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**Inside:**   **3** Rumsfeld heightens attacks on Bush critics  **5** President Saleh's 29-year election history  **8** Yemen's accession to the Gulf Cooperative Council

**Readers' Voice**  
 Last edition's question:  
 The GPC and opposition parties promised to support female candidates in the local council elections, yet several female candidates withdrew their candidacy complaining of verbal and physical harassment. Do you think Yemen is ready to accept women in prominent positions?  
 Yes (29%) I don't know (14%) No (57%)  
 This edition's question:  
 For several years, authorities have been unable to contain the ongoing crisis with Al-Houthi followers. Do you think followers of Wahhabi (also known as Salafi) doctrine are behind the Sa'ada bloodshed and aim to get rid of followers of 12th Shiite doctrine?  
 - Yes  
 - No  
 - I don't know  
 Go to our website at: [yementimes.com/#poll](http://yementimes.com/#poll) and have your voice heard

## Saleh launches presidential campaign in Sa'ada

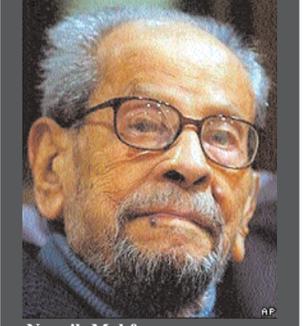
**By: Hamdan Dammag**  
 SA'ADA, Aug. 30 — General People's Congress candidate, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, launched his presidential campaign with a festival in the city of Sa'ada.  
 In his speech, Saleh explained why he chose the city 242 km north of Sana'a for his rally.  
 "I'm launching my election campaign from Sa'ada governorate because I remember a historical event in Yemen's history. A campaign began in Sa'ada to reunify Yemen and it moved southward to meet our brothers in Aden to declare the Republic of Yemen!" Saleh announced.  
 "We have received great public support from this governorate. I'm extremely pleased with the competitive democratic motion involving us and the Joint Meeting Parties. So, let them compete without lying to the people," he said before his supporters.  
 "I speak to you frankly because you

have known us. You were faithful to us during the secession war. I still remember convoys coming from Sa'ada and the courageous heroes who sacrificed themselves to preserve Yemen's unity. Caravans and men came from this province to contribute to the eradication of secessionists and insurgents," said Saleh.  
 "We are happy with this democratic motion. It's no shame. We take pride in it and the whole Yemeni nation is taking pride," said Saleh making mention of his competitor Faisal Bin Shamlan.  
 He concluded his speech by calling on his fellow presidential candidates to give prudent political discourse, not to lie to the public and not to promise something they can't fulfill because they don't have an equal amount of experience in governance.  
 "We tested them during the totalitarian regime in the southern part of the country and during our coalition government. They couldn't even manage themselves," Saleh asserted.



The large captivated crowd rallying in support of President Saleh. ALMOTAMAR.NET PHOTO

## Egyptian Nobel winner Mahfouz dies



**Naguib Mahfouz**  
 BBC, Aug. 30 — Egypt's Nobel Prize-winning writer, Naguib Mahfouz, has died in a Cairo hospital at the age of 94.  
 Mahfouz had been hospitalized since mid-July after falling and injuring his head during a midnight stroll.  
 His vibrant, colorful portrayal of the Egyptian capital in his Cairo Trilogy won the 1988 Nobel Prize for literature.  
 Mahfouz had suffered health problems since being stabbed in the neck in 1994 by an Islamist extremist, angry at his portrayal of God in one of his novels.  
 He was hospitalized for seven weeks following the incident and suffered nerve damage in his neck, which limited his ability to write and caused his eyesight and hearing to deteriorate.  
 Mahfouz's Nobel Prize brought international recognition to a man already regarded in the Middle East as one of its best writers and premier intellectuals.  
 He published more than 30 novels, short stories, plays, newspaper columns, essays, travelogues, memoirs and political analyses.  
**Facts about Naguib Mahfouz**  
 1911: Born in Cairo  
 1934: Graduated in philosophy from Cairo University  
 1959: Al-Azhar, one of the world's most important Islamic institutions, bans his novel because it includes characters representing God and the prophets  
 1988: The first and only Arab to win the Nobel Prize for literature  
 1994: Stabbed in the neck by an Islamist militant angered by his work

## Yemeni efforts continue for future GCC partnership

**By: Yemen Times Staff**  
 SANA'A, Aug. 30 — Yemen needs to keep pace with other Gulf countries if it hopes to join the Gulf Cooperation Council.  
 A symposium to qualify Yemen for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) concluded Wednesday in Sana'a, attended by a committee of academics and officials representing Yemen and GCC nations.  
 Over two days, participants discussed papers on historical relations between Yemen and GCC nations. Convening the symposium was part of activities accom-



The panel commencing the symposium. YT PHOTO BY YASSER AL-MAYASI

panying preparations already underway for a November donors conference in London, which will discuss necessary financing sources to help Yemen qualify its economy to keep pace with those of GCC nations.  
 In addition to historical relations, symposium discussions touched on common interests. Yemen's GCC accession, constituents of common trade union work on the Arabian Peninsula and in the Gulf

## Election Media Center inaugurated and IFES makes recommendations



Journalists following elections news and events at the new Media Center.

**By: Yasser Al-Mayasi**  
 SANA'A, Aug. 30 — The new Election Media Center's will assure information flows to all mass media, whether national, Arab or international, according to the Supreme Commission for Election and Referendum.  
 The Supreme Commission for Election and Referendum (SCER) says information flow will involve two sectors: the media and relations sector and the security committee, which will report all field incidents.  
 They also emphasized that the SCER will commit to conducting transparent and fair elections and assist the information flow at all levels via its means and mechanisms across the republic. "Transparency will be present and there will be no reservation," Khalid Al-Shareef, chairman of the SCER, assured.  
 He also called upon journalists to commit to professional ethics and report with credibility and impartiality, warning that publishing false information may cause many problems.  
**Continued on page 2**

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region, Yemeni and Gulf political developments and security relations between the two sides.  
 Discussions also mentioned strategic determinants for establishing the GCC, including security, military, economic, trade union and political determinants, as well as Yemen's natural and human capabilities qualifying it for GCC accession.  
 Several papers mentioned Yemen's strategic importance to GCC economic security embodied in Yemen's contribution to protect 2,300 km. of oil pipelines and its ability to provide sea terminals for Gulf oil flow.  
**Continued on page 2**

## Two Al-Qaeda escapees surrender

**By: Yemen Times Staff**  
 SANA'A, Aug. 30 — After more than a month, tribal mediation between security authorities and two Yemeni Al-Qaeda members ended last week as the two surrendered themselves to security authorities in Sana'a.  
 Sources in Sana'a said Sheikh Hadi Dalqam handed over the two brothers, Arif and Hizam Majaly, to security authorities at the end of last week. The two were among 23 Al-Qaeda members who escaped from Political Security Prison in Sana'a in February.

Sheikh Dalqam had mediated between the government and the two escapees for more than a month, at the end of which he succeeded in handing them over.  
 In mid-February, national security and anti-terror forces surrounded an area in Masik neighborhood in Sana'a in the wake of receiving reports on the presence of Arif Majaly and three others wanted by security, but they didn't manage to arrest him. Instead, they arrested four of his relatives, whom they later released.  
 The chief member of the prison escapees was Jamal Al-Badawi, the second individual accused in bombing the USS Cole destroyer in Aden. The escapees also included nine others who stood trial for the 2002 bombing of the French oil supertanker Limburg off the Mukalla shore.  
 Among the escapees were: Arif Saleh Majaly, Hizam Saleh Majaly, Mohammed Ahmed Al-Dailami, Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Huwaidi, Omar Sa'eed Jarallah, Fawaz Najib Al-Rabei, Qassim Yahya Al-Raimi Mohammed Ali Saad and Fawzi Mohammed Al-Wajieh.  
 The convicts also included four sentenced for Al-Qaeda affiliation and forming an armed gang: Mansour Nasser Al-Baihani, Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Magri, Shafiq Ahmed Omar and Abdullah Yahya Al-Wadie.

In addition to those were two members of the Tahweed Battalions cell, which was under the leadership of Anwar Al-Jeelani, namely, Abdulrahman Ahmed Basir and Khalid Mohammed Al-Batati.  
 Another condemned man Yemen received from Qatar, Abdullah Ahmed Al-Raimi, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and six others accused of Al-Qaeda affiliation were to be sent to court.

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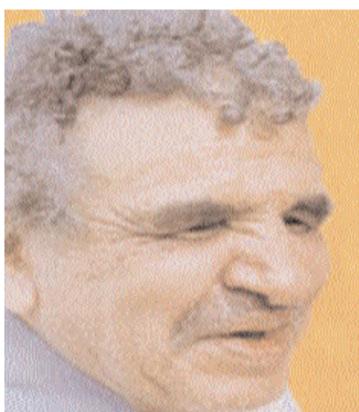
## Poet Al-Baradoni commemorated in Sana'a

SANA'A, Aug. 29 — At the House of Culture poets, writers, academics and fans marked the anniversary of poet Abdullah Al-Baradoni's death.

It has been seven years since the passing of Al-Baradoni, the prominent Yemeni poet, who was born in Al-Baradon village to the east of Dhamar in 1930.

At the celebration Minister of Culture, Khalid Al-Rewishan, declared the third edition of Al-Baradoni's complete poetry work has been published with 15,000 copies. He said this printing is considered record breaking in terms of Yemeni poetry collections.

Al-Baradoni caught smallpox and lost his sight at age 6 but he overcame the difficulties and studied the Quran and learned how to read and write. He listened to many poets



Abdullah Al-Baradoni.

and began composing at the age of 13. Many of his articles and poems

were published in newspapers and magazines. He produced 12 poem collections and a number of studies and researches. All financial prizes he won went towards enhancing his books on the market and keeping their price low.

No other poet has been able to reach his acclaim in modern poetry. Al-Baradoni wrote the suffering of his homeland and is seen as someone holding the torch of enlightenment in a country under the yoke of poverty and ruined by diseases. He became the most eminent poet in Yemen.

As part of the celebration Al-Baradoni Public Library was opened in Dhamar city.

## Nephew of presidential candidate gunned down

SANA'A, Aug. 30 — Security resources confirmed on Tuesday that a relative of Ahmad Al Majeedi, one of the presidential candidates, was killed on Tuesday by unknown gunmen.

According to the resources Adel Al Majeedi was shot dead in his house on Monday in Al-Qadhi village in Lahj governorate.

Ahmad Al Majeedi yesterday confirmed the murder of his nephew, who was leading the election campaign for him in the province of Lahj, the home province of Al Majeedi.

Two mass rallies scheduled to be

held by Al Majeedi in Shabwa and Hadramout were cancelled after the murder.

Other resources mentioned that Adel Al-Majeedi was killed in a trap set up by unknown armed men. Security forces continue to investigate the case in attempt to find to the gunmen, said the security resource.

Al Majeedi's membership in the Yemen Socialist Party was frozen after he stood for the presidential elections without consulting party leaders. The party accused Al Majeedi of working for the ruling party.

The murder is the second incident of election-related violence in the first week of campaigning for the Sept 20 elections.

The first incident on Aug 24 saw three Yemenis killed and eight others wounded in Al-Jawf governorate, 180 kilometers north of Sana'a, in a shootout.

At that time the European Union Election Observation Mission condemned the violence in Al-Jawf and urged all parties to allow election officials to fulfill their duties without fear, intimidation or violence toward any official, party or candidate.

## Israel rejects Yemeni donations

SANA'A, Aug. 29 — Donations coming from Yemeni citizens aren't reaching Palestinians in need.

A shipment of nearly 80 tons of food that was a joint donation by Egypt and Yemen was rejected by Israel, according to Saba agency.

The aid, which are seized in Al-Arish airport in Egypt, consist of 50 tons of flour offered from Egypt along with 26 tons of Yemeni aids, according to Saba.

The Popular Committee for supporting Palestinian and Lebanese

people condemned Israel's actions. "The prevention of Israeli occupation to access the Yemeni humanitarian aids for the Palestinian people is one of the daily Israeli violations against the rights of the Palestinian people," says the committee.

The committee calls on all human rights and international relief organizations to interfere so the aid enters as soon as possible as these aids include medicine that might expire after long stays on the borders

In its meeting, the committee

reviewed the measures that have been taken to ensure safe arrive of aid sent on Sunday by land to Beirut, Lebanon.

The aid was carried on nine locomotives that will pass Gardh Passage to Bruit consisted of 170 tons of food that Yemeni citizens have donated, according to the committee.

Representatives of Yemen's three mobile phone companies explained to the committee their system to receive donations with text messages.

## Sana'a International Book Fair coming up

SANA'A, Aug. 30 — The Sana'a International Book Fair will open on Sept. 2 at Apollo Center — it will mark the 23 running of the exhibition.

There will be more than 300 publishing houses during the 10-day festival with many national, Arab and foreign exhibitions. A number of cultural and literary activities will accompany the event including lec-

tures and poetry readings by Mohammed Saleem Al-Awa, the poets Ahmed Hegazi and Harron Hashim Rashid.

This showing of the exhibition will include many symposiums, poetry and short stories introductions, as well as painting exhibition for many Yemeni, Arab and Foreign artists.

Many upcoming cultural projects will be announced, above all

announcing the encyclopedia of Yemeni Famous Personalities made by the General Authority of Book in collaboration with Al-Ebda'a Foundation, as well as Yemeni Publishers' Union and Arab Book Authorities Union.

The Ministry of Culture has not confirmed whether they will participate in the book fair, says Minister Khalid Al-Rewishan.

## New stationary on the market

SANA'A, Aug. 30 Al-Shebami Stationary Agencies inaugurated their Haddah branch this past week.

The branch is considered the first of its type and the biggest in Sana'a as it contains departments for stationary, children's toys and gifts.

General Manager Maqam Al-Shebami (seen in photo on the left) said the success comes from the continuous effort by the administration.

He says the whole staff need to be credited for their work on getting the new stationary store up and running for



the public to enjoy in the future. Depute GM Yunes Al-Shebami accompanies the GM in the photo.

## Erratum

In Issue 976 of the Yemen Times we incorrectly referred to the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV Yemen Office) in an article "Games in Schools." The "Nursery Education Through Playing" seminar was arranged by JOCV Yemen Office in cooperation with Ministry of Education, UNICEF and The High Council for Motherhood & Childhood and Soul. We incorrectly made reference to the "Japanese Higher Council" instead of the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers affiliated to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

## Al-Houthi supporters say election could become war

By: Yemen Times Staff

Sa'ada, Aug. 29 — Government troops randomly and intensively fired upon Bedouin residents of Al-Salem area in Sa'ada governorate last Monday, according to local media reports.

The media statement by those calling themselves "Sons of Sa'ada" alleged that military forces stationed in the area's neighboring mountains had been firing at women, children and cattle since Monday afternoon.

Al-Salem area in Kattaf district is considered one of Badruddin Al-Houthi's strongholds under the leadership of Abdullah Ayedh Al-Razami. Army forces are massed in the mountains neighboring Al-Salem, which in past months has been the scene of fierce battles between government troops and Al-Houthi followers.

The area also has witnessed intermittent clashes between soldiers and Al-Houthi followers since fighting stopped and reconciliation was declared earlier this year.

The statement appealed to "every human conscience and all organizations defending human rights to quickly stop this war, which is lead-

ing to serious consequences." It especially appealed to the Joint Meeting Parties, requesting they demand "ceasing the brutality against and killing of the sons of Sa'ada and pressuring the authorities to implement amnesty, which has been announced more than once."

Three days ago, the local authority began sending military groups to Bani Salem area to provoke residents there in an attempt to drag Al-Houthi followers into new military confrontations. The statement deemed the action as a type of harassment and instigation, as well as a violation of what the two parties agreed. Additionally, such action indicates ill intentions against the commitment to reconciliation and calming hostilities.

Al-Houthi supporters warned that the authority might run from election to war if it feels competition is strong or they can't guarantee the election results.

**Supporters want Al-Houthi's body** A human rights origination, calling it self "Citizen's Rights in Sa'ada" asked President Saleh to hand over Hussain Al-Houthi's corpse to his relatives.

They want Al-Houthi's remains for a legitimate burial in a way that fits with the status he has among his followers.

The statement issued by the organization also requested the necessity for respecting soldiers human and legal rights. This treatment includes showing the fate of those lost as well as investigating Qazhah's imprisonment as well as other war crimes.

It also asked for pardoning for slain Al-Houthi's father, Badruddin Al-Houthi, who they say has been hunted by the army with the intention of killing him over the last two years.

They say the government paid no attention to his social and religious status among millions of Zaidi doctrine followers.

Additionally, the statement also asked for a just compensation for those whose houses destroyed during the war, an abolition of the judgments against Yahia Al-Dailmi and Mohammed Muftah and stopping trial of what is known to be Sana'a cell — those who worked alongside Al-Houthi. These measures, according to the organization, will assure the credibility of Saleh in dealing with the conflicts in Sa'ada.

## Amnesty International denounce executions

SANA'A, Aug. 30 — London-based Amnesty International showed concern over judgments stating capital punishment for children and youth in Yemen.

In their most recent review they say the punishments were issued without complying with the international values for just trails.

Yemeni law bans capital punishments for those who are under 18, yet the Amnesty International received reports of capital

punishment for children, according to the last issue of the review.

It was decided to execute eighteen year-old Hafez Ibrahim on April 6, 2005 for a killing he was accused of committing when he was 16. The judgment was not executed until the president reached a final resolution about his case, according to Amnesty International.

Another convict, Adel Mohammed Saif Al-Amari, was arrested on July 27, 2001 faced

capital punishment after he was convicted of killing a male relative when he was 16. Amnesty International was told that Al-Amari confessed to the crime under torment. At the judge's request, a doctor certified he had not reached 17 years.

Amnesty International is asking the Yemeni authorities to stop executing youth and conduct fair trails according to the international standards.

Continued from page 1

## Yemeni efforts continue for future GCC partnership

The majority of discussions and studies focused on the reality and future of Yemeni and Gulf labor markets amid local, regional and international changes.

One study affirmed that the Arabian Peninsula had a unified labor market in past decades, meaning there were no geographical restraints against immigrants and labor moving from one country to another. Besides the geographic factor, there was population and tribal intermingling among all Arabian Peninsula countries.

Moreover, Yemeni migrants, including labor, blended into various Arabian Peninsula countries without causing any irregularity in population composition. The study further noted that integration and granting Gulf nationality successfully solved any existing confusion, whether regarding population composition or composition of the incoming labor force, which constituted more than 70 percent of Gulf labor.

Regarding security gains resulting from Yemen joining the GCC,

many studies affirmed that numerous aspects of security coordination will be achieved easily and efficiently, as unified security measures will realize better security success for all.

The papers reviewed security challenges and affirmed that achieving considerable levels of dignified living is preceded by common government efforts and that GCC infrastructure is considered an important launching pad toward unifying concepts and regulation in the security field.

## Election Media Center inaugurated and IFES makes recommendations

Al-Shareef pointed out that the electoral process's security and stability not only lies with the work of the security committee, but also with media and journalism.

He called on all private and partisan newspapers to pay more attention to electoral awareness because they participate in treating the shortcomings of electoral awareness and assist voters in exercising their political rights, considering awareness to be one of the tools enabling them to make right decisions.

In related news, the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) in Yemen proposed numerous suggestions aimed at supporting the elections and making them a great success.

IFES assured that the upcoming

presidential and local elections require adopting advanced techniques and procedures, hinting that the absence of such techniques might affect the elections.

Other recommendations included training electoral committees, particularly subcommittees, in how to work before, during and after election day.

IFES also recommended training security forces and establishing their work agenda during the electoral process, as well as suggesting that the SCER impose its own authorities to prevent the intervention of security forces.

The foundation also stressed the importance of requiring electoral committee members to accompany security forces throughout all voting phases, especially when transporting

ballot boxes.

Recommendations further included checking all printing houses, storage systems and transportation to ensure their sufficiency, as well as manually counting photocopied ballots.

IFES also suggested inventorying all materials to be transported and delivered. It asserted that SCER employees should work impartially to ensure the contents of such materials prior to handing them over, as well as ensure that a safe local storehouse exists for ballot boxes not counted before.

Additionally, IFES demanded that SCER employees monitor all phases involving photocopying, cutting and distributing ballots, as well as calling observers to attend the ballot production process.

## Rumsfeld heightens attacks on Bush critics

# Likening them to appeasers of the prewar Nazis, he defends the handling of the Iraq war

SALT LAKE CITY — Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld on Tuesday compared critics of the Bush administration to those who sought to appease the Nazis before World War II, warning that the nation is confronting "a new type of fascism."

Speaking at the American Legion convention here, Rumsfeld delivered his most explicit and extended attacks yet on administration opponents — leading Democrats to accuse him of "campaigning on fear."

By likening today's U.S. foreign

policy to that during World War II and the Cold War, Rumsfeld sought to portray skeptics of the Bush administration as being on the wrong side of history. He ridiculed American officials who had hoped to negotiate with Adolf Hitler.

"Once again, we face similar challenges in efforts to confront the rising threat of a new type of fascism," Rumsfeld said. "But some seem not to have learned history's lessons."

He continued, "Can we truly afford to believe that, somehow or

someway, vicious extremists could be appeased?"

Rumsfeld did not directly accuse any specific critic or group of advocating the appeasement of terrorists, and he did not identify the administration opponents who were the focus of his criticism. Surveys have shown that although most Americans believe the Iraq war was a mistake, they support U.S. efforts to track down terrorists.

Rumsfeld's use of the word "appease" was particularly notable, referring to the failed efforts of the pre-Churchill British government to mollify Hitler. Administration officials in the past have used the term "appeasement" to deflect criticism or justify White House policies — President Bush did so just before the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. But Rumsfeld in his speech appeared to use the term in a markedly more pointed way.

The defense secretary has become one of the administration's most divisive figures, and demands for his resignation have become a litmus test in congressional races around the country as Iraq confronts deepening violence and civil strife. Rumsfeld aggressively defended the war and his leadership of it in speeches to the American Legion on Tuesday, the Veterans of Foreign Wars a day earlier and in other meetings with service members this week.

In each speech, Rumsfeld has acknowledged the reality of debate in a free society. But he has attacked the media, charging that news reports have been manipulated by Iraqi insurgents or Al Qaeda terrorists. And he has suggested that negative news articles and criticism of the war threaten to sap the nation's will to continue to fight in Iraq.

Rumsfeld also warned that "moral or intellectual confusion" about which side is right or wrong "can weaken the ability of free societies to persevere."

Borrowing a phrase from the nation's most conservative commentators, Rumsfeld in a new line of attack argued that critics of the Iraq war, like critics of the Cold War before them, are part of a "blame America first" crowd.

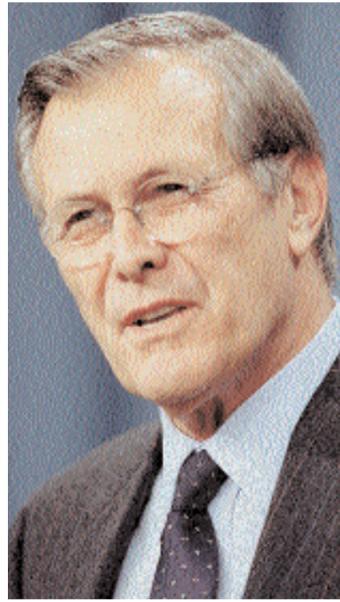
"The struggle we are in is too important — the consequences too severe — to have the luxury of returning to the 'blame America first' mentality," he told the American Legion. "Can we truly afford to return to the destructive view that America — not the enemy — is the real source of the world's troubles?"

Rumsfeld's view of Bush administration critics contrasted with that of Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, who took a softer tone in a speech to the convention later Tuesday. She appeared to acknowledge that many questions about the Iraq war were fair.

"On the one hand, Americans want desperately to succeed in Iraq. They want to do whatever it takes to achieve victory," Rice said. "But on the other hand, there are unsettling questions. Is success possible? Is it really worth the effort?"

Rice said she believed the U.S. strategy was working, and that the military must remain in Iraq or risk handing a victory to violent extremists in the Middle East.

"If we abandon the Iraqi people, before their government is strong enough to secure the country, then



Rumsfeld

we will show reformers across the region that America cannot be trusted to keep its word," Rice said. "We will embolden extremist enemies of moderation and of democratic reform."

In recent speeches, Bush has acknowledged public concern about the war, saying last week that the conflict was "straining the psyche of our country" and that he would never question the patriotism of those who disagree with him.

However, Bush too has drawn parallels between his Iraq policies and World War II. Before the U.S.-led invasion, he said: "In the 20th century, some chose to appease murderous dictators whose threats were allowed to grow into genocide and global war. In this century, when evil men plot chemical, biological and nuclear terror, a policy of appeasement could bring destruction of a kind never before seen on this Earth."

Rumsfeld's speech drew sharp complaints from Democrats, including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, whose father, Joseph P. Kennedy, was criticized by Rumsfeld in a speech Monday. The elder Kennedy, who served as a U.S. ambassador to Britain before World War II, resigned that post because he opposed British and U.S. war preparations.

"Secretary Rumsfeld is the last

person who should preach the lessons of history after ignoring them for the last six years," Kennedy said in a statement. "As a result of his failures, Americans are less safe."

Both Kennedy and Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) renewed their call for Rumsfeld to be replaced.

"Secretary Rumsfeld's reckless comments show why America is not as safe as it can or should be five years after 9/11," Reid said. "If there's one person who has failed to learn the lessons of history, it's Donald Rumsfeld."

Criticizing news coverage of U.S. policies abroad, Rumsfeld pointed to "a focus on dividing our country." For instance, he said, news outlets have carried more reports about U.S. military abuses than about Army Sgt. First Class Paul Smith, who posthumously won the Medal of Honor for heroism during the invasion of Iraq.

Rumsfeld was applauded by the American Legion convention for calling on the group's members to "set the record straight."

Times staff writer Peter Spiegel in Washington contributed to this report.

Source: Los Angeles Times



**Korea National Oil Corporation (KNOC) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following positions with its office in Sana'a.**

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- 10+ years working experience of seismic interpretation for prospect generation and selection of well location.
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**QUALIFICATIONS / EXPERIENCE:**

- 10+ years working experience of geological interpretation for prospect generation and geological operations.
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- Work experiences with International Oil E & P Company.
- Excellent communication and interpersonal skill
- Fluent in speaking and writing English

Candidates meeting the above criteria are required to forward their detailed CV with a colour picture to the P.O.Box 16995 before 13<sup>th</sup> September 2006



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Oxfam's office in Yemen is a part of the regional office of the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Common Independent States (MEEECIS) and is working with Yemen communities and partners to implement Programmes in Health, Promoting Pro-poor and Engendered Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Legal Protection and Advocacy, Integrated action on Poverty and Early Marriage, and the Humanitarian Preparedness Programme.

As a Livelihoods Programme Officer, you will be expected to have a good understanding of humanitarian and development work as well as poverty issues in the Yemen context. You should be able to show good understanding of the concept of livelihoods in development and in particular how access to finance can improve the livelihoods of the poor. You will possess experience in leadership and management of staff and humanitarian programmes as well as proven knowledge of policy & advocacy as well as national policies related to livelihoods and women's access to the market and employment. As the Livelihoods Programme Officer, you should have the ability to network and link widely with Associations, NGOs and government institutions working on women's economic opportunities and employment. You will be expected to have a strong understanding of local socio-economic development issues, institutions and communities. You will be expected to show commitment to respect and build the capacities of partners Associations and NGOs's.

To be successful in this role you will have a degree in social sciences or a related discipline, at least 3 years working experience in a related mid-level project management role, preferably with national/international organizations working for women's economic empowerment. You will have a high level of personal organization, self-sufficiency and initiative. Demonstrable analytical, project appraisal, monitoring, impact assessment and reporting abilities, Proven research and training experience and the ability to work with others in a team and consult with a wide range of staff and alliances at different levels. You will have excellent communication skills in both written and orally in Arabic and English. Computer skills are essential while knowledge of financial procedures will be an added advantage.

If you believe that you qualify for the position, send your CV to [yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk) OR The Country Programme Manager, Oxfam GB Yemen P.O. Box 1045, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen or Fax no: 01 445 650. The closing date for applications is 15th September 2006 Women are encouraged to apply

**Extension of Invitation for Bids**  
**Republic of Yemen**  
**Ministry of Public Health and Population**  
**Health Reform Support Project - Cr. 3625**  
**PROCUREMENT, SUPPLY, and INSTALLATION OF LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN) and GIS SOFTWARE FOR HMIS**

This invitation for bids follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in United Nations Development Business (UNDP) ISSUE NO. (607) on 16th 2003. Al-Thawra Newspaper issue no. (13944) on 28th May 2003, and Yemen Times issue no. (641) on 12th June 2003. The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of its Health Reform Support Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract for procurement and supply, and Installation of Local Area Network and GIS Software for HMIS.

The Credit Administration Unit (CAU) now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for procurement, supply, Installation of Local Area Network and GIS Software for HMIS as follows:

Description	Amount of Bid Security Required
Lot No. 1 Network Server, Workstations, Laptop and network components.	2,400
Lot No. 2 Large format Printer (plotter), and Laser printers	700
Lot No. 3 Portable Multimedia Projector.	Not Required
Lot No. 4 USP (Uninterruptible Power Supply Units)	Not Required
Lot No. 5 GIS Material	5,300

The bidders may bid one or more lots, and should quote separate prices using the forms provided for one or more lots. The bid evaluation will be conducted per lots.

Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the guidelines in the guidelines.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Credit Administration Unit (CAU) and inspect the bidding documents at the address below from **9:00 am to 2:00 pm** during official working days.

A complete set of bidding documents in English language may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee **USD \$ 50.00** for local bidders, the method of payment will be in cash or certified check and document by courier the fee will be **US\$ 150.00** from abroad, the method of payment will be certified check and the document will be sent by courier.

Bids must be delivered to the address below by **1:00 p.m on 8th October 2006**, bids must be accompanied by a bid security as indicated above. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders representative who choose to attend at the address below at **1:00 p.m. on 8th October 2006**.

**Credit Administration Unit-Health Support Project (HRSP)**  
**Ministry of Public Health & Population**  
**P.O. Box 1330 - Al-Hasabah-4th floor**  
**Tel: 967(1) 252224-Fax:+967(1) 251622**  
**Email: hrsp@y.net.ye**



**University of Science and Technology, International College**, invites students to register on Malaysian Universities Bachelor (Hons.) degrees in Business, IT, Interior Architecture, Graphics & Digital Media AND Master of Business Administration, Information Technology. For Details

Tel/Fax: 01-374011 (Boys Branch)- Tel/fax:01-373250 (Girls Branch)  
 Website: [www.ust.edu.ye](http://www.ust.edu.ye) Email: [infoic@ust.edu.ye](mailto:infoic@ust.edu.ye) Register NOW! **Intake 1-15 November 2006**

## Republic of Yemen Ministry of Public Health & Population "SERVICE PROCUREMENT NOTICE"

### Management & Operation services for the President Hospital Marib

#### CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

##### 1. Description of the contract

Management & Operation services for the President Hospital Marib.

##### 2. Procedure of the tender

International Open Tender.

##### 3. Contracting authority

The Government of the Republic of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Public Health & Population.

##### 4. Source of Funding

A grant from the USDA (416 B) to the Ministry of Public Health & Population.

#### TERMS OF PARTICIPATION

##### 4. Eligibility

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal International Consultancy Firms or Organizations of reputation in the field of management and operation of hospitals.

##### 5. Number of tenders

Tenderers (including firms within the

same legal group, or other members and sub-contractors) submit only one tender. An entry fee of US \$ 500 is applicable.

##### 6. Tender guarantee

Tenderers must provide a "tender guarantee" of 2.5 % of their offer for the contract when submitting their tender. This guarantee will be released to unsuccessful tenderers once the tender procedure has been completed.

##### 7. Performance guarantee

The successful tenderer will be asked to provide a performance guarantee of 15 % of their offer before countersigning the contract. This guarantee must be provided within 15 days of notification by the Contracting Authority.

##### 8. Information meeting and/or site visit

Site visits could be organized by the Ministry of Public Health & Population, with no costs incurred on the Ministry.

##### 9. Tender validity

Tenders must remain valid for a period of 120 days after the opening date of tenders.

##### 10. Maximum period for the initiation of the service

Within two weeks from the signature of contract.

#### SELECTION CRITERIA

##### 11. Selection criteria

Compliance with technical specifications and capacity to execute similar contracts specified in the "Terms of Reference" for the (Management & Operation services for the President Hospital Marib).

- Economical and Financial Capacity.
- Professional Capacity.

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE & TENDERING

##### 12. How to obtain the "Terms of Reference"

The "Terms of Reference" for the (Management & Operation services for the President Hospital Marib) is available from the following internet address: <http://moh.gov.ye>. The "Terms of Reference" is also available

for collection from the Ministry of Public Health & Population at the address shown below.

Tenderers with questions regarding this tender should send them in writing to the Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministers Office, P O Box: 299, Sana'a, Yemen. Tel + 967 1 252 198 / + 967 1 257 775, Fax: + 967 1 252 247 (Mentioning the following; Management & Operation services for the President Hospital Marib) at least 3 weeks before the deadline for submission of tenders. The Contracting Authority would reply to all tenderers' questions at least 1 week before the deadline for submission of tenders.

##### 13. Deadline for submission of tenders

The deadline for submission of tenders is the 27/09/2006. Any tender received after this deadline will not be considered.

##### 14. Tender opening session

The public tender opening session will take place at 11:00 am local time on the 27/09/2006 at the Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministers Office, Sana'a, Yemen.

## National Bank of Yemen Seminar

### Modern management providing clients best choice and latest Financial techniques



Mr. Abdurahman Mohammed Alkuhali,  
Chairman of the board of  
directors and manager

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

With God praise and help, the banking seminar was concluded under the motto "modern management with comprehensive vision pacing with clients' ideal banking choice and latest banking industry".

For the period from 23/8/2006 to 25/8/2006, devoted to the enhancement of the National Bank of Yemen to modernization based on latest techniques practice global banking ..

The seminar discussed into activities of the branches and general results of the bank, as well as the regulations and rules which organize the operations of the National Bank of Yemen at level of banking policies and to review negative and positive efforts towards them, and enact them with the purpose of achieving enormous fulfillment on the threshold of time of technologies which will undoubtedly distinguish its services in order to rise up to the motto under which the banking seminar was held to meet the client's ideal choice for those most latest techniques. Money laundering subject won the attention of the seminar through the working paper which was presented in this regard.

The seminar gave the money laundering subject utmost attention in view of its effects and reflections on the national economy and its international repercussions.

The attendances praised the efforts made by the Chairman of the board of directors and manager Mr. Abdurahman Mohammed Alkuhali, the patron of this seminar, who personally directed and motivated it..

Three day seminar organized at training center of National Bank of Yemen Queen Arawa Branch – Aden from 23rd to 26th August. To review and analyze the bank development and performance through the last four decades in prospective to modern management and Development the latest banking technology.

The Bank's management reviewed its achievements and contribution to the banking industry in Yemen mcoperetive the international standards and latest technologies.

The media spokesperson of the seminar said that this will be an opportunity for the NBY to review its performance and highlight the achievements as well as discuss the shortfalls and study ways of improvement. The seminar would result in recommendations and strategies for the Bank's management so as to live up to its motto to providing the best service for clients whether inside or outside the country.



# Yemen Times ELECTIONS Update

Providing regular indepth analysis, reporting and coverage of the Yemeni elections.

## President Saleh's 29-year election history

President Ali Abdullah Saleh first was elected in 1978 and since has been re-elected. This report aims to highlight the various means and stages by which he was re-elected and Yemen's political situation at each stage.

By: Hamdan Dammag

### Pre-1978

North Yemen became a battleground after President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi's 1977 assassination. Ahmad Al-Ghashmi succeeded him, but was in power only a few months before he too was assassinated. After Al-Ghashmi's assassination, the political situation in the north was very difficult and unstable as the army was in crisis and North Yemen was in a constitutional vacuum.

Political and army leadership agreed on June 24, 1978, to form a four-member Interim Presidential Council (IPC) until a new president could be elected. The IPC consisted of:

1. Qadi Abdul Karim Al-Arashi, head of the People's Assembly
2. Abdul Aziz Abdul-Ghani, Prime Minister
3. Ali Saleh Al-Shaybah, army Commander-in-Chief
4. Ali Abdullah Saleh, military commander of Taiz governorate

Center documents, some army officers threatened to arrest all IPC members and mount a coup if he didn't accept.

### First election

Saleh was elected president of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) on Monday, July 17, 1987, with a 75-vote majority from members of the People's Assembly (established by Al-Ghashmi as an alternative to Parliament, which was dissolved by Al-Hamdi's June 13 movement); consequently, the IPC was dissolved. Saleh also was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. It was the first time since the 1962 revolution that a Yemeni head of state was elected within a legal framework.

### Re-election

Saleh was elected Secretary-General of the General People's Congress (GPC) on Aug. 30, 1982. The GPC was established as a political umbrella containing the majority of political forces in North Yemen at that time. Ending his



President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi (1974 - 1977)

tions of an alternative legislative council called the Shoura Council. The 159-member council was elected July 7 - 128 of whom were elected, while the president appointed 31 members. The Shoura Council re-elected Saleh to a third term on July 17, 1988.

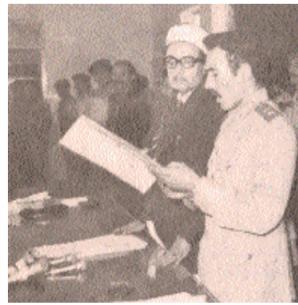
### New Yemen's Presidential Council

The Republic of Yemen was established May 22, 1990 by uniting the two formerly independent states of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

According to the Unification Agreement, which was signed on the eve of Nov. 30, 1989, the newly formed Parliament consisted of all Shoura Council members (North Yemen) and the People's Assembly (South Yemen).



President Ahmad Al-Ghashmi (1977 - 1978)



1978 — President Saleh swearing constitutional oath before members of People's Assembly, and next to it's Chairman Qadi Al-Arashi.

most seats but failed to secure an overall majority over the YSP.

Parliament extended the current Presidential Council period until Oct. 10, 1993, and on Oct. 11, 1993, Parliament elected a new five-member Presidential Council.

Islah (which had the second majority of seats in Parliament) was invited into the ruling coalition and the Presidential Council was altered to include one Islah member. The new Presidential Council consisted of:

1. Ali Abdullah Saleh from the GPC
2. Ali Salim Al-Beidh from the YSP
3. Abdul-Majid Al-Zindani from Islah
4. Salim Saleh Mohamed from the YSP
5. Abdul Aziz Abdul-Ghani from the GPC

Saleh was elected president of the council and Al-Beidh was vice president. The council was supposed to last five years but lasted only a year. Conflicts within the coalition resulted in Al-Beidh's self-imposed exile to Aden beginning in August 1993. Civil war erupted May 4, 1994 following months of tense relations between the president and vice president.

### First elected president of the Republic of Yemen in 1994

Parliament issued a new constitutional law on Sept. 29, 1994, whereby a president and a vice president, the latter of whom was to be appointed by the president, replaced the Presidential Council.

Yemen's first elected Parliament elected Saleh as the republic's first president on Oct. 1, 1994. A coalition government consisting of the GPC and Islah was formed and lasted until the April 27, 1997 parliamentary election.

### First direct presidential election in 1999

The Republic of Yemen conducted the first direct presidential election ever held on the Arabian Peninsula on Sept. 23, 1999. Winning more than 96 percent of the vote, Saleh returned to office for another five-year term.

The main opposition socialist party was barred from raising a candidate and the other candidate, Najeeb Qahtan

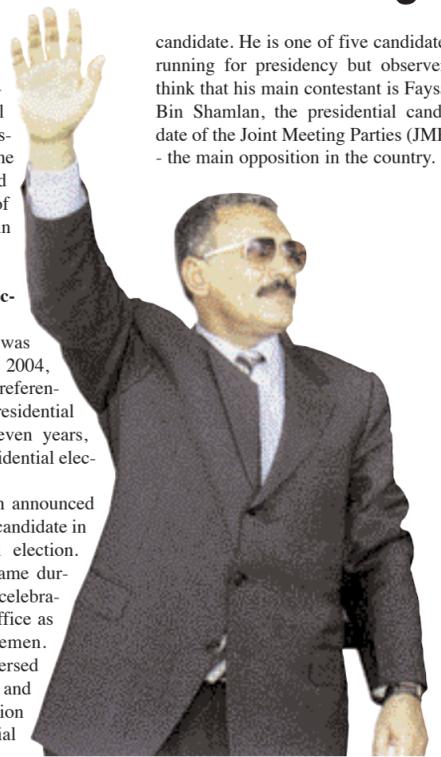
Al-Sha'bi, also was a GPC member, despite running as an independent. International observers weren't satisfied with the way the election was organized or with the number of voters participating in the election.

### Just before this election

Saleh's term in office was to end in September 2004, but a February 2001 referendum extended the presidential term from five to seven years, which is why the presidential election is this year.

In July 2005, Saleh announced that he wouldn't be a candidate in the next presidential election. The announcement came during 27th anniversary celebrations of his term in office as President of Yemen. However, Saleh reversed himself in June 2006 and accepted his nomination as the GPC presidential

candidate. He is one of five candidates running for presidency but observers think that his main contestant is Faysal Bin Shamlan, the presidential candidate of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) - the main opposition in the country.



President Saleh (front row, third from left) with his first government in 1978.

Saleh also was appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. North Yemen's situation remained critical as military movements intensified on the North-South Yemen border. A propaganda war was raging and the army was pressuring Saleh to be the next president. According to National Information

Center, Saleh resigned the presidency, but the People's Assembly unanimously re-elected him May 23, 1983 to another five years as YAR president.

### Second re-election

A June 4, 1988 republican decree was issued in North Yemen ordering the People's Assembly to prepare for elec-

A five-member Presidential Council was to govern the republic for a transitional period until the first multi-party election. The president and vice president were elected at the first meeting and Parliament elected the five Presidential Council members, namely:

1. Ali Abdullah Saleh from the GPC
2. Ali Salim Al-Beidh from the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)
3. Qadi Abdul Karim Al-Arashi from the GPC
4. Salim Saleh Mohamed from the YSP
5. Abdul Aziz Abdul-Ghani from the GPC

Accordingly, Saleh was elected Presidential Council chairman while Al-Beidh was vice chairman.

The Supreme Commission for Election and Referendum (SCER) was established in 1992 and preparations began for the first parliamentary election following Yemeni unification.

### First elected Presidential Council

Election of the House of Representatives (Parliament) was held April 27, 1993, and declared "free and fair" by international observers. The YSP came in third after the GPC and the Islamic Islah party. The GPC won



Najeeb Qahtan Al-Sha'bi, the presidential candidate of 1999 elections



Bin Shamlan, the main opposition's presidential contestant in the upcoming elections.

### Sources:

- 1- "Characteristics of Republican Presidents of Yemen, 1962-1999." An Arabic book published in 2002 by Yemen's Saba News Agency, authored by Mohamed Hussein Al-Fareh.
- 2- "Yemen - the Complete Election Cycle." An Arabic book published in 2002 by the General Center for Studies, Research and Publications in Yemen, authored by Ahmed Al-Shara'bi and Sa'eed Al-Janahi.
- 3- "Ali Abdullah Saleh - 25 Years of Leadership and Politics." An Arabic book published in 2003 by Yemen's Saba News Agency.
- 4- "Yemen - Presidential Elections and their National and Democratic Significance." An Arabic book published in 1999 by the General Center for Studies, Research and Publications in Yemen.
- 5- The National Information Center web site in Sana'a, Yemen.

### Statistic of voters registered for 2006 elections

Province	No. of constituencies	Registered male voters	Registered female voters	TOTAL
Capital Secretariat	19	446,623	234,667	681,290
Aden	10	146,581	112,741	259,322
Taiz	39	523,918	468,594	992,512
Lahj	12	160,690	155,784	316,474
Ibb	36	493,726	360,036	853,762
Abyan	7	104,465	95,761	200,226
Al-Beidha	10	151,031	95,811	246,842
Shabwa	6	95,752	83,791	179,543
Al-Mahra	2	27,856	19,016	46,872
Hadramout	18	239,203	205,916	445,119
Hodeidah	34	478,225	339,823	818,048
Dhamar	21	293,413	242,623	536,036
Hajja	20	368,320	256,503	624,823
Al-Mahwit	8	123,822	106,744	230,566
Sana'a	20	325,971	240,250	566,221
Sa'ada	9	186,757	70,305	257,062
Al-Jawf	5	78,484	37,659	116,143
Marib	3	74,813	37,737	112,550
Amran	15	253,576	159,289	412,865
Al-Dhale	7	109,567	91,590	201,157
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>8,097,433</b>



President Saleh joined the army when he was 16 and rose through the ranks to become field marshal.

# The promised Middle East

After 9/11 events America presented the idea of reform and democratization of the Greater Middle East and that dubious and ambiguous call found a response from some powerless elite in Arab countries. The promotion for these terms was false and wrapped up with an ideology where 'goodness and evil' are paved with imperialistic interests as the hope to end corruption in the semi-dead regimes. Unfortunately they are replaced with worse.

The dilemma of bloody and difficult Iraq has exposed the game. Thus the card of reforms and democratization was dropped and the American Yankee unveiled his real face. The war in Iraq began to acquire its sectarian character because it is an ideal example of the "Promised Middle East."

Events of any nation are inseparable with a greater and more challenging test

seen in occupied Palestine as the result of free and democratic elections brought the leadership to Hamas and that angered the White House and, its subsidiary, Israel. Thus the American and Israeli response came when America relinquished its false hope for democratization that was promised for the Arab world. On its part Israel declared this month an all-out war against Palestine and that was a collective punishment against people longing strongly for freedom and democracy. A blockade was imposed on the people of Palestine as well as a comprehensive war. Israel believes it is above the law and disregards international opinion by turning its back at international resolutions, denying agreements and declaring war against anything in Palestine. It will



By: Abdulbari Tahir

assassinate those defending their homeland, kill the children, demolish houses and even destroy the trees.

In addition it kidnaps the opposing government and elected members of parliament – all with dubious Arab and international silence.

Their fire expanded to reach Lebanon. Here Israel seized the incident of two kidnapped soldiers to declare an all-out war on Lebanon. It sent its army to advance towards the Lebanese south and its warships and warplanes to pound the Lebanese villages and towns. In 3 weeks they killed hundreds of civilians, most of them children, women and elderly people and their army became a first-hand child killer. The Israeli army adopted the power of shock and horror, the same tac-

tic the American master used in Iraq, and as in Iraq the air force was the leader of the battle. Israel gambled on winning the battle in a few days, but the Lebanese resistance held their ground against one of the most brutal army in the world.

The Israeli army did not win a short battle as it expected, even with its American backing, thus France and America come forward with a draft resolution presented to the UN Security Council, and they gave Israel what it has failed to win in the battlefield.

It is true that there are different views on within the Security Council member states and the steadfastness and bravery of the resistance, the Lebanese rally behind it and the Arab people's reaction slowed the passing of a draft resolution that was absolutely biased to the Israeli aggressors. The resolution did not call for immediate ceasefire and it gives Israel the right to keep positions it secured in the battle, under an interna-

tional blessing, and later under an international guard. It is also a project for an internal sedition, as Mr. Nabih Berri, speaker of the Lebanese National Assembly described it. The more dangerous element is the escalation of aggression and the wavering with the draft resolution. But more important is the obstructed land invasion and Israel's retreat against the now legendary fighting of the resistance. The international community was hesitant to give Lebanon power after they defeated the

unconquerable army, bewildered the Americans and restored life to the official Arab death.

Forcing the Israeli army to keep its presence limited to the border strip and unable to extend its advance further for four weeks represented the main factor to change the international attitude of support for Israel.

Abdulbari Tahir is a Yemeni Journalist and the former chairman of Yemeni Journalists Syndicate.

## Integrity does not approach election boxes in underdeveloped countries

Last week, I was visited, at my office in Sana'a, by Robert Anciaux of the European Union Election Observation Mission (EOM) to observe the Yemeni election process. He asked me why both presidential bodies of the House of Representatives and Shura rejected my nomination while I had called for the Revolution, erected the republic, assumed Vice-President of the Revolution Leadership Council, Vice President of the Republic, Vice Deputy-General Commander of Armed Forces and Prime Minister; and laid the foundation stone for the building of Yemen contemporary state? I answered that these are the mere reasons that caused the overruling elements on Yemen policy to refuse my running, because they hate these specifications in the nominee, who is running the Presidential elections. Thus, those hate the history that they did not participate in. They hate the knowledge that they do not live with and they hate the experience they would not achieve. They reject the integrity, which they do not earn their living from, and hold to the corruption that they live on. Weeks ago, the President announced that he will not be an umbrella for the corruption and the corrupted. Nevertheless, we have not heard that

the state had presented one of corrupted officials to discipline or court; or even left his post. That means they are going to stay in their ruling offices, everlasting seats and rotten powers, no matter how far they went away from the President's umbrella, since they stay within his tent. Perhaps, it is more protective for them than his umbrella.

Robert Anciaux said, "Does that mean the presidential elections will not be free and honest?" I said that it would be free in the meaning that the citizen can vote for whom he chooses and the ruling party then does what it wants. Isn't this the freedom? Integrity is a moral feature, which does not approach election boxes in underdeveloped countries; its tyrannies hate knowledge and reject the history, which they consider has started with their birth.

Robert Anciaux asked me about the announced reason to reject my nomination in spite of my history, which is uncompetitive with anyone; and my scientific qualifications only equaled by few. Thus, they accuse me to have contacts with foreign intelligences, as if I am well



By: Abdulrahman Al-Baidhani

acquainted with the state's concealed secrets. Hence, the presidential bodies of the House of Representatives and Shura have committed a crime of revile and insultation, which are punishable by the two Articles (191 – 292) of the Crime & Punishment Law No. (12), for 1994. The sentence of which are two years imprisonment. Hence, I filed a complaint to the public prosecutor; requesting investigation and to present those who committed it to judiciary. These are Their Excellencies: Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Shura Council President, Abdullah Al-Bar and Mohsen Al-A'olafi, Members of Presidential Body of Shura Council and Yahia Ali Al-Ra'a and Abdulwahab Mahmoud, Members of the House of Representatives.

I added that if the Yemeni jurisdiction is equitable to me, I shall be obliged to seek equity at the International Criminal Court, according to Article 15 of its Basic Law, which Yemen had endorsed in Rome, on 17/07/1998.

That is because, if I do not find

equality, I'd prefer to shoot myself in the head with a bullet in a public square in Sana'a, so that I will change the Yemeni, Arabic and international public opinion and the coming Yemeni generations. It's an act by the person who broke up the revolution and then accused by those put in seats to unfairly and offensively accuse him of a crime of betrayal in his homeland with foreign intelligence. How could I live in a country where leaders do not recognize the history, hate knowledge and do not remember that when he erected the republic, they had not yet reached the twentieth of their ages; while they are now sitting on the seats of power, which they had not participated in its foundation, and leave the corrupted to compete in burying it.

I said to Robert Anciaux that they might consider your sitting with me, in my office now, a crime of high treason. because I am telling you my story, complaining to you about my accusation, narrating to you my biography and explaining to you my grief and cry over my country. Yemeni and foreign thinkers know our is country is suffering from unemployment, dreadful poverty, hunger that squeezes stomachs, desperation that mutes minds, suicide that annihilates the soul and the rest of social pests, which are not in need of foreign intelligence.

Sons of my beloved country, corruption is dominating the country and strangling all human beings. Hence, Yemen's wealth is robbed and its reformers' minds are rejected. The flood of hunger is rushing towards us and disasters of time are flowing towards us, while we are helpless, perplexed with no ray of hope, since the arrows of corruption are aimed, ropes of failure are knotted, reformers ways are blocked and days of stability are limited.

Where is the independence of the House of Representatives and Shura Council? Where what is called Supreme Constitutional Court? Where are voter's rights, freedom of opinion, democracy provisions and presidential elections integrity? Where is the honor of word and honesty of tongue? Where is the honesty and esteem of human being?

Abdulrahman Al-Baidhani is a former Vice President and Prime Minister. (albaydany\_yemen@yahoo.com)

## COMMON SENSE

### The Media and the Elections

A lot of people are asking, why bother to have the elections when it is already clear that it is going to be back to the same grind mill, no matter how the ballot count goes?

We argue with these people that if they do not like the same old grind mill, then why not opt for a different one, and vote for one of the other candidates for President. Whatever way people want to cast their vote, and see how the grinding goes, it is still important for Yemenis to go out on election day and vote. Inside that voting booth is no one but the voter and God Al-Mighty and it is the chance that everyone looks for to really not be under any effort to direct their choices for leaders at the top level and way down there at the municipal level. The vote for President is going to be tough, considering how much the official media is pushing itself to the brink and striving to stay neutral in this coming elections. It must be tough on them to have to do away with slandering and making sly comments about the opposition candidates, so they manage to exert all efforts to sneak in a curse there, a libel there and every sly trick in media land to render the opposition candidate a hopeless effort at the seat of the Presidency. This is to be expected after some twenty eight years of having to feed the people all kinds of lies and finger-pointing, while their side is projected as the next best thing after Gabriel and his league of angels, jotting down our deeds for that Judgment Day coming. For that matter, one is inclined to really believe that the President does not want it like that. After all, he is human and is bound to get the feeling that such outlandish misuse of the media does not fall into the category of good taste.

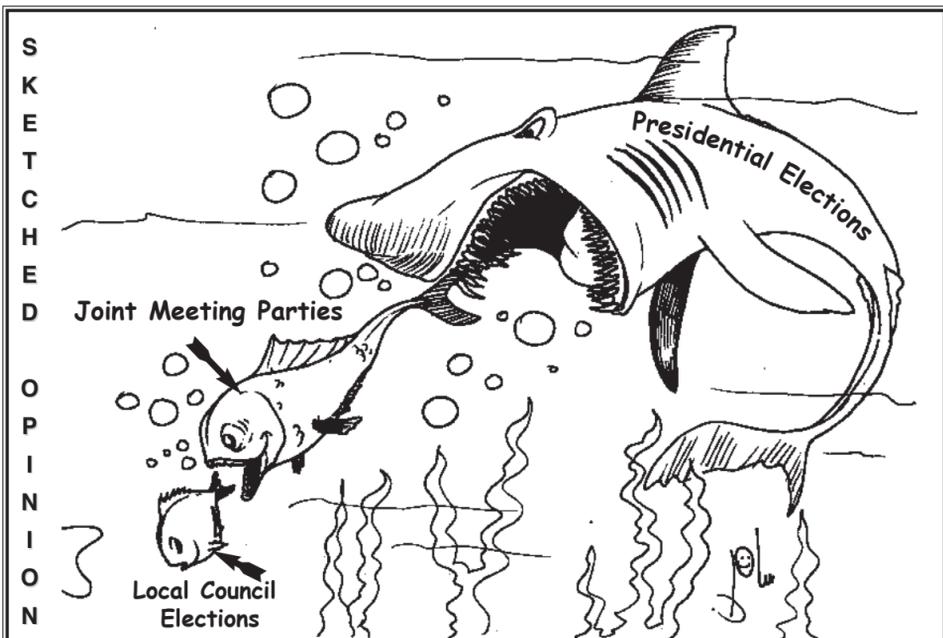
I do not know why the official media would rush into accusing Faisal Bin Shamlan of corruption, when all these years we have not heard the official media cry wolf at all the inept and sleazily corrupt officials that run around their circle of friends and their corruption is so obvious that the devil has declared Yemen free of all further attempts to instill deviousness, because the deviousness that already abounds in Yemen is even beyond the visions he has sought to instill in the country. But that is another story and we are now just hoping that the official media will remember what the Constitution and the Law of Elections say about staying out of the elections arena, or else give equal time to all candidates. Moreover, slandering and libeling candidates these hired pens do not like is simply out of the context of democratic conduct and is not helping the people decide favorably on the candidate that the official media is supposedly striving for. Trying to play with the issues as if they only matter now is another unusual habit that the media guards of the regime seem to enjoy reviving especially at election time. Issues like access to services, schools, electricity, crime and of course corruption all of a sudden become really important now. They become so important now that all of a sudden we realize that Yemen really has billions and billions of dollars stashed here and there and thus, we are laying the foundation stones for literally hundreds of projects. One official amusingly could not help but comment when asked to go and inaugurate the construction of a power station in one of the remote provinces of Yemen: "I could have sworn that this project has already been inaugurated 15 times and not one stone has been erected beyond the foundation stone". On top of that, it has become important now to issue needed legal groundwork to fight corruption, so all these corruption legislation are coming out and no one asked, what took so long? Again, that is history and people are usually bored by history, so they will never keep these things in the back of their head. What is important now is to get that vote any way one can and if there has to be another project inauguration or another law, so let it be.

The poor opposition candidates have no chance to lay down the foundation stone of any project, (or issue laws) because for one thing they do not have access to the dough for financing the project or the hired pens that will be ready and claim that this is the most strategic project or law of our time. Do not forget how much money (as if they are paying it out of their pockets) all this entails, square kilometers it covers and the newest entry into this barrage of mastery claim is how many job opportunities it creates for the thousands of unemployed they have created all these years. As for the sudden appearance of honesty and moral suasion, we know this must be tough on them, because that is really out of their league.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi



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# Israel's critics in the United States

Conventional wisdom tells us that Israel enjoys unparalleled support in the United States, from powerful lobbying and advocacy groups to public intellectuals and lawmakers. While the Israeli government does indeed enjoy a great deal of support from various groups, organizations, and personalities in American society and government, that support is neither unconditional nor universal. Several groups and prominent individuals within the United States are outspoken critics of Israeli governmental policies and practices, from activist organizations to public intellectuals to lawmakers.

## Students and Activists

Activist and student groups make up the largest and most prominent sources of critiques of Israeli policies to be found in the United States. With members on college and university campuses across the country, Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) is a student activist group that organizes talks, presentations, and debates about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with an emphasis on raising awareness of the historical and current facts of the conflict. SJP also attempts, in their own words, to increase awareness of the daily realities faced by the Palestinian people due to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories.

The SJP also advocates for bringing an end to U.S. tax payer-funded aid to Israel. Many chapters of the SJP also conduct divestment campaigns that aim to compel their universities to refrain from doing business with companies that invest or do substantial business in Israel.

The Palestinian Solidarity Movement (PSM) is another prominent organization on American campuses that advocates for

divestment.

The PSM was started in 2002, and is an umbrella group of Palestine-related organizations working for the following:

1. an end to Israeli occupation of Palestinian land;
2. equality under the law for Palestinians living in Israel;
3. the right of return for Palestinian refugees; and,
4. opposition to all forms of oppression, including racism, sexism, and homophobia.

From February 17-19 the PSM will host its fifth annual Program for Divestment Conference, to be held at Georgetown University. According to a press release from the PSM, the primary purpose of the conference is to provide skills training for divestment activists.

## Public Intellectuals

Activist groups are only one source of critiques of Israeli policies and actions in the Middle East. Public figures and intellectuals such as Noam Chomsky provide critiques of Israel's actions in their books, articles, and public appearances.

Noam Chomsky is Institute Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at the famed Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was voted the "leading living public intellectual" in Prospect Magazine's 2005 Global Intellectuals Poll. Chomsky's fame stems from his significant contributions to linguistics and psychology, however, he has also been a prominent public critic of the U.S. government's foreign policy since the Vietnam war. Chomsky sets forth his criticisms most cogently in his book "Hegemony of Survival: America's Quest for Global Dominance."

Chomsky was born in the United States to Jewish parents who

emigrated from Eastern Europe. He recalls growing up immersed in Hebrew culture. As such, the topic of Israel was an important and popular one in his family when he was a child. Chomsky considers himself a Zionist, and says that he supports the idea of a Jewish homeland, but not a Jewish state. Chomsky frequently debates with American defenders of Israeli policy, such as Alan Dershowitz.

In general, Chomsky believes that the solution to the Israeli-Palestinian issue rests in the creation of two separate states. He asserts that Israel needs to withdraw from the Occupied Territories and abide by the international, U.S. backed consensus that envisions Israel's border ending on or near the green line. Chomsky stands firmly against a one-state solution, and says that those who support this concept merely provide weapons for the more extreme and violent elements in Israeli and American circles. Chomsky is also a strong critic of Israel's separation barrier, viewing it as one of many instances of Israeli violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people.

## American Lawmakers

Perhaps the most interesting and surprising source of American criticism of Israeli policies comes from a number of American lawmakers. The voting records for two resolutions passed in Congress in 2002, entitled "Expressing Solidarity with Israel" illustrate this point.

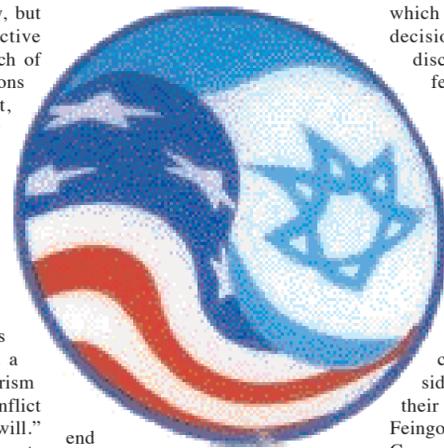
In May of 2002, when Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon took harsh action against Yassir Arafat in a bid to end terrorist attacks conducted by militants inside Israel proper, the United States Congress passed two resolutions, one in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate. A congressional

resolution is not a binding law, but merely expresses the collective opinion of the legislative branch of the U.S. government. Resolutions are extremely important, however, because of their significant rhetorical weight and the message they send to the American people and the international community about where the Congress stands on any given issue.

Both congressional resolutions began with the statement that "the United States and Israel are now engaged in a common struggle against terrorism and are on the frontlines of a conflict thrust upon them against their will." Both resolutions included statements condemning Palestinian terrorism. Both resolutions called for the Palestinian Authority to fulfill its commitment to dismantling terrorist infrastructures in the Occupied Territories.

The resolution passed in the Senate with a vote of 94 in favor and 2 opposed, with four Senators abstaining. In the House of Representatives, the resolution passed with 352 votes in favor, 21 votes against, 29 votes of "present" (used when the member supports some elements of a resolution but disagrees with others) and 32 members not voting.

While one can understand the reasons why members of Congress voted for the resolution – because it calls for an end to terrorism, because it demands that the PA live up to its



end of the bargain – it is difficult to understand why the vast majority of members of Congress did not call for a more even-handed resolution. The 29 members of the House of Representatives voting "present" said that they did not endorse the resolution primarily because it was tilted so blatantly in favor of Israel's position. Prominent Michigan Democrat, Representative David E. Bonior, said that the resolution "blindly" supported Israeli actions against the Palestinians while simultaneously ignoring Palestinian suffering.

Another important member who voted against the resolution was Representative David R. Obey, the ranking Democrat on the House Committee on Appropriations,

which is responsible for funding decisions related to every discretionary program in the federal budget.

It is important to understand that the United States looks upon Israel as an ally in the Middle East for several reasons, whether or not one agrees with these reasons. In this light, a pro-Palestinian member of Congress is one who calls for a resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that requires both sides to remain committed to their obligations. Senator Russ Feingold is among those members of Congress who maintains a balanced position on the issue. As a democrat on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Feingold's voice is an important one. He believes that consistent high-level U.S. diplomatic efforts are necessary to resolve the conflict, and he does not single out one side as solely to blame for the continuation of the conflict. "Along with their Israeli neighbors, the Palestinian people have suffered greatly, and too many families in both communities have been touched by tragedy. Both people deserve a just and lasting peace between two secure states." These words, spoken on the floor of the U.S. Senate, represent the best Palestinians should hope for from the United States.

Source: *Taqdir Washington* ([www.taqrir.org](http://www.taqrir.org))

## Can regional integration save Africa?

By: Gabriel Nahimana

During the last quarter-century, global economic growth has soared, but Africa continued to lose ground. Indeed, the continent's share of world exports fell from 4.6% in 1980 to 1.8% in 2000, and its share of world imports declined from 3.6% to 1.6% over the same period.

Africa's share of global flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) also fell, from 1.8% in 1986-90 to 0.8% in 1999-2000. Can regional economic groupings, such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), help increase trade and bolster growth?

Overall trade flows in southern Africa fell from \$131.1 billion in 2002 to \$112.3 billion in 2003, with South Africa – one of only three countries in the region that recorded current-account surpluses – accounting for 65% of the total. Whereas South Africa's foreign trade almost doubled between 1994 and 2002, exports from, say, Malawi to Tanzania or from Mozambique to Zambia remained negligible, despite their geographic proximity.

The low level of intraregional trade, despite the SADC and COMESA, reflects several factors, including a range of non-tariff barriers – mainly communication and transport problems, customs procedures and charges, and a lack of market information. Moreover, in the past, southern African countries put their faith in protectionism and import substitution policies. Relying on "infant economy" arguments, major exports were restricted and legal obstacles were erected against foreign participation in the development of natural resources, as well as financial and other services, further impeding regional integration.

Nowadays southern African countries are committed to reinforcing their regional integration through economic harmonization. A regional plan approved in August 2003 in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania's capital,

by the SADC focuses on promoting trade, economic liberalization, and development as a means of facilitating the establishment of an SADC Common Market. This requires completing the formation of a free-trade area, with 85% of SADC trade to be liberalized in 2008, and 100% in 2012.

A common market – including harmonized policies for free movement of factors of production – will enhance competitiveness, industrial development, and productivity. However, protocols and political treaties are not sufficient to boost integration. The major barrier is the region's great diversity in economic and institutional development. The SADC's regional plan establishes a timeframe for policy implementation over the next fifteen years that takes these constraints into account, focusing on macroeconomic policies, debt problems, and establishing a stable and secure investment climate.

Macroeconomic policy harmonization is needed to ensure that changes in one SADC member country do not adversely affect economic activity elsewhere. The new initiative calls for all member states to harmonize their economic, fiscal, and monetary policies completely, beginning with currency convertibility and followed by exchange-rate unification and, finally, a common currency. Several currencies have attained some measure of regional convertibility, which should encourage monetary harmonization and promote intraregional trade, as countries' trade flows shift from partners that require payment in foreign currency.

A form of monetary harmonization in southern Africa already exists between South Africa and Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland, whose currencies are traded at par with the South African Rand. The Reserve Bank of South Africa implements monetary policy after consultation with the other countries' central banks. Despite tight monetary policy and foreign exchange regulations, the scheme has boosted trade and investment while reducing intraregional indebt-

edness.

But debt remains a grave challenge for southern Africa as a whole. The region's total aggregate external debt stood at \$75.6 billion in 2003, up from \$56.6 billion in 2000, with Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa accounting for 75.9% of the total. Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia owe an average of 150% of their GDP, and servicing the debt swallows billions of dollars annually.

Moreover, SADC has faced a sharp decline in FDI inflows, which fell from \$9.8 billion in 2001 to \$3 billion in 2003. This is attributable mainly to Angola, Botswana, and Namibia, owing to cyclical investment behavior in the petroleum and extraction industry, and to South Africa, where privatization and acquisitions activity have slowed. Indeed, South Africa and Angola alone accounted for 73% of the region's inward FDI in 2003.

For southern Africa – indeed, for the continent as a whole – global competitiveness requires diversification to higher value-added and manufactured exports. In order to attract the FDI needed to achieve this, southern African countries have enacted laws aimed at encouraging greater private sector participation, with special emphasis on foreign investment. But, despite these efforts, FDI inflows in the region (excluding South Africa) remain too low to have a significant economic impact.

This reflects the real and perceived risks associated with investment in the region. Southern Africa's leading economies must therefore make every effort to promote regional integration. Removing all trade barriers, as called for by SADC's plan, would enable them to take full advantage of the region's abundant natural resources and point the way toward deeper global integration for all of Africa.

Gabriel Nahimana is Economic Affairs Officer for the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Source: *Project Syndicate*.

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- Online Applications must be submitted No later than September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2006.
- A member of our recruitment team will call you are selected for a test and interview,
- Selection will be based on most qualified applicants.
- Applicants can check the status of their application online using the above URL.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal, contact and qualification information.
- Faxed or Handed-in CV's will **NOT** be considered.

## A purposely delayed destiny

# Yemen's accession to the Gulf Cooperative Council

By: Raidan Al-Saqqaf  
alsaqqaf@gmail.com

Yemen's economic development hasn't been smooth sailing. In the last twenty years Yemen has suffered primarily from regional and internal disputes including the 1990 Gulf War which brought back over 800,000 Yemeni expats who were working in Gulf countries and were sending over US\$ 1.7 billion in remittance to Yemen. The 1994 civil war reduced the Gross National Product (GNP) to almost half what it was in 1990. Yemen's economic deterioration hit the bottom in 1995 when external debts were double the GNP, that is when the government launched financial and administrative reforms packages, announced later on by the Minister of planning to be a failure as

it had very limited success in meeting objectives, mostly due to corruption which became widespread in most government and government-linked operations.

Terrorism cost was high in Yemen and the bombing of USS Cole and French tanker Limburg showed that Yemen's fragile security can cost the economy dearly, however with Yemen's participation in the war against terrorism, confidence in Yemen's security has slightly increased only to find some of Al-Qaeda's most wanted escape from political security in 2003 and again last February.

Yemen's reliance on natural resources as a means to fund government operations and several infrastructure services is an unsustainable one as Yemen doesn't have as much oil and gas reserves compared to neighboring countries, and the current exploitation of Yemen's Natural resources without compliance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative does not indicate that Yemen is using revenues from extractive industries to undertake projects of sustainable development and reduce poverty, in fact, poverty in Yemen continues to escalate in spite of high prices of Oil reaching US\$ 70 per barrel.

Therefore, Yemen's development isn't relative to the country's resources and wealth; it is an issue of policy reform especially considering the gloomy history of Yemen's economy. Here comes the hope that Yemen's accession plan to the GCC would not only result in serious policy reform and corruption eradication, but might boost the economic growth to bring a brighter future for Yemen.

The General Secretariat of the Gulf Cooperative Council has sent a team of experts to Yemen in order to analyze the economic, political, social and cultural circumstances and formulate a detailed 10-year strategy



in order to accept Yemen as a member of the GCC. The strategy consists of two five-year strategies, the first has to do with habilitating Yemen's systems and infrastructure which includes serious measures against corruption and existing inefficiency, while the second half includes tactics towards harmonization between various authorities and government agencies between the GCC and Yemen.

Parallel to that ten-year strategy, was another supplementary strategy to encourage businessmen and donors to invest in Yemen, this includes GCC technical assistance in preparing for

the donors conferences scheduled in London in November, and a follow-up conference in Sana'a in February. The goal is to enlighten international investors on the opportunities in Yemen, which will result in providing employment and increasing economic activity and out-put along with spillovers of technical know-how, methodologies and new technologies.

Ironically, the government of Yemen focused on the supplementary strategy without fully integrating the first primary five-year plan laid out by the GCC experts into Yemen's third National five-year plan in order to facilitate Yemen's accession in the

GCC. Moreover, Yemen is yet to formulate a strong anti-corruption policy, in spite of the recent presidential decree with regards to disclosure of wealth of newly appointed government officials, and giving the authority of execution to a non-existent government agency. Yemen seems to be lacking the motive for corruption eradication, increasing the validity that those involved in corruption are policy makers or are involved with policy makers. The selective integration of the GCC's primary 5-year plan into Yemen's third national plan is another indication of that.

Last Tuesday conference on Yemen's accession to the GCC, Prime Minister Abdul Qadir Bajammal indicated the main obstacles for Yemen's accession to the GCC are cultural and social rather than economic, in the sense of creating shared ideologies and 'way of thinking' among youth of the GCC and Yemen in order to create true integration. However, knowing there are critical differences and a huge contrast between the quality of life and students in Yemen and the GCC, that integration seems far fetched to most, especially in Yemen.

At the same conference, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation indicated the means to achieving the prime minister's vision is by allowing Yemeni labor to travel and work in GCC repeating the history of the 70s and 80s, a point which was not pinpointed in the GCC's strategy to habilitate Yemen for a good reason, allowing mass migration to the Gulf does not solve Yemen's problems.

The unrefined understanding and execution of Yemeni policy makers of the 10-year strategy laid by the GCC's general secretariat would not only delay Yemen's accession but will, unfortunately, continue the current trend of economic hardship and poverty in Yemen.

## Business in brief

### Upgraded Government Finance Training

Director of the Financial Institute affiliated to the Ministry of Finance stated that over 4000 employees have completed their training in modern accounting and financial management systems to be incorporated in government circles starting 2007. They will use computers and information technology to upgrade the current financial systems.

### National Bank of Qatar in Yemen

The Central Bank of Yemen has agreed to issue a license to the National Bank of Qatar to establish its first branch in Yemen, the bank has capital of US\$ 356 million and is expected to spark more competition in Yemen's banking sector. Other regional banks are negotiating their entry into Yemen with the Central Bank.

### Russia to discuss investing in Yemeni Industrial Zones

The Yemeni-Russian Businessmen Council is to hold its meeting next September in St. Petersburg in order to discuss business partnerships and the option of utilizing Russian expertise in manufacturing and technology in establishing such industries in Yemen's newly established Industrial Zones.

### Yemen exports agricultural products

Yemen's exports of agricultural products continue to grow reaching 103,000 tons in the first six months of 2006, mainly exported to Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Agricultural products such as Onions, Bananas and Watermelon are the most popular agricultural exports in the region.

### Yemenia Awarded Safety certificate

Yemenia Yemen Airways has been awarded the EASA Part-145 Certificate issued by the European Aviation Safety Agency, indicating the high level of Excellency and commitment to quality Yemenia displays when it comes to its maintenance.

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### Republic of Yemen

#### Ministry of Public Health and Population

Health Reform Support Project (HRSP) Credit 3625

Announcing Vacancy National Consultant for

#### Development of the First Version of the Integrate Primary Health Care (PHC practitioner)

The Credit Administration Unit (CAU) within Ministry of Public Health and Population intends to hire an individual consultant who will be contracted to carry out the First Version of the Integrated Primary Health Care (PHC Practitioner).

#### Objective of the Consultancy

The Consultant will support preparation of the training curriculum on the integrated PHC, by bringing in his/her experiences as a PHC practitioner.

#### Proposed Tasks of the Consultant

##### (1) Phase One

- To review the existing materials / training curriculums for the PHC program and relevant vertical programmes.
- To propose an integrated PHC curriculum based on the literature reviews, and discussion with relevant Component Managers in the MOPHP and the National Committee established for development of an integrated PH Curriculum.
- To discuss the final version of the integrated curriculum in a national workshop and revise the PHC curriculum based on the comments received in the workshop.

##### (2) Phase Two

- To support the MOPHP Family Health Department in conducting a training program which improves health care worker's basic and important skill and knowledge needed for the implementation of integrated PHC services.
- To support the MOPHP Family Health Department in designing the outline of the monitoring system that periodically assesses the effectiveness of the implementation of the integrated services according to the developed PHC curriculum.

#### Qualifications of the Consultant

- Master degree in public health or any other relevant field.
- Field experience in public health for minimum period of 10 years.
- Excellent knowledge in both Arabic & English languages.
- Basic word processing skills.
- Teamwork abilities.
- Proven managerial skills.
- Previous experience in developing material and/or curriculums in the field of Primary Health Care.

Applications with CV's, and copies of supporting documents should be submitted to the CAU within ten days of the advertisement of this post to the HRSP located on the 4th floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population, Al-Hasaba, Sana'a.

### Republic of Yemen

#### Ministry of Public Health and Population

Health Reform Support Project (HRSP) Credit 3625

Announcing Vacancy National Consultant for

#### Development of the First Version of the Integrated Primary Health Care (Academic Expert)

The Credit Administration Unit (CAU) within Ministry of Public Health and Population intends to hire an individual consultant who will be contracted to carry out the First Version of the Integrated Primary Health Care (Academic Expert):

#### Objective of the Consultancy

The Consultant will support the preparation of the training curriculum on the integrated Primary Health Care (PHC), by bringing in his/her experiences in /with academic institutions.

#### Tasks of the Consultant

##### (1) Phase One

- To review PHC components in the existing training materials used in the Academic institutions.
- To review the first version of the integrated PHC curriculum prepared by the second consultant (PHC practitioner).
- To discuss the final draft of the training curriculum for the integrated PHC in a national workshop and integrate the results of the discussions.

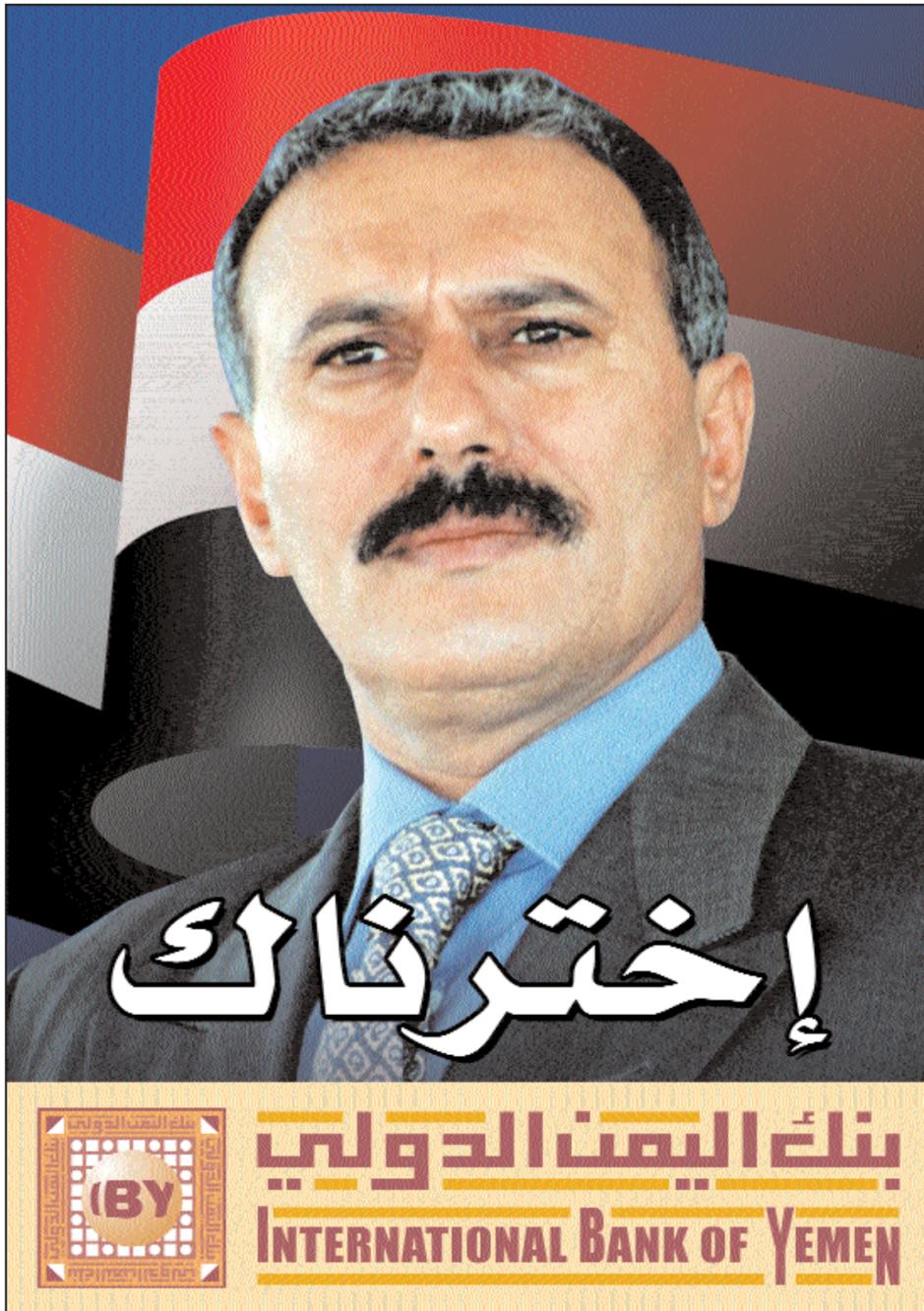
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- To support the MOPHP Family Health Department in designing the outline of the monitoring system that periodically assesses the effectiveness of the implementation of the integrated services according to the developed PHC curriculum.

#### Qualifications of the Consultant

- PhD/MD degree in public health or any other relevant field.
- Previous experience in developing or analyzing materials or curriculums in the field of Primary Health Care.
- Working experience in Public for minimum period of 10 years.
- Excellent knowledge in both Arabic & English languages.
- Basic word processing skills.
- Team work abilities.
- Proven managerial skills.

Applications with CV's, and copies of supporting documents should be submitted to the CAU within ten days of the advertisement of this post to the HRSP located on the 4th floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population, Al-Hasaba, Sana'a.



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The Youth Forum section is an uncensored space for youth-related issues written by Yemen Times readers.

# Unfaithful sister

By: Nawal Zaid

This story starts with Abeer who loved her little sister, Maha, very much. She was in fact clinging to her. She raised and looked after her as she deeply loved her. One day, a bridegroom came asking for Abeer's hand. Abeer was hesitating between acceptance and love for her sister. In fact, Abeer does not want to leave her sister. After long thinking, Abeer decided to marry and told her husband that she wants to take Maha with her. Abeer's husband, Ali, agreed and Abeer took Maha to her husband's house, where Abeer raised and looked after Maha.

Now Abeer has two sons and after giving birth to her first son, Salim, she did not neglect Maha.

With the passage of time, Abeer gave birth to another child and she felt very happy to have two sons together with her sister. Maha's beauty was increasing with her growing in age. Reaching 7 years, Maha was enrolled in a school and Abeer's burden increased as she has to look after her children and husband as well as her sister.

By the time at which Maha reached 10, Abeer gave birth to her third child and now Maha started to help her sister with house work and looking after the children. Now, Abeer started to rely completely on Maha while she used to go out to sit with her friends chewing qat or attend wedding ceremonies.

Abeer's husband used to sit in front of the TV set chewing qat while the four children were around him playing. Maha was caring for them, giving food to them and changing their cloths.

Now, Abeer was free from burden and the whole burden of caring for the children and Ali was laid upon Maha's shoulders.

When Maha reached 15, at the verge of adolescence, she started asking herself: why does her sister go out every-day and leave her husband alone? Why do not I play her role and give him things Abeer is supposed to do? All

these questions were circulating in her mind.

Following to Abeer's departure the next day, Maha replaced her cloths with Abeer's cloths and put on her make-up and went to sit beside her sister's husband. She felt that she should pay her own obligation towards Ali as she does with the children.

Over time, Maha started to care for herself, neglecting the children and study. She liked to spend time with Ali who liked the situation, especially since she was very beautiful. When Abeer returns home, she finds her cloths in different places from where she leaves them, as well as their smell seems to be different.

One time, Abeer saw Maha washing off the make-up and asked her what she was doing and Maha replied that she wears her cloths and uses make-up to make herself beautiful.

Abeer was silent and thought to herself, this is my sister and my cloths are her clothes. Surprisingly, Abeer started to notice that her husband did not want to sit with, nor speak to her. Abeer felt he has changed and she thought he knows another woman, so she asked him, but he did not reply and she started to doubt him.

One Eid celebration, Abeer called her family members and friends to her home. When all people were sitting in the guest room, Maha, wearing fine cloths and using the best perfumes, was sitting alone with Ali in a room in the first floor.

Abeer was looking for Maha to fetch Eid dessert and juice, but she did not find her. She looked for her everywhere, but in vain. To her surprise, when coming downstairs she found Maha sitting with her husband. Abeer was shocked to see her sister with her husband in that immoral situation. She tried to get control over her senses and acted as if she saw nothing in order to avoid scandals.

When guests left in the evening, Abeer asked her husband about what had happened and he replied she is my daughter and you are envious of her as

she is more beautiful than you. Afraid of her sister's rage, Maha kept herself in a closed room with the children.

Rage mounted and Abeer decided to leave, and her husband told her that she can leave but alone as he decided to keep children with him. She took her sister and left to her father's house.

Abeer told only her mother and sisters, but did not tell her father or her brothers about the problem. Her mother beat Maha and they were surprised and shocked to listen to Maha's answer as saying that she loves him and he loves her and their relation started long ago and they wanted to marry one another.

Abeer, unable to listen to such words, fell to the ground and was rushed to the hospital and spent seven successive days in the intensive care unit. Abeer's father asked about the reason for which Abeer suffered. Her mother told him everything and he beat Maha fiercely and imprisoned her in one of his rooms.

When Abeer came out the hospital, she was sad and unable look her unfaithful sister in her eyes. Two weeks later, Abeer was surprised to be sent a divorce letter and the children were sent back to her. Sadness was grave in Abeer's heart while Maha was treated violently.

One day, the mother went to Maha's room to give her breakfast, but Maha was not there as she left the house, without taking cloths or anything else. When the mother did not find Maha, she cried loudly for the loss of her daughter, yet she was silenced by other family members who did not want their secrets disclosed.

Maha's brothers went many places searching for her and they asked their neighbors about her, however none gave them a sure answer. When they asked about Ali, they were told that Ali married to Maha and they had moved to Hodeidah.

Being unable to forget her sister's unfaithfulness, Abeer, by now, became more and more afflicted with sadness and grief and the family decided to abandon Maha forever and to forget about her as if she was not there.

# Overwhelming and agonizing

By: Afrah Nasser  
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What we saw in the recent days was convulsion. Seismic changes in international relations have occurred. A lot of facts have been floated. I knew too much information about how Arab leaders handle situations and I knew a lot of details of the background of today's case.

No wonder that we are not going to be the same, I'm not going to be the same. I have never thought of myself writing about political events in a political newspaper. In actual fact, I have been a news addict since Aug 12. We all have witnessed a huge event in the last weeks and I assure you it'll change the whole world forever.

I think, what happened wasn't

even close to a war because the wars have just started!

Our enemy was and is still very, very good at what they did and do, very manipulative, very smart. Nevertheless, the most well-trained and well-armed army was defeated by Lebanese endurance. Yet, this victory left an overwhelming impact on their unity.

It is really shameful the way some people behaved after this long stage to victory. Regarding the other leaders' speeches, we have to excuse them because their speeches were a normal behavior and in particular a frustrated urge to participate.

At the beginning the Lebanese were on the same page but now they lost that page and tripped which is a bad sign for something more destructive. Now it's our turn to remind them that they have defeated an army that is considered the fourth strongest in the world. It's time for

them to know that it is good that they won but what is really excellent and extremely important is to eternally remember that victory.

This enemy is really ready, quick and eager to seize any tiny chance to conduct a crime against humanity.

Especially now, after the agony they faced that led them to come up with rubbish excuses for their defeat, we have to be more aware of all their steps.

We must be very careful. Studying their movements, learning their techniques, reading more about them that's what we should be doing.

Nothing comes in one night, the first step along the road requires our awareness and willingness. Surely, we as an Arab nation can't set ourselves free, because we are lacking certain elements to achieve that.

Therefore, we need to format ourselves!

# Yemen after the election

By: Ebrahim M. Ba Monger  
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In a few weeks Yemen will have an election and whoever the president will be he has to take in consideration that our country is eager to be developed in various areas.

Education is the backbone of development. We want everybody in Yemen to be literate. Many schools and different specialist college need to be opened. Yemen hopes that in the near future nobody in Yemen will be illiterate. The health care should be given more attention.

We need to establish more hospitals all over the country. All types of drugs should be available for ordinary people; they shouldn't

travel abroad to find cures.

It's the right time for Yemen to embark upon the green revolution, which will enable an increase in productivity of cereals. The challenge is to double productivity with lesser areas being available for cultivation. We need proper training and modern equipment for crop preservation and storage. We should make a shift from being a country which imports from outside to be a country exports its products.

We hope that Yemen can stand on its own two feet in the global economy. We need to establish more industries. The productivity should be increased. The industries should produce all that is necessary for our citizens.

Many steps should be taken to demolish greed and corruption. We

need to enhance democracy and human rights. We can hope the free flow of information will prevent the situation getting worse. We expect a good shift in military power. Yemen needs to build a strong army to defend itself and stay a respected country.

Yemen's raw materials, human rights and good governance should not be trampled underfoot. When the path of the weaker aligns with that which is strong, a dynamic balance can be found between involvement in the outside world and nourishment in the home. We need to adapt to change to stay in race.

Yemen is big enough to embrace all its citizens and miss them too. Like the desert misses rain, like the eye misses the light after long darkness.

## Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker

**ACROSS**

- 1 Damsel's plea
- 7 Baby's berth
- 11 Grimalkin, e.g.
- 14 Covert comments
- 15 German auto firm
- 16 Lord's Prayer opener
- 17 Presiding officer
- 19 Spooky sighting
- 20 Gwyneth's mom
- 21 Stock car feature
- 23 Row partner
- 26 Vast multitude
- 28 Noted groundhog's name
- 29 Scandal suffix
- 30 Pants uglifier
- 31 Takes into one's family
- 33 One of a Freudian trio
- 34 Broily alternatives
- 35 "Little Caesar" gangster
- 36 Gizmos
- 38 "You said it!" (in '60s slang)
- 41 Petty of "A League of Their Own"
- 42 Umps' counterparts
- 43 Unproductive bother

- 44 Coronary procedure
- 46 Legolas of Middle Earth, e.g.
- 47 Cherry handle
- 48 The third can shock you
- 49 Purchase for a 1950s home, perhaps
- 51 Went with
- 52 Approach to an article
- 54 The key for making change?
- 56 Part of Tina Turner's revue
- 57 Second-stringer
- 62 New prefix
- 63 Moldy cheese
- 64 Typesetting mistakes
- 65 Equivalent of 1,000 rin
- 66 British knights
- 67 Air lane

**DOWN**

- 1 Yolk enclosure
- 2 Eruption fallout
- 3 Itinerary word
- 4 Fit for consumption
- 5 First name among country crooners

- 6 Catch a glimpse of
- 7 Drive-in employees of old
- 8 Artifices
- 9 Terse vow
- 10 Pickle
- 11 One glued to the tube
- 12 Up on
- 13 Creatures of folklore
- 18 Deontology
- 22 Memorable era
- 23 Like good burgundy
- 24 "Othello" evildoer
- 25 Informer
- 27 Tax on imports
- 30 Salad ingredient, sometimes
- 32 Aggressive remarks
- 34 Olympus Mons locale
- 37 Factotum, e.g.
- 38 Enjoy with gusto
- 39 Some English readings
- 40 City on Norton Sound
- 42 Get back to the task at hand
- 44 Smart as a whip
- 45 Ruth was one
- 47 Cooking wine
- 50 Word with tube or ear
- 51 "Downtown" singer
- 53 Eases off
- 55 Leaves dumbfounded
- 58 Ransom \_\_\_ Olds
- 59 Animal's gullet
- 60 Due date, briefly
- 61 Hope unit

"HAVE A SEAT" by Isaiah Burke

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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65					66					67		

PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER

A	N	N	O	P	A	N	D	A	B	O	R	N		
B	E	E	P	A	L	O	E	S	O	V	A	L		
L	O	W	E	R	S	O	N	E	S	V	O	I	C	E
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E	F	T	S											

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www.upuzzles.com

The cartoon section features several strips. One Calvin and Hobbes strip shows Calvin asking Hobbes if he really exists, with Hobbes replying 'I DON'T KNOW.' Another strip shows Calvin and Hobbes at a campfire, with Calvin saying 'THAT WAS THE CREEPIEST CAMPFIRE STORY I'VE EVER HEARD! LET'S GET BACK TO THE TENT!' and Hobbes replying 'I DON'T THINK I'LL EVER SLEEP AGAIN.' A Garfield strip shows Garfield looking at a word search puzzle with the words 'g a r', 'f i e', and 'l d' visible. Another Garfield strip shows Garfield saying 'YOU WERE RIGHT. I'M GLAD WE CARRIED A GENERATOR ALL THIS DISTANCE.' A strip from 'LICK SLURP' shows a dog licking a man's face, with the man saying 'Text GARFIELD to 28942'. A final strip shows a dog barking 'BEWARE OF AFFECTIONATE DOG'.

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## U.S. team surfs Socotra coasts

By: Musad Swaileh Soma'

**U**.S. surfing team including famed surfer D.J. Struntz, Jesse Hines, Cheyne Cottrel and Kyle Garson - all professional water skiers - now is enjoying time on Socotra.

Nowadays, Socotra is witnessing seasonal winds with speeds reaching 95 knots causing high tides, particularly on the southern coast where the environment is suitable for water skiing.



The surfing team enjoying their time at the pristine beaches of Socotra.

Struntz, who works with his team for Surfing Magazine published in California, said the two-week visit to Yemen, especially Socotra, aims to discover new surfing sites. He further commented, "Socotra's beauty and magic is incomparable in the world. It's also one of the most suitable places for surfing."

The team visited some locations in the south and west which were suitable for surfing. Struntz added that the team is preparing an article for publication in specialized and

widespread newspapers across the world.

Struntz praised efforts exerted by the Socotra Development and Protection Program and the General Authority for Environmental Protection branch to maintain Socotra's environment and develop its society. He further called for more efforts to prevent Socotra's poor residents from resorting to unreasonable use of natural resources.

Team members aren't only good at skiing and surfing on water, but also surfing Socotra's high sands, which appear as ice mountains.

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