مخططة في أرتل والسواد وبأسعار رخيصة وايضا أراض

وشارع المئة للاستفسيار: ١٦١١٩٧٦-٢٨٧٢ ، ١٣٣٤

 للبيع منزل شعبي بموقع استثماري بالقرب من شارع حدة للتواصل: ٧١١٠، ٦٩٠٩٣ أحمد علي ■ للبيع: عمارة تتكون من سبعة أدوار - ٤ لبن - على شارعين رئيسين

السعر مغري للتواصل: ٧١٤٠٤١٢٢

 للإيجار وبسعر مغري:يوجد مطعم بكامل تجهيزاتة بأحد الفنادق بالحديدة (الفندق من الدرجة الأولى) للتواصل:٧٧٧٥٥٠٢١ أبو فواز

= يوجد لدينا للإيجار بدروم مساحته ١٢٠٠متر مربع على شارع القاهره الخط الدائري سابقا فمن له الرغبه لمستودع أوأي شئ أخر الإتصال بالمالك أبو فواز على الرقم التالي ٧١٠٥٥٥٧١١ يوجد لدينا للإيجار بدروم مساحته ٢٠٠٠متر مربع محصن وبه عازل بائي وحراري على شارع رئيسي في وسط صنعاء يصلح أن يكون مخزن الأدويه أو ماشابه للتواصل:: ٧٧٧٥٥٠٢١ أبو فواز

سيارات

التحسين = سيارة مرسيدس E320 موديل ١٩٩٤م كامل التحسين لون كحلي كراسي جلد + فتحة سقف - مجملة - نظيفة جداً السعر: ١٤٥٠٠\$ قابل للتفاوض للتواصل: ٧١١١١٧٠٢٨

للبيع: سيارة هوندا (ياباني) أكورد موديل سنة ١٩٩٤ سودا -البيع: سيارة هوندا (يابانيّ) أكورد موديل سنة ١٩٩٤م سوداء – كل قطّع الغيار وكالة - مواصّفات أمريكية - الحالة جيدة جداً للتواصل: ٥٩٥٧٢٨٢٧

Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

طواريء الكهرباء ١٧٧، طواريء الشرطه ١٩٩، الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارىء المياه ١٧١،

لكل خط سنوياً ٣٠٠\$ فقط

الإستعلامات ۱۱۸، حوادث (المرور) ۱۹۶، الشئون الخارجيه ۲۰۲۵،۶۷۷، الشئون الداخليه ۲۰۲۷۰۱/۰ الهجرة ٢٠٠٧٦١/٣ وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٢٥٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٢/٢٠٠١، مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، يزارة المواصلات ٢/٢/١//٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣،

الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧ البنوك

فاکس:۲۲۰۸۲۶ ت: ۲۲۰۸۲۳–۱–۷۲۹ بنك اليمن والخليج فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹– ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲۶ COX. كريتد اجريكول إندوسويز --المكتب الرئسي: ت: ۲/۲/۱/۱۷۳۶۷۲ ش. الزبيري ت: ۲۷۲۸۰۲/۱/۲۰ ش. القصر

ت: ٤/٣/٤٠٠٠ ت: ٧/٢١٩٥٠٦/٣. ش. ٢٦ سبتمبر الحديده ص. المجمع تعز ت: ۵۰/۹/۸۲،۰۲۱/۰ ش. هي اديس الشارع الرئسي المكلاء ت: ۲۰۲۰۱۰–۱۹۲۲۰۳/۰۰

مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ی بجرین انشامل ت: ۲۹٤۷۷۰, ۲۹٤۷۰۲ فاکست ۳۸ فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣ , ٥٠٣٣٥٠

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مرتز لتأجير السيارات فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥ عدن ت:٢٥٦٢٥-٠٦ ت: ۷۹۲۷۹۲۰–۲۹۳۷۱3 يموزين لتأجير السيارات صحاري لتأجير السيارات ت:۲۲۲ ، ۱۰ ، ۱۰۲۳ م

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

عهد أبتك ت/ ١٠٨٠٤٠ - ١٠ / ٣٤٩٧٤٣ - ١٠ فاکس : ۱ - ۶۲۷۶ – ۱ -

المعهد الأمريكي التطبيقي ت:٧١٧٢٩٢٠٩،٦٣٣٦٥١ أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية)

صنعاء ت: ۱–۶۶٦۸۸۰ م عدن ت: ۲۰–۲۳۷۱۹۹ تعز ت: ۲٥٠٣٤٣ -٤٠ المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷۶۹۲–۰۰

الحديدة ت: ٢٠٦٩٩٨-٣-٠ 135710-1(·)-VFP CMT House ت: ۵۰۵۶۶۶

Infinit Education ت: ۲۰۰۲33-۷/۸/٥٥33 NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر £ £ 1 0 7 0 7 0 7 2 3 2 7 7 0 1 3 3 نيو هرازون لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع

صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠ الحديده ت: ٣٤٩٨٢

red Ex

للتواصل: ۱۲۳۰۷۳۷ - ۱۳۹۱۷۷۷

سيارة للبيع

سیارة سوزوکي لیانا ٤ أبواب – ٥ رکاب – ٤ سیلندر – ١٦ صمام – مودیل ۲۰۰۵

- ١٦٠٠سى سى - ١٠٥ قوة حصانية - مواصفات خليجية - نظام فرامل

ABS – مكيف – CD راديو كاسيت – شفرة الكترونية للمفتاح لمنع السرقة

هك تبحث عن وظيفة هـل ترغب في تأهيل نفسك لتجتاز المرحلة (الِجامعية ؟

الأن

المعهد الأمريكي للتدريب واللغات

American Language And Training Institute

يؤهلك من خلال الإلتحاق بإحدى الدورات

دبلوم قيادة الحاسوب رب دبلوم إدارة المكاتب فعلى الراغبين سرعة التسجيل فالمقاعد محدودة...

صنعاء - خلف صحيفة يمن تايمز - جوار مدرسة الديلمي ت: - ١٠٣٨٨ ٥

مفقودات أثاث، أدوات كهربائية ،

تلفونات،،وأشياء أخرى للبيع أو الإيجار:جهاز أسنان مستعمل + معقمة حرارية

للتواصل: ۲۱۸۸۲۶/۷۷۸۰۷ عبد الجبار

محمد محمد علي راجح - إماراتي الجنسية - فقد بطاقتة + جواز سفره يرجي على من يجدها الإتصال على الرقم التالي ١٠٥ ٧٣٣٧١٤ أو ٢٥٦٥٢٦ وله مكافئة مغرية

جديد المعهد

5 January, 2006

مطعم ومخبارة الشيباني **AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX**

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكميم التجاري Haddah st. infront of Al-Komaim Center تلفون: ۲۶٬۳۷۵ - ۵۰۵۲۹۰ Tel: 266375 - 505290 فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩ ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

Fax: 267619 P.O Box: 5465

> إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨ المكلا ت: ٣٠٢٦٤١ شبوه ت: ۲۰۲۳۲٦

حن وتوصيل

ت: ۲۰۷۹۰٥ النسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت:١٩٣٥ع،٠٥٥عع-١ ورلد لينك ITS العالمية T1X1ET :-

مستشفيات

ى ــــــ - - ــــــي المستشفى اليمني الالماني فاكس : ١٨١١٦ ت: ۲۱۸۰۰۰ تشفى الالماني الحديث

فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦ E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق دريم لند فندق بست وسترن "حده" ت:٥/٢١٢/٥

فندق إليفنت بي بيتش فندق وأجنحة الخُليج السياحي ت: ٨/ ٦٠٢١٣٥ – ٦٠٢٣٥٥

ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الالمانيه ت: ۲۱۸۰۱۱/۱۹۷۷ع المعهد البريطاني للغات

شركات للتأمين الشركه العربيه للتأمين ت:٥/٢/٢/٢/٤

عدن ت: ۲۹۰۸۲۷–۲۰۷۸۷۰ تعزت: ۲٦٠٧٤٤ ىدە ت: ۲/۹٦۷۲/۳ المكلاء ت: ٣٠٩٧٤٤ صنعاء ت: ۲۰۲۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ مأرب للتأمين

تعزّت: ۲٤٠٩٢٧/٣٤ الحديدة ت: ١٩٥٤٥/٨ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، عدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠

عدن ت: ۲٥٥٦٦٨

تعزت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ صنعاء ت: ۲۷۲۸۰٦/۲۷۲۹٦۲/٤٣ شركة اليمن للتأمين عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ تعزت: ٢٥٠٣٤٥

مدارس

ت/ ۲۶، ۳۲۲ کار ۱۵۸۱ کا المدرسه الكنديه الدوليه ت: ٩/٨٥٢٨٤٤ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه مدرسة الحسين الوطنيه مدرسة الماجد اليمنيه ت: ٧/٢٦٨٢١ع ت: ۲۰۲۱۰۹ ت: ۳۳۲-۲۱/۲۲--۱۱ مدرسة رينبو

سفريات

مركز أبولو للتجارة والسفريات ت: ٤٤٤٠٠٠/٨٨٨ الاشطل تسفريات و السياحة ت: ٤٤٠٩٣٠، فاكس ٢٤٠٠،٣٩ الجزيرة العربية للسفريات والسياحة ت:٤١٤٧٥ – ٤١٠٣٠٢ النسيم للسفريات ت: ۲۷۰۷۰۰ ت:٤٠٠٧٢٢، فاكس: ٢١٤٠٠٨ مرجان للسفريات ت: ۲۰/۹۸۹۱۱33 العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

مطاعم

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

Inside a Yemeni m'ewaz workshop in Sana'a





n a small workshop near Hjar mosque, small primitive tools resemble those in huge electric textile factories, but the difference is that these tools are manual. A worker stands in front of the tools, working with his hands in a very simple manner spinning threads.

Abdu Ali Mohamed, owner of this workshop, inherited the job from his father. He pointed to m'ewazs, which is a rectangular piece of decorated cloth worn around men's waist like a wraparound, hanging on the workshop walls, saying he gained his fame through those types. He said the variegations and speckles in his m'ewazs attract Types and clients people from all over Yemen.

Distinguishing characteristics

What distinguishes Manawa m'ewazs from other Yemeni dress, especially the lower piece which characterizes Yemenis among all other Arabs?

The 40-year-old owner replied that there are many varieties of Yemeni dress, of which Ma'awaz is one, as well as Al-Magtab and Al-Musanaf. "My tools can produce Al-Magtab, however they cannot produce Al-Musanaf. Al-Musanaf requires different tools."

When asked what distinguishes the Ma'awaz from the Al-Maqtab, he said the difference is that Al-Maqtab uses a thick speckled thread and the design is vivid and brilliant. Threads should be brilliant all over the Al-Magtab body, whereas Ma'awaz threads should be tiny, thin and smooth.

Mohamed said all classes, including workers and the poor, buy his m'ewazs. Some clients buy them for 3,000 riyals or less, while others ask for ones costing 10-12,000 riyals.

When asked how his m'ewazs from which the m'ewaz is made,

The process

to iron rods.

Each tool produces a complete m'ewaz ready for sale, Mohamed

differ from those of the others and why the price difference, he said it depends on the type of threads noting that Japanese threads are better than Pakistani or Chinese.

Mohamed laughed when asked about Yemeni threads, saying, "In the past, there were manual spinners. Yemenis used to make their m'ewazs from these threads, but these Yemeni spinners stopped now. They could not compete with the imported ones. All the Al-Magtab and Al-Musanaf m'ewaz threads are imported."



Asked if he inherited the spinners from his father, he answered, "Yes and I modified them. I changed the wooden parts

noted. Workers can switch from





loom to chains to control shapes and speckles on the m'ewaz.

If there are many shapes with complicated variegations, it could take a worker two days to complete a m'ewaz. If it is a simple one, it might take only a day. Workers are paid 1-2,000 riyals for each piece.

When asked about the number of workshops in Sana'a and throughout Yemen, Mohamed answered, "There are between 10 and 15 in Sana'a. As for all of Yemen, there are a lot of workshops!" Asked if Sana'a workshops are large or automated, he responded, "No, they are all manual like this one. Every one develops them in his own way."

Regarding whether folklore organizations interested in such artifacts provide any funding, Mohamed said, "We know nothing of these organizations. However,

there is a group of craftsmen who formed a society and built a workshop to train those wanting to learn this job. They stipulate that those they train work with them for five years."

An enduring legacy

The m'ewazs on Mohamed's workshop walls are a reminder of Yemen's legacy. Yemenis still cling to their legacy in every respect. They still observe traditional methods in architecture, death and marriage ceremonies and even agriculture. To Yemenis, the old is still modern. Yemen is unlike other civilizations, which are only now being photographed and studied, in that Yemenis still love their civilization and have never deserted it. Yemeni civilization continues on two feet, wherever one goes in Sana'a or elsewhere.

