

# YEMEN TIMES IN TIMES.



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# **Inside:**



UN council calls for





# Readers' Voice Last edition's question:

Do you think the Yemeni oil firms will be able to increase the volume of oil exports after they assumed the task from foreign operators?



#### This edition's question:

- Is it true that the signing of political parties agreement will strengthen democracy in Yemen?
- Yes
- I don t know

yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard



Opportunist merchants and uncommitted government behind economic crises, survey finds



**International Day of** 

# UNICEF flagship report says gender equality benefits both women and children

# A call for equality The State of the World's Children 2007 report examines the discrimination and disempowerment women face throughout their lives, as well as outlines what must be

done to eliminate gender discrimination and empower women and girls. Looking at the status of women today, it discusses how gender equality will move all Millennium Development Goals forward and shows how investing in women's rights ultimately will produce a double dividend - advancing the rights of both women and children.

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Dec. 13 — The United Nations Children's Fund in Yemen launched the program's 2007 annual report in Sana'a in the presence of Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, Amat Al-Razaq Hummad, and representatives from NGOs, the private sector and the media.

UNICEF representative in Yemen Aboudou Karimou Adjibade briefly reviewed the report, focusing on women's status in Yemen. "When it comes to early marriage, girls' education, maternal mortality and the harmful practice of female genital mutilation, the report ranks us [Yemen] at the bottom of the list," he said, addressing the audience.

However, Adjibade did shed some light on success stories in girls' education while urging the media to tell the stories of those girls who are attending school, those mothers who are toiling hard to provide their children the best start and those families who believe that safeguarding a child's best interests isn't just a task but an investment in the future of the fam-

ily, the community and the nation. Since its inception, equality between men and women has been a U.N. goal. The 1945 U.N. Charter's Preamble notes the objective, "To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." These words link equality

to human development, recognizing that both men and women are essential for the social and economic progress of nations.

More than 60 years ago, global leaders envisioned a world where all people shared equally in rights, resources and opportunities, where abundance ruled and every man, woman and child was free from despair and inequity

The call for equal rights evolved into a quest for gender equality when a distinction was made between gender and sex. Sex is biological: females have two X chromosomes while males have one X and one Y. Gender, on the other hand, is a social construct that describes what's feminine and what's masculine.



While the little girl is in despair over being deprived of education, her uncle tries to convince her father of the importance of girls' education. Sketch on girl education in Yemen performed Continued on page 2 by Yemeni Artists Forum.

# Release all illegal detainees now, YT seminar concludes

Media, lawyers, activities and NGOs and even students participated in Yemen Times' seminar discussing illegal persecution last Monday on the occasion of the International day of the Human Rights Declaration.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Dec. 11 — Participants at Monday's Yemen Times "Freedom for all" seminar on illegal persecution and detention agreed that the most urgent action that should be taken now is freeing detainees who are detained on illegal grounds by Yemen's security sys-



التسويق عبر البريد الاليكترونى

التسويق عبر صحيفة الوسيط

التنصويق عبر المتجر الإليكتروني

التسويق عبر الانترثث

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Participants also confirmed the importance of having an independent judiciary system in Yemen. "The problem is that there is a conflict in authority between the judiciary and the security system. By law, no one should be arrested and detained unless there's a judiciary sentence against him. However, what happens is that the security apparatus abducts people - just like the gangs we see in movies - and the kidnapped individuals then are held in political security prisons for months, sometimes years, without even knowing why they're there," explained Mohammed Sadeq Al-Odaini, director of the Center for Training and Protection of Journalists' Freedom in Sana'a, who spoke about illegal detention of journalists and political activists. Such persecution appears to be very

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البريد الالتكتروني الخاص

much event-related, as Al-Odaini mentioned various events during which numerous illegal detentions occurred, such as Sept. 11, 2001 and Al-Qaeda events, Yemeni elections, price hike demonstrations and the Sa'ada conflict, among others. Political activists, women, children and discriminated minorities such as

refugees are among those routinely subject to illegal persecution and detention. Judge Afrah Saleh Ba-Dowailan, head of the Capital Secretariat's Supreme Juvenile Court, admitted that some children under age 18 are being held in

In her paper about illegal arrest and detention of children, she noted that the problems are manifold, saying, "To start with, although Yemen was one of the first nations to ratify the 1991 Convention on the Rights of the Child, there's a gap between the age the convention decided upon for children and

local juvenile laws. "The international convention and

Yemeni child laws define a child as being age 18 or under, whereas juvenile law in Yemen states that a child is anyone age 15 or under. Therefore, children between age 16 and 18 are treated as adults according to Yemen's judiciary system," she explained.

Other problems are represented by lack of sufficient social care centers for 'children in conflict with the law.' Children who commit crimes sometimes are sent to adult prisons in governorates where there's no social center during the custody period or during the trial, Ba-Dowailan said.

"Another dangerous problem is that, in many cases, the families of these troubled children disown them and don't care to bail them out. We've had cases where due to inability to pay legal expenses or compensation, the children remain in prison, despite the fact that they're minors and aren't supposed to be earning money in the first place," she commented.

Continued on page 2

# **CHOCOLATE, GIFTS & SOUVENIE**

# Yemeni political parties agree to strengthen democracy

By: Yasser Al-Mayasi

SANA'A, Dec. 12 - The Joint Meeting Parties and the ruling General People's Congress signed an agreement to enhance democracy in Yemen in the presence of Baroness Emma Nicholson of Winterbourne, Chief Observer of the European Union Election Observation Mission, which monitored Yemen's Sept. 20 presidential and local elections.

Both sides pledged to implement all of the mission's recommendations pre-

sented in its report on this past September's presidential and local elections.

The agreement stresses consolidating mutual cooperation between Yemeni political parties with the aim of strengthening democracy and improving Yemen's Additionally, the agreement aims to make Yemen an ideal model of democracy in the region and increase women's participation in the 2009 elections.

Continued on page 2

# Symposium discusses chemical weapons ban in Yemen

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Dec. 13 — Attendees at a three-day symposium at the Taj Sheba Hotel discussed the role of national organizations in implementing an international treaty Yemen signed in 1993 and Parliament ratified in 2000 prohibiting production, storage and/or use of chemical and biological weapons in Yemen.

The Dec. 10-12 symposium was conducted by the National Committee for the Prohibition of Chemical, Biological and Toxic Weapons, in collaboration with the Netherlands-based Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

Experts reviewed how the treaty should be implemented nationally and the need to provide the national committee information regarding Yemen's chemical and industrial institutions. which come under the treaty, together with information on transferring both scheduled and unscheduled chemicals. The national committee also should know the privileges the treaty's member

trial and chemical activities and the means of verification according to the treaty also was part of the symposium. It addressed how to inspect select institutions, as well as the national committee's role in dealing with inspection teams from the Dutch-based international weapons prohibition group.

Several legal experts presented a visualization of a draft law involving implementing the treaty nationally, making it the guide to direct the national committee and assist it when dealing with the international organization in the Netherlands. Continued on page 2





Sana a Trade Center, 2nd floor Tel: 01-448536, Fax: 01-448537, Email: patchi@y.net.ye

# In brief

# NY Times: Yemen is an exciting tourism destination

Dec. 12 — The New York Times selected Yemen to be the most exciting tourism destination in 2007 for adventure-seekers, noting that most parts of Yemen are still virgin and saturated with an original culture and amazing scenery. They add that Socotra Island is a must visit for its natural beauty.

# Road accidents kill over 2,000 and injure 11,000

Dec. 10 - The road accidents, which took place in different Yemeni governorates, killed 2,180 people and injured up to 11,000 people including women and children. The registered traffic accidents numbered up to 780 in different Yemeni governorates during November. There were 206 deaths and 1,250 injuries in different road accidents during this past November. The registered traffic accidents between January and November 2006 amounted up to 6,425 in different parts of the country. These accidents killed 2,180 people, injured more than 11,000

#### Aden

# International tourism cooperation

Dec.13 — Aden Community College agreed with tourist and hostelry colleges in Jordan and Egypt to make mutual relations between each in the field of tourism. Nadim Al-Uzaibi, head of the tourism department in Aden community College, said he talked with the staff of the two colleges during visits in early in December about cooperation and exchange visits and experiences in tourism as well as improving the tourism department in Aden Community College

#### Amran

#### **Workshop on women healthcare** Dec. 13 — There was a five-day course for healthcare in Al-Aslah

course for healthcare in Al-Aslah Social Charity Foundation with cooperation from the UNFPA. The course focused on the importance of healthcare for mothers and on giving women their political rights so they can participate in society development. Over 20 trainees participated in the course representing different social organizations in Amran and a social specialist trainer from Jordan was invited to train the participants with experience in social development to decrease the gap between men and women.

# Hadramout

# Belgian assistance for historical protection

Dec.13 — Gov. Abdulgader Hilal, of Hadramout, met the non-resident ambassador of Belgium and reviewed the objectives of Belgium ambassador visit to Hadramout which aims to identify the required projects that could be supported by Belgium, particularly in the field antiques, museums and the historical protection as well the need for some micro-enterprise. The Belgium diplomat expressed his admiration of the achievements and development in Hadramout governorate and the rich historical potential he has seen in some districts. Hilal welcomed such cooperation between the two countries and he called Belgium businessmen to come to invest in Yemen.

# Hodeidah

# Symposiums on violence against children

Dec.12 — Yemeni Family Care Association organized a number of symposiums to identify violence against children. The program coordinator in Hodeidah, Mohammad Hassan Jazem, said the symposiums aimed to define violence against children, its forms, negative affects, good ways of bringing up children and the reasons of violence. Over 120 participants from different civil societies were introduced to practical means and ways for fighting violence against children and the positive solutions to this problem.

# Yemeni parliamentarians take on corruption

By: Mahmoud Al-Harazi For Yemen Times

SANA'A, Dec. 9 — Bribery, money laundering, wasting public funds, illegal enrichment, conflicting interests, abusing power and funding election campaigns are just some corruption crimes in Yemen, a country that has judicial accountability, according to Ali Hussein Al-Ashal, a member of the Yemeni Parliament's Oil and Development Committee.

Parliament's Oil and corrup
Development Committee.

Al-Ashal was speaking at a conference
hosted by the Sana'a-based Yemen

hosted by the Sana'a-based Yemen Parliamentarians Against Corruption and they were marking worldwide Anti-Corruption Day. "The Yemeni Parliament must be given

"The Yemeni Parliament must be given a large role in fighting corruption," said Al-Ashal. "The corruption law granted members of Parliament several important rights, such as the right to question the prime minister, his vice president and ministers on any matter, thereby strengthening the role of parliamentary members and their role as overseers of anti-corruption."

Highlighting that Parliament successfully has addressed a few corruption cases, Al-Ashal noted that it failed in many others due to reasons related to MPs themselves and Parliament's council.

Yemen Parliamentarians Against Corruption commended the assistance of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in fighting corruption.

"I hope this cooperation will continue with the ministry and all official sections to mobilize efforts and achieve common objectives between our organization and the government to fight corruption and reduce its risks and adverse effects," said Yemen Parliamentarians Against Corruption Chairman Sakhr Ahmed Al-Wajeeh.

The group has established a draft anticorruption law consisting of 47 articles, which has been approved by Parliament and is awaiting approval and ratification by President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Yemen Parliamentarians Against Corruption will cooperate with the Yemeni government and members of Parliament to enrich the law regarding bidding projects submitted by the government to Parliament's council. There also will be several workshops and seminars aimed at raising public awareness about the dangers of corruption and seeking ways to combat it.

"The government has made a good effort to identify corruption and the weaknesses leading to it. The best example of this is developing the national reform agenda, which led to many reforms involving corruption cases wherein numerous laws and resolutions were adopted in order to limit the phenomenon," said Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdulkarim Al-Arhabi. "It's not important simply to pass laws, but rather how to implement them."

A good example of this is the Yemeni government's implementation of laws against corruption, which was accom-



Ashal, a member of the Yemeni **Yemeni parliamentarians discussing the** Parliament's Oil and **corruption in Yemen.** 

plished in the Ministry of Civil Service.

"The first time in Yemeni history when judges were separated and questioned is an indicator of the nation's seriousness to

fight corruption," Al-Arhabi noted.

He says anti-corruption is everybody's business – the government, civil society and citizens – therefore, "we must work together to fight corruption."

It's part of their fight against corruption "Corruption is like a cancer that can't be allowed to be spread in the community because it wreaks much damage, so the phenomenon must be gotten rid of and prevented by all means. If measures aren't taken to prevent this phenomenon, communities will be unable to continue living. For this reason, I am here." said Flavia Pansieri, the United Nations

Resident Coordinator in Yemen Yemeni.

Preparing the national agenda for reforms discussed with the government, as well as the existence of the Central Organization for Control and Audit, are important factors in fighting corruption. The existence of judicial and executive power and the different seats also are as important as finding the means to fight corruption, which was rededicated in the Anti-Corruption Law in Parliament's council

Addressing the attendees, Pansieri, noted, "Your role as parliamentarians is very important because you represent the citizens who elected you. You have responsibilities toward them so that the nation's resources are spent in good ways. You also have responsibilities to become pacesetters in your conduct and orientations."

Only discussing an awaited financial disclosure and a draft law to combat corruption doesn't meet the required level, according to Jalal Yakoub, the ministry of planning undersecretary.

"We've been trying to clarify the government bidding system since February 2006. We had an important cabinet reshuffle that was able to improve political support for reforms into practical steps and good results. Thus, the agenda began to move, issuing the Financial Disclosure Law, as well as the Anti-Corruption Law,"said Yakoub.

The largest national awareness campaign was implemented about the risks of corruption in Yemen.

"The Supreme Judiciary Council referred some judges and prosecutors for retirement and others for legal accountability and rescinding their immunity" Yakoub said.

Under the anti-corruption laws, Yakoub noted that there is a difference between the past and today and he expects an advanced future for Yemen.

# New support for AIDS patients

SANA'A, Dec. 11 — The Ministry of Health an Population is making a large effort to control a potential epidemic in the country with it's new AIDS and STIs program, according to the health minister, Abdul Karim Rasae.

"Health cannot be achieved without the participation and interaction and incorporation for improving AIDS patients," said Rasae, speaking at a conference to mark World AIDS Day.

The ministry established two voluntary AIDS testing centers for patients in Sana'a and people are using centers to get tested and are treated with confidentiality.

Rasae said Yemen is still one of the countries where AIDS has not spread quickly because the number of AIDS cases in Yemen still only 1,889 cases, as recorded in June. He pointed that AIDS patients are not all of Yemeni nationality, but there are others especially from the horn African countries.

"There are five centers for AIDS patients the ministry intends to establish in other Yemeni governorates with the cooperation of the Global Fund of Fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria" according to Page

Malaria," according to Rasae.

The national program for fighting AIDS is concerned with providing voluntary testing and promoting the testing centers throughout Yemen and also pro-

viding free drugs for AIDS patients in specialized centers for patients, said Dr. Fouzia Abdullah Gharamah, manager and director of the AIDS and STIs control program.

"Providing medical and health staff to

rehabilitate the patients as well as provide studies, searches and information about AIDS disease are the national AIDS control priorities for defining disease type in our country and therefore help us to know what are the services we have to introduce for the community," according to Gharamah.

Government, organizations, communities and the public were called to make extra efforts to minimize the AIDS risks.

"AIDS is not just a concern for the health ministry, but it concerns everyone which requires education and awareness," said Flavia Pansieri, the U.N. resident coordinator in Yemen.

Pansieri said AIDS is often found due to poverty and "for this reason we will work together with the U.N. in order to reduce this disease."

In August, Al-Iman University announced that they discovered the cure for AIDS according to the university's president and founder, Sheikh Abdulmajid Al-Zindani.

The health minister says he will assist Al-Zindani in distributed his cure to the

# Newspaper editor face prison

SANA'A, Dec. 13 — The Al-Hurriya newspaper is the latest Yemeni paper to face fines and the management has been sentenced to jail.

The South-East Court sentenced the newspaper's editor in chief, Akram Subra, and the editor, Yahya Al-Obeed, for four months with suspended sentence. The newspaper is also suspended from writing and publishing for one month and the newspaper offices are closed during the suspension.

"We believe that the three newspaper cases, Yemen Observer, Al-Rai Al-Aam, Al-Hurriya, have no basis in truth because the three editors in chief never committed

any press-related crimes or sins, especially towards Prophet Mohammed," Khalid Al-Ansi, executive director of National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms.

Al-Ansi, also the lawyer for the three newspapers, added that the three newspaper must be found innocent, but unfortunately the laws are no adequate.

"The laws are illegal, we are doubting in the laws and it is a type of abuse to the newspaper," said Al-Ansi.

"They are prosticfed with laws and

"They are unsatisfied with laws and they rejected the laws because the charges are all false," said Mohammed Al-Asidi, the chief editor of Yemen Observer. "We

will resume the roles and will get the innocence."

The court issued previous judicial roles in the Danish cartoon case, the first case ruled closure Al-Rai Al-Aam newspaper for one year and the second case order the Yemen Observer to pay a fine of YR 500 thousand – both rulings are for the same issue of publishing the cartoons.

The press syndicate condemned the judicial roles against the three editors in chief in the case of repeat publishing the Danish cartoons which offend Prophet Mohammed in front of the Yemeni courts and demanded President Saleh close the

# Forward looking women's strategy

By: Khalil Al-Khaubari

SANA'A, Dec.10 — The Women National Committee took a step in the process of bringing attention to gender concepts and incorporating them into national plans, strategies and developmental programs.

The Woman National Committee worked with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to establish the ten-year strategy of women running from

"When a Yemeni woman asks for fairness and justice she asks for its rights given by tolerance of Shariah and the national constituent," said Rasheeda Al-Hamdani, chairwoman of the national committee. "She realizes, as all do, she is asked to be the helpful hand in the process of her nation development."

Al-Hamdani also called for full incorporation of women's issues in the policies and strategies of all authorities.

"We have a strategy, plans and priorities. We have received some allocations from the budget of the coming year, and from this place I ask all authorities to incorporate woman's issues and gender in its policies, programs, and current plans," she said.

The participants discussed the National Strategy for Woman Development and evaluated its execution.

"It aims to raise woman's position through the decrease of gender inequality between men and women at all parts of development process," said Horeea Mashboor, of the women committee.

Mashhoor considers the strategy as the general frame of all plans and programs and woman development projects in all parts of life.

The committee is concerned with the wide gender gap in all educational levels, gender inequality in health care and services, female poverty and economic dependency, female representation in decision making positions, violence against woman and finally the stereotype of woman in media.

"By endorsement of the strategy as an official committed document, all governmental bodies that are concerned with the implementation required to transfer the related goals and measures to programs and projects," said Mashoor, about the mechanism of implementing the strategy.

The government's endorsement of the ten-year strategy comes as no surprise, but it is the first time gender is incorporated with investments programs.

Yemen is striving for equal investment in project distribution between programs that focus on improving women's rights is difficult to control by the Ministry of

Planning and International Cooperation.
"It is hard to fix the number of projects for woman's issues and gender out of the general projects. However, the standards of fixing shares and money will be achieved goals by these projects at the level of woman issues and gender," said Yahia Al-Motawakel, the deputy minister of planning and international coopera-

The government is working on its own initiative to create gender equality.

"There are no foreign pressures on the government to raise gender issues and gender equality," stated Al-Motawakel. "There are some donating countries that are still far behind Yemen in the fields of gender equality.

"We work on rooting the gender concept from a Yemeni point of view that goes in accordance with the faith, culture and social traditions," explained Al-Motawakel. "We work with the concerned authorities and organizations to reach agreements and standards at the level of woman issues and gender which may not be found in any other country."

# Continued from page 1

#### "Women's lives inextricably are linked to the well-being of children," UNICEF Executive Director Ann M. Veneman says, "If they aren't educated, if they aren't healthy, if they aren't empowered, then the children are the ones who suf-

The UNICEF report emphasizes recognizing that gender roles aren't inborn but rather learned. Proponents of gender equality challenge the stereotypes and pervasive discrimination that keep women and girls socially and economically disadvantaged.

Hummad expressed her appreciation that this year's report included women and children, which is a new element and a more inclusive perception. "Safe motherhood and women's empowerment and equality lead to happy childhood and a reviving life." In this regard, she also

# A call for equality highlighted government efforts, especial-

highlighted government efforts, especially the social affairs ministry, praising its partnership with UNICEF in particular.
Hummad encouraged all stakeholders to participate equally hand in hand for the sake of bettering women and children in

The 2007 report shows that although 27 years have elapsed since the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted – and despite the fact that it has received 184 ratifications, accessions and successions by state parties – millions of women and girls throughout the world remain powerless, voiceless and without rights. The negative consequences of women's inequality reverber-

ate throughout society.

During the report's launch, the Yemeni
Artists Forum presented a short sketch

on girls' education wherein a 12-year-old girl was attempting to fight for her right to study, enjoying the support of her mother but against her father's will. The group encouraged attendees to educate their girls and not let traditions stand in the way of women's empowerment.

Additionally, Amel Al-Qebli represented the Children's Parliament, explaining her views regarding Yemeni children's conditions and what must be done.

UNICEF-Yemen has organized a network among NGOs, artists, the media and the private sector to promote girls' basic education. In line with the report's suggestions, Naseem Ur-Rehman, chief of communications and information at UNICEF-Yemen, mentioned the importance of equality between men and women for the benefit of children as an overall goal.

# **YT** seminar

Women have the same problem. "Some women remain in prison for months or even years after they've served their sentences due to not having money to pay the fines or because no male guardian will sign for their release," said lawyer Ishraq Al-Maqtari, an activist and manager of the advocacy and legal protection for women's rights project initiated by Oxfam-GB.

In her paper about illegal detention of women, Al-Maqtari noted that Yemen's security system isn't gender-sensitive and is extremely biased against women. For example, female rape victims who report the crime to police stations often are charged with adultery and jailed themselves.

"Their arrest can be very chaotic. I personally have come across a case where a woman was arrested in Taiz because she was walking alone at night. Apparently, security's excuse was that she was doing some scandalous act," Al-Maqtari angrily remarked.

Women and children are the weakest

links, but the security apparatus also illegally discriminates against refugees. Lawyer and human rights activist Khalid Al-Anisi, executive director of HOOD, said, "The law stipulates that anyone setting foot on Yemeni soil and fleeing his or her own country for political, social or economic reasons has the right to refugee privileges. It's not about how they came to Yemen; rather, it's about why

they fled their countries and whether they honestly deserve to be treated as refugees."

In his talk about illegal persecution of refugees, Al-Anisi said two main types of refugees are coming to Yemen: those of African origin — especially Somalis and Ethiopians — due to economic reasons, and those with religious reasons, such as Western Muslims who experience difficulty practicing Islam in their countries.

Some refugees are subject to double discrimination, whether because of their dark skin color or their Islamic faith. "The problem is that there's no law regulating refugee rights, so it's left to the consciences of those in charge," Al-Anisi concluded

# political parties

According to the agreement, women should be involved in political action, as well as in various electoral spheres. It proposed that human resources and Yemeni citizens' energy should be used to promote the democratic course and provide equal opportunities to all Yemenis in order to attain true democratic reform.

The agreement was signed by GPC
Assistant Secretary-General
Abdurrahman Al-Akwa'a, Islah Party
Assistant Secretary-General

Abdulwahab Al-Anisi, Yemeni Socialist Party Secretary-General Yassin Sa'eed Noman, Nasserite Unionist Organization Secretary-General Sultan Al-Atwani, Popular Forces Union Assistant Secretary-General Abdussalam Razzaz and Hassan Mohammed Zaid, head of Al-Haq Party's political unit.

In a statement, the JMP confirmed that it hails the agreement and thanked the European mission, whose efforts and objective assessment of the elec-

toral process it said it values. The opposition parties declared that they appreciate the mission's precious efforts to improve the Yemeni electoral process and reform its shortcomings.

The opposition hoped that the EUEOM would continue its efforts to strengthen democracy in Yemen and implement political reforms.

Al-Akwa'a affirmed that the agreement will help enhance Yemen's political experience, which he said is based on plurality and respect for human rights

# chemical weapons

Representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, the Yemeni Manufacturers Association and those trading in chemical materials attended the symposium, as well as military experts and representatives from the oil and gas sectors.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Qasim Abdulsallam Al-Shaibani, coordinator and deputy chairman of the national committee, said, "This committee's future tasks include collecting information about biological and chemical production institutions, which are relative to the treaty. The committee also engages in sorting out toxic and biological materials that can be used to produce weapons."

He continued, "We'll also supervise the import and trade of biological and chemical materials used for peaceful purposes, as well as establish restraints for their use in a way that doesn't harm Yemen's economic development. Further, we'll

enhance national capabilities to face any potential effects if such weapons are used or when infectious diseases spread among humans, animals or plants."

Concluding his statement, Qasim declared, "Our nation will meet the treaty's obligations because this is Yemen's policy, which supports peaceful coexistence between nations and resolving disputes peacefully apart from biological and chemical weapons threats."

# UN council calls for Lebanon talks

By: Irwin Arieff

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters) - The U.N. Security Council on Tuesday urged all Lebanese political parties to enter into talks to prevent a further deterioration of the political crisis

A statement approved unanimously by the 15-nation council reaffirmed the U.N. body's "full support for the legitimate and democratically elected government of Lebanon" and condemned any effort to destabilise the

Lebanon's Hezbollah-led opposition has brought hundreds of thousands of protesters into the streets to press for a national unity government that would give it veto power in the Cabinet. The opposition calls the Western-backed government of Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora illegitimate.

But parliamentary majority leaders who control the Cabinet are refusing to give in to opposition demands, saying that would lead to greater Syrian and Iranian influence in the government.

The government says the opposition is trying to undermine it to derail creation of a special international court that would try suspects implicated in the 2005 assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri a killing anti-Syrian officials blame on Damascus.



Lebanese Parliament speaker Nabih Berri (R) and Arab League Secretary-General Amr Moussa speak during a meeting at the government headquarters in Beirut December 12, 2006.

Syria denies any involvement.

The council statement also expressed "deep concern" at unverified reports that weapons were being smuggled into southern Lebanon from Syria, in violation of a U.N. arms ban.

Secretary-General Kofi Annan reported December 1 that he was receiving reports, which he could not verify, of illegal arms smuggling into Lebanon despite Lebanon's deployment of 8,000 troops along its border

Security Council resolutions have called on Lebanon to disarm all militias on its soil, including Hezbollah guerrillas, and banned all unauthorised arms in Lebanon.

Tuesday's council statement invited Annan to assess Lebanon's border monitoring effort and report back to the council with recommendations.

The statement also invited U.N. member-states to consider providing aid to the Lebanese government to help it improve its border security.

# Saudis tell U.S. they may back **Iraq's Sunnis-NY Times** WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Saudi Times said.

Arabia has told the Bush administration that it might provide financial backing to Iraqi Sunnis in a war against Iraqi Shiites if the United States withdraws from Iraq, The New York Times reported on Tuesday, citing American and Arab diplomats.

King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia delivered that message to Dick Cheney during the U.S. vice president's brief visit last month to Riyadh, the newspaper said, citing the officials it did not name.

Cheney travelled to Saudi Arabia, a close U.S. ally and the world's top oil exporter, to discuss Iraq and how to break the deadlock in the Arab-Israeli

During the visit, King Abdullah expressed strong opposition to diplomatic talks between the United States and Iran, which is largely Shi'ite, the

The Saudi leader also pushed Washington to encourage the resumption of peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians, the newspaper reported, citing senior officials of U.S. President George W. Bush's administra-

The White House could not immediately be reached to comment on the report.

Until now Saudi officials have promised Washington that they would refrain from aiding Iraq's Sunni insurgency. But that pledge holds only as long as the United States remains in Iraq, The New York Times reported.

The Saudis have argued strenuously against a U.S. troop withdrawal from Iraq, voicing fears that Iraq's minority Sunni population would be massacred, the newspaper said.

The newspaper cited U.S. officials as saying that those fears have heightened amid the rising pressure in the United States for American troops to withdraw and calls for direct talks with Iran.

The Saudi ambassador to the United States Prince Turki al-Faisal told his staff on Monday that he had resigned. His resignation emerged just days after Turki he fired a consultant who wrote an opinion piece in The Washington Post suggesting that the Saudis would back Iraq's Muslim Sunnis in the event of a wider sectarian conflict.

The article by a Saudi government security adviser, Nawaf Obaid, said the oil-rich desert kingdom would intervene with funding and weaponry to prevent Shi'ite militias from attacking Iraq's Sunnis. It also suggested Saudi Arabia could bring down world oil prices to squeeze Iran's Shi'ite rulers.

# Climate change catching voter attention around world

By: Erik Kirschbaum

BERLIN (Reuters) environment, stupid!"

Just as Bill Clinton used the battle cry "It's the economy, stupid!" to keep his 1992 presidential campaign focussed, political leaders worldwide are chanting a new mantra based on growing alarm about global warming.

Mainstream parties in Germany, Britain, France, Canada, the United States and Austria believe tackling climate change is a vote winner while established Green parties in Germany and Austria are experiencing a renaissance.

Arnold Schwarzenegger won reelection as California governor in a landslide last month after distancing himself from President George W. Bush, a fellow Republican, and championing measures to cut the state's greenhouse gas emissions.

Prime Minister Tony Blair and Chancellor Gordon Brown have made the fight against climate change a priority and Conservative Party leader David Cameron has won over voters by talking up environmental issues.

"Climate change, if presented the right way, is a topic that voters are definitely opening up to," Manfred Guellner, managing director of Germany's Forsa polling institute, told Reuters. "We're seeing you can score points with it.

"Blair has done a good job of showing how leadership on climate change can make a difference. Climate change clearly has 'hot button' potential."

In France, the need for sustainable policies has been embraced by all parties ahead of a 2007 presidential election. Socialist candidate Segolene Royal and her likely rival Nicolas Sarkozy pepper speeches references to the environment.

In early December, Sarkozy met former U.S. Vice President Al Gore, whose documentary on global warming, "An Inconvenient Truth", has been a surprise box-office winner.

Sarkozy said concern about the environment was not the preserve of traditional green parties.

"Sustainable development and the defence of the environment is a question so fundamental that it can't be the property of one political party, even if it's green in colour," the front-runner for ruling conservative UMP party told parliament.

# Greenhouse gas effect

This month, Canada's opposition Liberals elected former environment minister Stephane Dion as their leader. Dion campaigned on green issues and said he would focus on the need to cut emissions from the booming Alberta oil area.

It was the first time a major Canadian party had picked a leader who campaigned primarily on the

environment. Greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO2), produced by burning fossil fuels, trap heat in the



Power generating wind turbines are silhouetted against dark rain clouds at dusk in Bornstedt near the eastern German city of Magdeburg in this November 18, 2006 file photo. Political leaders worldwide are chanting a new mantra based on growing alarm about global warming. Mainstream parties in Germany, Britain, France, Canada, the United States and Austria believe tackling climate change is a vote winner while established Green parties in Germany and Austria are experiencing a renaissance.

atmosphere. Scientists say rising result in an election in October, temperatures could raise sea levels and cause more droughts, floods and heatwayes

The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts the average global temperature will increase between 1.4 to 5.8 degrees Celsius by 2100, which would lead to rising sea levels as ice caps melt.

The publication of a hard-hitting report in October by Nicholas Stern, a former World Bank chief economist, concentrated minds on climate change which he said could lead to an economic upheaval on the scale of the 1930s Depression.

# Going mainstream

Blair made global warming one of the key themes of Britain's Group of Eight presidency last year and German Chancellor Angela Merkel has pledged to continue the campaign when her government takes over presidencies of the European Union and the G8 in 2007.

"Showing a commitment for the environment has once again become fashionable and deemed worthy of public recognition," said Udo Kuckartz, a University of Marburg researcher in a recent study of the public's view for the German government.

"We haven't seen that in a long time."

Climate change was regarded as important by 93 percent and viewed as the number two issue behind unemployment, up from fourth place in

Germany is home to the Greens party, one of the world's most successful ecology parties which has had seven years in government. Their support has climbed from 8.1 percent in the 2005 election to around 11 percent in opinion polls.

"The climate issue is vital to voters of all shades and to business as well," said Ralf Fuecks, head of the Greens' Heinrich Boell Foundation think-thank

In Austria, the Greens got their best

winning 21 seats in parliament. Austria derives 20 percent of its energy from renewable sources.

Emmerich Talos, professor for political science at Vienna University, said ecology was a key issue in the Alpine republic and no party could afford to ignore it.

"There's no way a party could run an election nowadays without having green issues in their programme," he

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The Poverty Reduction Strategy Follow-up and Monitoring unit/PRSFMU

# **Vacancy Announcement**

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Follow-up and Monitoring unit (PRSFMU)

In the Ministry of Planning and international Cooperation is inviting:

# Highly Qualified, Active, Hard working Youth

Qualifications/Requirements:

Knowledge and skills: University Degree in Economic/ or Management Good computer skills/Good interpersonal skills

Experiences: Preferably experience with international Agencies/Projects

Languages: Excellent in Arabic and English

Interested candidates are requested to send their applications with detailed curriculum vitae to the following address, but not later that 21-Dec-06

Poverty Reduction Strategy and Follow-up Monitoring Unit Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Sana'a republic of Yemen

Fax: 239703 Tel: 239705

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Follow-up and Monitoring Unit/PRSFMU

# **Vacancy Announcement**

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Follow-up and Monitoring Unit (PRSFMU) in the Ministry of Planning and international Cooperation is inviting applications for the following post:

# "Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist"

**Qualifications / Requirements:** 

Knowledge and skills: University Degree in Economic or other related specialization Good computer skills/Good interpersonal skills

Experiences: not less than five years with donors financed projects and programmes in government agencies

Languages: Excellent in Arabic and English Terms of References available in the address below.

Interested candidates are requested to send their applications with detailed curriculum vitae to the following address, but not later that 21-Dec-06

Poverty Reduction Strategy and Follow-up Monitoring Unit Ministry of Planning and international Cooperation Sana'a Republic of Yemen

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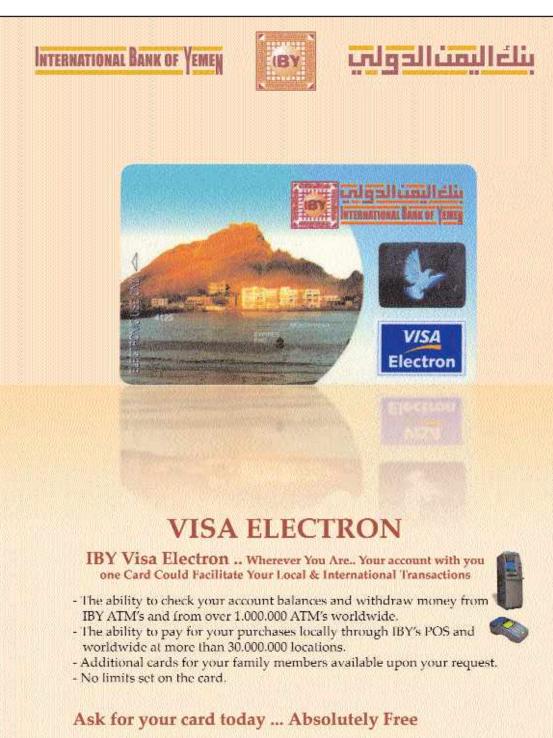
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Flights Schedule which III M Corober, pieces call one of our offices for the winter subedule.

# Opportunist merchants and uncommitted government behind economic crises, survey finds

As the recent election results were announced, the prices of basic foodstuffs increased remarkably. At that time, the government held traders responsible for this, as they have a monopoly on basic foodstuffs, namely wheat, flour and sugar. It said it launched a wide-ranging campaign to control these tradesmen, who monopolize foodstuffs and rig prices.

The Yemen Times sent reporters into the streets to get reactions from Yemeni citizens and come up with the following survey results. Most of those interviewed agreed that the government hasn't fulfilled its promises to fix foodstuff prices and that it is hand in hand with businessmen and traders to hide the fact that a new round of price hikes will rear its head in the days to come.

With a population of more than 20 million, 4 out of 10 Yemenis live on less than \$2 a day and 43 percent of the population lives below the poverty line.

Saeed Al-Batati (Hadhramout), Mahmoud Al-Harazi, Khalil Al-Khawbari (Sana'a) and Taiz Bureau contributed to the survey.

#### By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

#### Saleh Abdullah Ubaid, 50



"In fact, I don't know what's the reason behind the new price hikes in foodstuffs. Our currency is so low. I have to work to sustain my family

because neither the government nor tradesmen will give us anything. What can we do?"

#### Nabil Noman, 22



reason foodstuffs have very e x p e n s i v e nowadays are the unwise policies of our government.

supervision to control price rigging because we notice monopolizing of foodstuffs without clear reasons.

Yemenis have become accustomed to new rounds of price hikes and now there's a new one. Supervising prices doesn't exist.

The government says it has launched campaigns in the markets to control price rigging, but prices remain the same. Undoubtedly, the government and tradesmen are partners in this regard."

# Mohammed Qaed, 20



This young man receives 15,000 a month, which is only enough to chew qat while working at a grocery store.

reason for the rise in foodstuff prices is Yemeni citizens themselves. For one thing, they can't speak about their rights. It's the people who are held responsible because they remain silent and don't say anything. Another price hike will appear in the days to come."

# Sa'ad Ali



Ali was surprised when price hikes occurred after the elections, which ran counter to his expectations that wouldn't prices rise.

"I really don't know the reasons for the price hikes we experience nowadays. Our government broke its promise because foodstuff prices skyrocketed immediately after the elections. What can we do? We must cope with this situation."

# Hifdhallah Al-Hwaisi, 35



This man, who sells unused goods cartons, holds both government and tradesmen responsible for any price hikes.

"Absence of responsibility on the part of our government has played a big role in causing the current price hikes. I think it's a quiet round of price hikes, but the government hasn't declared it yet."

#### Na'eem Mohammed Suroor



For this young elections are the main reason behind the price hikes. He regretted that Yemenis voted for

the General People's Congress, which didn't fulfill its promises.

"This is a new price increase. My YR 15,000 salary isn't enough for my family and me. We don't know why there are all of these price

#### Nasser Saleh



Saleh thinks the unstable condition of the U.S. dollar, which sometimes up and goes sometimes down, to situation. He says

his YR 10,000 monthly salary is only enough to buy gat for two weeks.

"Who's responsible for the price hikes? Undoubtedly, it's our Uncle Ali [President Ali Abdullah Saleh] and [Prime Minister] Abdulqader Bajammal. They decide everything. We're witnessing a devastating new round of price hikes nowadays.'

# **Hamid Ahmed**



"This new round of price hikes was the caused by recent elections. Our government broken its promises. salary doesn't help me cover my

family's basic needs.'

# Ahmed Abdu Hasan



This 24-year-old young man agrees with Ahmed and says he doesn't know what the reason is for the price hikes. "Both government and tradesmen are responsible," he

remarked.

# Abdul-Rahman Al-Dhafri



"The state actually isn't determined or about fixing prices. The government is the main reason behind any price hikes. This is a new but quiet round of price hikes."

# **Hasan Ahmed Salem**



Saleh, a father of three, says his monthly salary isn't enough to sustain his family. For him, government officials' sense of

irresponsibility is one reason why prices have risen since the elections. September government supports tradesmen and the new round of high prices exists accordingly."

#### Huda Al-Dubaei

This schoolteacher thinks the government has broken its promises, but at the same time, she holds traders responsible for the high prices. "Citizens remain the oppressed, being at the mercy of a hammer and trigger. What we see nowadays is a slow rise in prices."

#### **Mohammed Al-Shaer**



This lawyer is very upset Bajammal's government, which he describes as both ignorant and wise. "There's no law to fix prices, so

traders don't stick to one fixed price. It's the traders who are the reason for high foodstuff prices. We can say that this is the beginning of several price hikes."

#### Abdu Bakr Omar



"Prices? What can be said of such high prices is that it's a political ploy that started with the last elections.

government doing after all? To cheat these poor citizens, who can't afford the lunch of even one of our corrupt officials. Let the citizens suffer terribly for five more years because they voted for the current regime.'

# Fawaz Al-Awmi



"The main reason for the price hikes is the irresponsible Ministry of Trade, as well as election publicity funds the ruling received

businessmen. My salary lasts only four days, which is why I need an additional job."

# Abdullah Mohammed Je'aeel



Abdullah is of the view that the government doesn't control traders, who, in turn, stick to prices according to their mood. "This is the

start of a new round of price hikes, without a doubt."

# **Ahmed Khasrouf**



Khasrouf, For traders are the only ones who broke their promises and caused the new price hikes in foodstuffs. "This isn't a new price

hike, but rather price-rigging on the part of traders."

# Ibrahim Al-Hajj



'Rising taxes is the main reason for the price hikes. The government didn't fulfill its promises from the last elections. Also, traders are very

# Many people can not afford the high prices of foodstuffs.

#### Mohammed Abu Arrijal



Trader Abu Arrijal says prices rose because there are government regulations. adds that some greedy want to get richer

at the expense of the poor by making their prices skyrocket.

#### Fadhel Mohammed Ali



"The greediness of traders and lack of supervision leads to price hikes. The government also broke its promises. Some high-ranking state officials are

traders themselves. What we witness nowadays is a new round of price Ahmed Al-Meqdi

# Mohammed Abdul-Qader Basha



Basha is one of Yemenis whose salaries don't meet their needs. He thinks a new round of price hikes isn't being

prices rise daily without any justification. "The coming price hikes will be deadly," he predicts.

"If the situation in general is a mess, how then will the government carry out economic reforms in a short period of time? The government should be given a chance to fulfill its promises - at least five years - because it doesn't oversee tradesmen's greed," he adds.

# Anas Mansour Ali



monthly salary lasts only three to four days. He believes a cataclysm of high prices is coming that will have no mercy upon

anyone. "Of course, the government didn't stick to its promises and caused prices to go up without taking any action. However, even the measures it took against some tradesmen were in vain."

# Ahmed Al-Sharabi



"Prices rose unbelievably after September elections." Al-Sharabi says, adding that his salary isn't enough to sustain his 12

children. "I have to work day and night with only four hours to sleep. The government should have mercy upon us."

#### **Ahmed Al-Tamimi**



"The problem is government didn't stick to programs since the beginning economic reform. Tradesmen – the

economy's decision-makers - are the main factor. They direct the nation, so political decisions won't work without strict measures. The government attributes the price hikes to an international increase, but when prices decrease internationally, that isn't the case here."

He adds, "The problem lies in mismanagement of state financial resources, as billion of riyals are spent secretly."



'Tradesmen are responsible for the high prices. By nature, they are opportunists, attempting exploit

situation and raise prices. The moment the government increases employee salaries, they announced, while take advantage of such opportunity

talking about senior tradesmen concerned with the import and export process."

ҮТ Рното

#### Salemeen Omar Basalloum

Basalloum says his salary not only is unable to bring happiness to his children, but also is insufficient to sustain them. "The price rise occurred due to lack of observation and calling violators to account."

#### Hassa Al-Jamhi

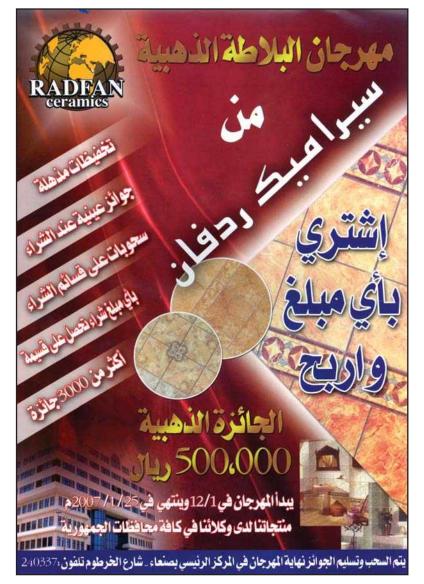
"I'm dissatisfied with foodstuff prices, but we should take into consideration the economic problems our country experiencing."

# Salem Awadh Al-Awbathani

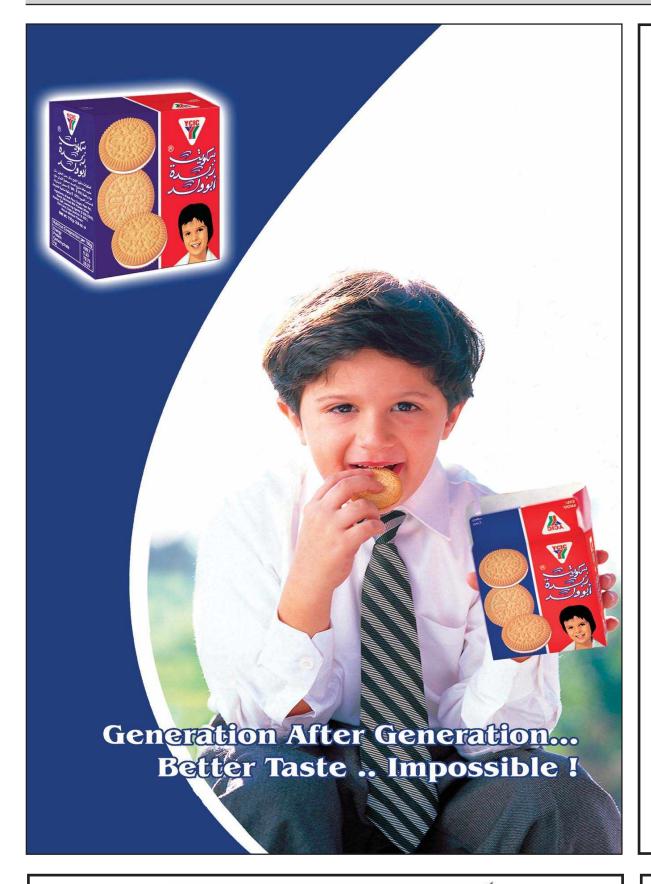
'There are many reasons for the rise in prices, including state ignorance regarding supervising prices and depending upon foreign products. The increasing prices have affected citizens, who have begun searching for additional jobs."

# **Yousef Bamahrah**

"The high prices cause people to worry the most. The state's weak economy is the main reason for this problem. I think price hikes are on the rise."







Invitation for Bids (IFB)

# Republic of Yemen Public Works Project

# Procurement of construction of Baihan Hospital Tender US-13/3

- 1. The Government of Yemen / Public Works Project has received a grant from the Government of United States of America Department of Agriculture, Food Aid Program. Part of the grant will be applied to cover eligible payments under the Contract for construct Baihan Hospital, Shabwa. Bidding is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the Guidelines: Procurement under IDA Credits.
- 2. The Public Works Project invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the construction of Baihan hospital according to the specifications and bill of quantities included in the tender documents.
- 3. Bidding documents (and additional copies) ma be purchased at 2nd turning on left of 20m Rd west 60m Rd,

Telephone: 407354/407358, Facsimile: 407357 Email: pwp-yem@y.net.ye

P.O. Box: 18316, Sana'a – Yemen

for a nonrefundable fee of YR30,000 or its equivalent in a freely-convertible currency, for each set. Interested bidders may obtain further information at the same address.

- 4. Bids shall be valid for a period of 120 days after Bid opening and must be accompanied by bid security of 50,000 or its equivalent in a convertible currency, and shall be delivered to Public Works Project Office on or before 11:00 AM on 21/01/2007 at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders who wish to attend.
- 5. In case of local contractors level I and II are only eligible.



Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al-Hajr Ltd. announces the following vacancies:

**Customs Coordinator** 

Sana'a

For further information or to apply for this position please visit our website:

http://www.nexeninc.com/Careers/Yemen/

# **Application Criteria:**

- All applications **must be submitted** through our online application system.
- Online Applications must be submitted **NO later than December 26, 2006.**
- A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected for a test and interview.
- Selection will be <u>based on the most qualified applicants</u>.
- 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.**



# **ISLAMIC RELIEF**

Islamic Relief in Yemen is seeking qualified female candidate to fill the vacancy of Field Officer in Orphans Programme (Aden Based):

# Main duties and responsibilities:

- To participate in all orphan programme activities.
- To be responsible for implementing activities of orphan programme as per policy and procedure on the field level.
- To be responsible for continuous monitoring of sponsored orphans for their welfare and development of livelihood status.
- To liaise with families, schools and other relevant authorities.
- To be an effective assistant to orphans programme team to improve and implement the project and to gather and analyze all related data.
- To implement all work related to programme objectives.
- To prepare timely reports.
- To organize various events for children.
- To be able to intensively travel to the field.
- To carry out other duties assigned by the line manager.

# **Requirements:**

- To have university degree in social science or equivalent.
- At least three years experience in planning and implementing projects in remote and rural places.
- Good English and Arabic Language (both written and spoken)
- To be aware of the different children rights issues.
- Good computer skills in (Word processing, Excel, Power point & usage of internet)

Interested applicants should deliver their detailed CV's to the following:

Fax: 01-219017, Tel: 01-207880, Email address: infoir@y.net.ye

Last date for receiving the applications not later than 21 December 2006

منح مجلس التعاون لدول





# مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربي يكرم

الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون

في مجال إحلال وتوطين الوظائف

الخليج العربي الشركة اليمنية الصناعة السبن والصابون إحدى شركات مجموعة هائل ع مجال إحلال وتوطين الوظائف ولالك على هامش المؤتمر الثالث والعشرين لوزراء العمل والشنون الاجتماعية بدول مجلس التعاون الخليجي الذي انعضا ع دولة الإمارات ع ال ۱۱ -۱۵ من توفمیر ۲۰۰۱م بمشاركة الجمهورية البمنية وغ تصريح صحفى عبر الأخ سعادته والفريق العامل معه بهدا التكريم الذي حصلت عليه الشركة من قبل المجلس معتبراً أنه جاء ليؤكد الدور التنموي الذى تلعيه الشركة والذي يأني منسجما مع السياسات العامة الجموعة شركات هائل سعيد العليا للمجموعة ممثلة بالأستاذين / على محمد سعيد وأحمد هائل سعيد رئيس ونائب

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د/ على بن عبدالله الكعبي - رئيس الدورة المحالية للمجلس يسلم الأستاذ/ هشام على محمد سعيد مدير عام الشركة الدرع

معيرا فالوقت نفسه عن شكره

وتضميره للجلس النعاون فإ دول

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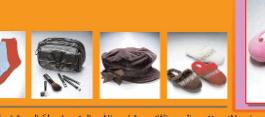
من شركة الأثبان والأغذية والوطنية والشركة اليمنية للصناعة والتجارة التابعتين للمجموعة درع التميز في مجال إحلال وتوطين الأيادي العاملة.

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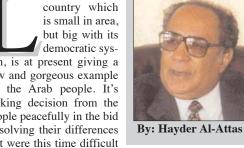






# Democratic scene, wished to be in Yemen one day

tem, is at present giving a new and gorgeous example for the Arab people. It's seeking decision from the people peacefully in the bid of solving their differences that were this time difficult for the austere rulers and



politicians to reach satisfying agreement on differences because of some apparent and hidden fingers interfering in the Lebanese affair. Those do not wish to see the healthy Arab Lebanon in the heart of the nation responding to its woes, as it used to be and as the nation's peoples know it at the forefront of defenders of their legitimate rights. Despite the differences between the opposition and the government, the latter did not resort to use its oppressive apparatuses to strike at the opposition's large masses in their expression of anger though they are frankly calling for the ousting of the government and the formation of a national unity government. The government, according to opposition, could no longer preserve the national unity and fabric that is unique and with multi religions, sects and political visions based on accord and observance of rights and interests. It has let the rope loose for political and economic corruption. That has been the cause of affecting the people living and has threaten their national constants and the pillars of their unity and high standard of peaceful coexistence that blossomed into civilized prosperity in various areas that shadowed Lebanon since its independence last century.

The opposition is seeking the help of the people in expressing its refusal of the current government. Last year the opposition took to the streets after the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, to topple the government deemed to be responsible for deterioration of the situation and to chase the Syrian troops from Lebanon in line with a U.N. Security

In both instances the

Council resolution.

leadership did not use its force to quell the opposition and the masses despite the government being deemed pro-Syrian. It allowed others to express their

The two democratic scenes Lebanon has witnessed in the sum-

mer of last year and the winter of this year are both peaceful without any bullets fired. Will this winter also produce peaceful developments? One wonders if the Yemeni authority could tolerate such a wonderful peaceful democratic

I am sure and confident the people of Yemen have the same aspiration. It will not be long when the day comes that the Yemeni masses will embody their aspiration on the ground, taking the democratic approach and liberating themselves from all complexes of hesitation and fear to affirm that democracy is guarantees a prosperous and safe

In return to the Lebanese democratic scene, Lebanon before 1975 was a center for cultural and political radiation and also a distinguished trading and industrial center. For culture they find rich libraries, bookshops and printing presses that are not under by censorship. People wanting politics find a springhead for all nationalist and national movements. They will find its newspapers embracing all political trends without censorship. And it is also an abode for trade financial administration. Thus was Lebanon, an oasis of democracy, culture, politics and economy. With its unique political and cultural diversity Lebanon was able, despite a variety of religious and sectarian beliefs, to produce national unity and rare peaceful coexistence. It is committed to its national and patriotic issues and its pursuit was that of distinguished democratic respect of diversity as a source of its strength and steadfastness of its unity.

circles are not feeling satisfied with the situation of Lebanon, which was siding with the nation's first issues in the midst of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Each wanted to have Lebanon on its side without taking into consideration the observance of its national interests. Therefore, the beautiful country was pushed into a civil war that soon changed into a sectarian war during the period of 1975 to 1990 when Lebanon, with all of its components, was burnt with it. Its people got displaced and the economy collapsed and consequently collapsed all the civilized establish-

The wise people and politicians of Lebanon then realized the horror of the trap and all were defeated and the greatest loser was the country. They came together for national dialogue, the ideal way to solve the internal disputes, if they were really the cause of the war. Then the Taif Agreement came under the care of Saudi Arabia and all parties signed it and Syria was entrusted with its implementation.

Lebanon had regained its health gradually and life began to enter all of its sectors. All that by virtue of the struggling people of Lebanon and support of brethren and friends and that enabled Lebanon to regain its position and its material and moral capabilities. The Israeli invasion in 1982 and reaching the first Arab capital as well as the massacres and destruction it committed, then Israel's withdrawal with keeping occupation of the south, also the American marines entering Lebanon and their forced withdrawal under the blows of the resistance in 1983 and forcing Lebanon to sign an individual agreement which the people have destroyed, were all indicators to the depth of the conflict around Lebanon and the insistence on taking it away from the Arab circle. That occupation and the change left behind complicated things with the intention of vengeance. Arab armies then came and withdrew afterwards, entrusting Syria to keep security under the Taif agreement.

The delay of the Syrian forces withdrawal from Lebanon, after it had Several foreign, local and regional regained its security and stability, the

return of political life to its normal condition, the return of economy activity and the mistakes accompanied the Syrian presence, opened the door the enemies of Lebanon and Syria and also the enemies of the Arab nation to activate the mines they had planted to bring division and to recreate the disputes and to prepare for a repeat of the 1975civil war. Syria and Lebanon were the direct target and the Arab nation the wider target.

Former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri was assassinated and then there were other assassinations of a number of Lebanon's personalities and also Syria and Lebanon were the target. Who will do justice to Lebanon? Is it the United Nations that legalized the occupation of Iraq? Where are the wise men of Lebanon and those of the Arab nation? Do they not realize that what is happening in Lebanon is a preparation for slaughtering the Lebanese in a conflict aimed at the entire Arab nation? Is it not an indication of vengeance by Israel for its defeat in 2000 to wage its invasion of Lebanon last June? Is it not insistence on the plot of targeting Syria and Lebanon and the nation? Some maybe think they will save themselves in a life boat not of their making and leave the rest of their people to die

The democratic scene in Lebanon has surpassed ten days and it has accompanying it expression of one opinion and now there is the Arab troika headed by the Arab League secretary general and foreign ministers of some Arab countries. All hope to bring together the various viewpoints in Lebanon. These efforts were preceded by foreign intervention that poured oil on the fire by pitting one party against the other.

May God be with you the people of Lebanon? Protect your unity and preserve your democracy to continue your giving. May God help you triumph as you have always supported yourselves, people and issue.

Hayder Al-Attas is former Yemeni prime minister Source: newsyemen.net

# COMMON SENSE

# Two blows for the **Neo-cons and Zionists**

ast week saw two important developments in the United States that are worthy of recognition by the observers of the Washington-Middle East scene. The two events are somewhat related in that they are a clear indication of a change in direction of American policy trends, at least from a documentary

The first event is the James Baker-Lee Hamilton Iraq Study Group Report, which clearly shows that American policy in Iraq has been a total waste of vast human and material resources, energy and time, since the Bush Administration goaded the United States



into a senseless military and diplomatic adventure, that could prove to be the most disastrous pursuit of any American Administration to date, in terms of international ramifications and the peace and stability of the entire Middle East, not to mention the calamitous situation it unraveled in Iraq. While not saying directly as such, the Baker-Hamilton Report and recommendations seek to find a face saving way out for a loosing Republican Party that has apparently lost the faith and confidence it once swindled out to the American people. The report presented the real facts on the grounds as far as Hamilton could put together, without even having a chance to leave the safety of the protected "Green Zone" of Baghdad (one wonders why all of Iraq could not be made into a Green Zone), as both co-chairmen admitted in and interview with David Frost for the Al-Jazeera International. One wonders what would have been their prognosis if they had witnessed the tragedy they projected in their report in real life: the mass slaughter that has become the common daily scene of Iraq with an average of 120 to 150 people killed over the last couple of months, mostly innocent civilian victims. Nevertheless, it is an important document for the American people to realize that through the past five years their leaders have actually been misleading them and mismanaging the affairs of state, and are still trying to continue to do so, especially in the international theater. While the report did not implicate any persons responsible for the horrible situation that the George W. Bush Administration policy in Iraq has created, it did imply that the situation came about by wrong policies, wrong strategies and wrong tactics, no matter how one looks at the Iraq situation. What is astonishing is that President Bush still makes out that the report will have no significant bearing on "getting the mission done" and thus observers wonder what will it take to awaken the president to the reality of his own fumbling? Apparently, the president fails to see the extent to which Zionist supporters in the U.S. have brought great harm to the American people and it is about time that someone points this out to them, even if in a rather subtle manner.

The second development is the recently issued book of former President Jimmy Carter on the tragic plight of the Palestinians under one of the worst alien occupations of modern times. Surely, this would be the biggest blow to the Zionist lobby in the U.S. that equals in magnitude the more subtle tone of Walt-Mearshiemer Study, issued earlier this year. The book proved to be so shocking to the proponents of Israel in America, that they worked diligently to minimize the publicity the book would receive in the American media and, on the other hand, sought to even ridicule the highly morally inclined former president, who has apparently shown that he is guided by sincere religious convictions driven by conscientiousness of the immorality of human suffering, even if such suffering is clouded by misguided religious beliefs - the backbone of the Zionist movement and more recently by Christian evangelism, both of which forget that the essence of religion is to relieve mankind of oppression and pain inflicted by other men, even if in the name of God. Surely, Carter was fully aware of the undue disrespect and discrediting that the Israel Lobby in the U.S. was to unleash as a result of equating the horrendous mistreatment that the Palestinians are faring under the Israeli occupation, which Carter viewed as surpassing the segregation policies of the former apartheid government of South Africa. But what can one expect from the Zionist State that was very chummy with the latter and went on to assist Serbia in their humanitarian calamity in the Balkans, by providing the arms and the "technical expertise" that gave the Serbs an outstanding record of manifested hatred of human beings on other human on the grounds of ethnic or religious association - an ongoing trait of Zionist policy and tactics in the Holy Land, for which the Americans have been giving their wholehearted blessings, knowingly or unknowingly, intentionally or unintentionally. But as history has proven, human beings are bound to seek out the truth and seek out ways to insure that misdeeds against mankind do not prevail forever.

Carter is to be applauded for his courage and sincere devotion to the moral foundations, upon which true faith in God is rightly built upon. The attempt to turn the social progress that man has achieved was bound to meet its doom, since it went against the time clock of human development.

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

# Human development

By: Issam Hussein Al-Matari

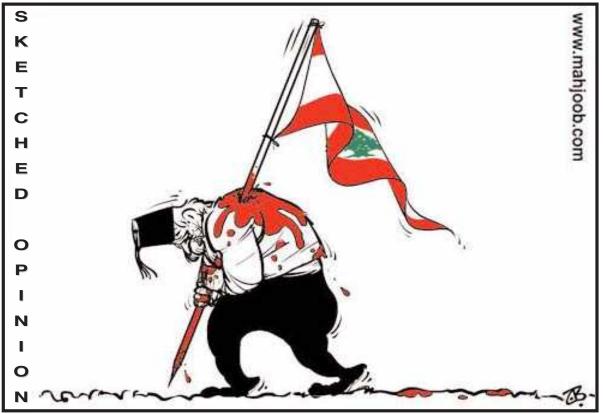
he human development in its comprehensive concept has many definitions but the functional definition is the best of all definitions. It stipulates a functional definition for development in that it is the development of people by means of people and for people. The human, according to this functional definition of development, become the object of means and goal of the modern comprehensive development with all its real dimensions and frames.

Out of this precept the countries that are considered today at the level of the advanced states due to the importance of the human have directed attention to develop by achieving integration in all fields and at different levels of life in general. There is no development but with the human and leading him to certain stage, the stage of giving without waiting for the material wages, but rather seeking the moral other. It is because that action is for satisfying the Almighty God and comforting the conscience against

blaming and very accountability of the

The development situation would not be fully accomplished, but through the development of the human and his qualification for dealing under important and great new consequences and variables. The first thing focused on in the human development is to position the man face to face with moral and ethical development to ensure healthiness of individuals in the bigger society free from diseases

For the realization and achievement of



wise human development it is possible to establish general societies and forums for human development and also opening institutes teaching human development covering many of its multilateral and diversified aspects.

It is imperative that the house should contribute side by side with human institutes, societies and forums in an idealistic and developed manner in many of various aspects. Also, we must not forget the role of modern schools in the active and effective contribution in the human development. It is also imperative not to neglect the role of cultural and sport clubs in the human development as well as the role of societies with their various modern specializations. Source:althawranews.net

# Letters to the Editor

Carter's book

ormer president and a Noble Peace Prize winner, Jimmy Carter, has released a book on the Middle East, titled "Palestine: Peace Not Apartheid." He addresses sensitive political issues many American officials avoid. The president writes: "There will be no substantive and permanent peace for any peoples in this troubled region as long as Israel is violating key U.N. resolutions, official American policy, and the international "road map" for peace by occupying Arab lands and oppressing the Palestinians.'

This book is long overdue. During a Larry King interview on Nov. 27, Carter answered all the criticism and questions put forward by King. As with Professors Stephen Walt and Mearsheimer, President Carter brings a rare dose of truth to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The daily humiliations and killings by

the Israelis of Palestinians would disgust most Americans. However, the mainstream media reports little of this. Palestinians have little in terms of human rights. Their land can be confiscated at whim; they can be arrested and imprisoned for years without charge or trial. President Carter book reverberates facts and realities. These are true facts of Zionist Israel aggression, oppression, cruelty and use of billion of U.S. dollars of its expansionist policy.

President Carter knows about the problem more than any other president in the history of the U.S. and has been engaged in it since the '70s. He has stayed in touch with the major players from all sides in the conflict and has made numerous trips to the Holy Land, most recently as an observer in the Palestinian elections of 2005 and 2006.

Criticism of the book is based on ignorance and evident of evil bias. And any-

one who dare criticize Israel's policies is immediately accused of "anti-Semitism." The message is clear: dare to criticize Israel and the Zionists will attack. As for the U.S. congress, Pat Buchanan calls it a "Zionist-occupied territory." And Zionist professors control "academic freedom" at American Universities and many universities will become Zionist-occupied territories too. Because of the manner in which the American press and broadcast media have caved in to pressure to the Zionist lobby. Standing up for truth, however, is never easy; these are interesting times to be in America, to be an American, and to be an American advocate of truth and justice.

Let us hope that book will begin an honest dialogue in this country and plan on giving this book as a Christmas gift to your friends and family "The Truth Shall Set You Free!"

> Mohammed Khaku Allentown, USA mkhaku786@yahoo.com

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Publisher & Editor-in-Chief

Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf Head of News Dept.

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**Dana Patterson** interns

Al-Harazi, Mahmoud Goffin, Glyn

# Offices

Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596 Fax: +967 (2) 347056 Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

# Taiz Bureau:

Aden Bureau:

Imad Ahmed Abdullah Tel: +967 (4) 217-156, Telefax: +967 (4) 217157 P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

# Hadramout Correspondent:

Saeed Al-Batati Mobile (+967) 77383733 Email: albatati88@yahoo.com Fax: +967 (05) 360303

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# Report / Op - Ed International Day of Human Rights

After 9/11 a great number of constitutional democracies have approved many national security policy measures at the expense of civil liberties – a development that brings the threat of barbarism straight to our doorstep, says Ulrike Mast-Kirschning

A Dam Breach for the Rule of Law When Russian foreign minister Sergey Lavrov accused the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) of speaking out too strongly for human rights protection, it could almost be taken as a good sign. It shows a certain sensibility - as regards the publicly documented human rights violations of his country and specifically also of Kazakhstan.

This sensibility has clearly declined in political business since the attacks of September 11, 2001. Even constitutional democracies such as the United States have since then approved many national security policy measures at the expense of civil liberties, thereby causing numerous conflicts between the government and the judiciary.

Violating the absolute prohibition of torture is one of the most severe infringements of human rights. It is like a dam breach for the rule of law and

The rule of law or barbarism

leads straight to barbarism in entire regions, countries, and societies. If the so-called Baker Commission in the United States is finally interested in going back to fighting terrorism with diplomacy and vigilance instead of military means and organized human rights violations, then this too is finally a good sign.

The principles of state action must always be guided by human rights and the experience they are based on, regardless of whether this is a matter of political civil rights - of freedom of opinion and expression, the right to There are more than enough conflicts,

protest, the right to free elections, the right to physical integrity, and the prohibition of torture – or of economic social rights, such as the right to food, education, housing, and the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of skin color, ethnic affiliation, or gender.

And regardless of whether this is about fighting terrorism, AIDS, poverty, or violence against women, thriving coexistence all over the globe is possible only by competing to find the best solutions, and not by competition in a struggle to create barbarity.

Sustainability and cooperation can be made possible only by the countries that set a good example and have a firm stance on human rights. Only they can guarantee dignity and freedom for individuals, thus creating the necessary space for peaceful resolution of conflicts in the world.

The best and most existential foundation

societies will follow human rights guidelines, as the example of China Fear of the superpower China does

and even the activation of market forces

not only come from concern about its better economic performance, but also from the feared dominance of a community of values that has very little in common with the rights and freedoms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

But only the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the corresponding pacts and treaties comprise the guidelines and framework for action for social development and coexistence around the world. To neglect it would mean stripping humanity of the best and most existential foundation available in the age of globalization.

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Sustainability and cooperation can be made possible only by the countries that set a good example and have a firm stance on human rights, Ulrike **Mast-Kirschning argues.** 

# Five lessons I learnt

By: Kofi Annan

early half a century ago I was a student about 400 miles north of here, in Minnesota. I arrived there straight from Africa – and I can tell you, Minnesota soon taught me the value of a thick overcoat, a warm scarfand even the weird looking ear-muffs - that's to an African eye!

When you leave one home for another, there are always lessons to be learnt. And I have had more to learn when I moved on from Minnesota to the United Nations – the indispensable common house of the entire human family, which has been my main home over the last 44 years. Today I want to talk to you particularly about five lessons I have learnt in the last ten years, during which I have had the difficult but exhilarating job as Secretary-General.

I think it's especially fitting that I do that here in the house that honors the legacy of Harry S Truman. If FDR was the architect of the United Nations, then President Truman was the masterbuilder, and the faithful champion of the Organization in its early years, when it had to face quite different problems from the ones FDR had expected. Truman's name will always and forever be associated with the memory of farsighted American leadership in a great global endeavor. And you will see that every one of my five lessons brings me to the conclusion that such leadership is no less sorely needed now than it was sixty years ago.

#### My first lesson is that, in today's world, the security of every one of us is linked to that of everyone else.

That was already true in Truman's time. The man who in 1945 gave the order for nuclear weapons to be used - for the first time, and let us hope the only, time in history – understood that security for some could never again come or be achieved at the price of insecurity for others. He was determined, as he had told the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco, to "prevent, if human mind, heart, and hope can prevent it, the repetition of the disaster [meaning the world war] from which the entire world will suffer for vears to come." He believed strongly that henceforth security must be collective and indivisible. That was why, for instance, he insisted, when faced with aggression by North Korea against the South in 1950, on bringing the issue to the United Nations and placing US troops under the UN flag, at the head of a multinational force.

But how much more true it is in our open world today: a world where deadly weapons can be obtained not only by rogue states but by extremist groups; a world where SARS, or avian flu, can be carried across oceans, let alone national borders, in a matter of hours; a world where failed states in the heart of Asia or Africa can become havens for terrorists: a world where even the climate is changing in ways that will affect the lives of everyone on the planet.

Against such threats as these, no nation can make itself secure by seeking supremacy over all others. We all share responsibility for each other's security, and only by working to make each other secure can we hope to achieve lasting security for ourselves.



Secretary-General Kofi Annan addresses the International Human Rights Day event organized by Human Rights Watch in Time Warner Center Rose Theater, in New York.

And I would add that this responsibility is not simply a matter of states being ready to come to each other's aid when attacked - important though that is. It also includes our shared responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity - a responsibility solemnly accepted by all nations at last year's UN world summit. That means that respect for national sovereignty can no longer be used as a shield by governments intent on massacring their own people, or as an excuse for the rest of us to do nothing when heinous crimes are committed.

But, as Truman said, "If we should pay mere lip service to inspiring ideals, and later do violence to simple justice, we would draw down upon us the bitter wrath of generations yet unborn." And when I look at the murder, rape and starvation to which the people of Darfur are being subjected, I fear that we have not got far beyond "lip service". The lesson here is that high-sounding doctrines like the "responsibility to protect" will remain pure rhetoric unless and until those with the power to intervene effectively – by exerting political, economic or, in the last resort, military muscle - are prepared to take the lead.

And I believe we have a responsibility not only to our contemporaries but also to future generations – a responsibility to preserve resources that belong to them as well as to us, and without which none of us can survive. That means we must do much more, and urgently, to prevent or slow down climate change. Every day that we do nothing, or too little, imposes higher costs on our children and our children's children. Of course, it reminds me of an African proverb – the earth is not ours but something we hold in trust for future generations. I hope my generation will be worthy of that trust.

My second lesson is that we are not only all responsible for each other's security. We are also, in some measure, responsible for each other's welfare. Global solidarity is both necessary and possible.

It is necessary because without a measure of solidarity no society can be truly stable, and no one's prosperity truly secure. That applies to national societies – as all the great industrial democracies learned in the 20th century – but it also applies to the increasingly integrated global market economy that we live in today. It is not realistic to think that some people can go on deriving great benefits from globalization while billions of their fellow human beings are left in abject poverty, or even thrown into it. We have to give our fellow citizens, not only within each nation but in the global community, at least a chance to share in our prosperity.

That is why, five years ago, the UN Millennium Summit adopted a set of goals - the "Millennium Development Goals" - to be reached by 2015: goals such as reducing by fifty percent the proportion of people in the world who don't have clean water to drink; making sure all girls and boys receive at least primary education; slashing infant and maternal mortality; and stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Much of that can only be done by governments and people in the poor countries themselves. But richer countries, too, have a vital role to play. Here too, Harry Truman proved himself a pioneer, proposing in his 1949 inaugural address a program of what came to be known as development assistance. And our success in mobilizing donor countries to support the Millennium Development Goals, through debt relief and increased foreign aid, convinces me that global solidarity is not only necessary but possible.

Of course, foreign aid by itself is not enough. Today, we realize that market access, fair terms of trade, and a nondiscriminatory financial system are equally vital to the chances of poor countries. Even in the next few weeks and months, you Americans can make a crucial difference to many millions of people, if you are prepared to save the Doha Round of trade negotiations. You can do that by putting your broader national interest above that of some powerful sectional lobbies, while challenging Europe and the large developing countries to do the same.

My third lesson is that both security and development ultimately depend on respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Although increasingly interdependent, our world continues to be divided - not only by economic differences, but also by religion and culture. That is not in itself a problem. Throughout history human life has been enriched by diversity, and different communities have learnt from each other. But if our different communities are to live together in peace we must stress also what unites us: our common humanity, and our

shared belief that human dignity and rights should be protected by law.

That is vital for development, too. Both foreign investors and a country's own citizens are more likely to engage in productive activity when their basic rights are protected and they can be confident of fair treatment under the law. And policies that genuinely favor economic development are much more likely to be adopted if the people most in need of development can make their voice heard.

In short, human rights and the rule of law are vital to global security and prosperity. As Truman said, "We must, once and for all, prove by our acts conclusively that Right Has Might." That's why this country has historically been in the vanguard of the global human rights movement. But that lead can only be maintained if America remains true to its principles, including in the struggle against terrorism. When it appears to abandon its own ideals and objectives, its friends abroad are naturally troubled and confused.

And states need to play by the rules towards each other, as well as towards their own citizens. That can sometimes be inconvenient, but ultimately what matters is not inconvenience. It is doing the right thing. No state can make its own actions legitimate in the eyes of others. When power, especially military force, is used, the world will consider it legitimate only when convinced that it is being used for the right purpose – for broadly shared aims - in accordance with broadly accepted norms.

No community anywhere suffers from too much rule of law; many do suffer from too little – and the international community is among them. This we must change.

The US has given the world an example of a democracy in which everyone, including the most powerful, is subject to legal restraint. Its current moment of world supremacy gives it a priceless opportunity to entrench the same principles at the global level. As Harry Truman said, "We all have to recognize, no matter how great our strength, that we must deny ourselves the license to do always as we please."

My fourth lesson - closely related to the last one – is that governments must be accountable for their actions in the international arena, as well as in the domestic one.

Today the actions of one state can often have a decisive effect on the lives of people in other states. So does it not owe some account to those other states and their citizens, as well as to its own? I believe it does.

As things stand, accountability between states is highly skewed. Poor and weak countries are easily held to account, because they need foreign assistance. But large and powerful states, whose actions have the greatest impact on others, can be constrained only by their own people, working through their domestic institutions.

That gives the people and institutions of such powerful states a special responsibility to take account of global views and interests, as well as national ones. And today they need to take into account also the views of what, in UN jargon, we call "non-state actors". I mean commercial corporations, charities and pressure groups, labor unions, philanthropic foundations, universities

and think tanks – all the myriad forms in which people come together voluntarily to think about, or try to change, the world.

None of these should be allowed to substitute itself for the state, or for the democratic process by which citizens choose their governments and decide policy. But they all have the capacity to influence political processes, on the international as well as the national level. States that try to ignore this are hiding their heads in the sand.

The fact is that states can no longer if they ever could - confront global challenges alone. Increasingly, we need to enlist the help of these other actors, both in working out global strategies and in putting those strategies into action once agreed. It has been one of my guiding principles as Secretary-General to get them to help achieve UN aims - for instance through the Global Compact with international business, which I initiated in 1999, or in the worldwide fight against polio, which I hope is now in its final chapter, thanks to a wonderful partnership between the UN family, the US Centers for Disease Control and - crucially - Rotary International.

So that is four lessons. Let me briefly remind you of them:

First, we are all responsible for each other's security.

Second, we can and must give everyone the chance to benefit from global prosperity

Third, both security and prosperity depend on human rights and the rule of

Fourth, states must be accountable to each other, and to a broad range of nonstate actors, in their international con-

But how much more true it is in our open world today: a world where deadly weapons can be obtained not only by rogue states but by extremist groups; a world where SARS, or avian flu, can be carried across oceans, let alone national borders, in a matter of hours; a world where failed states in the heart of Asia or Africa can become havens for terrorists; a world where even the climate is changing in ways that will affect the lives of everyone on the planet.

My fifth and final lesson derives inescapably from those other four. We can only do all these things by working together through a multilateral system, and by making the best possible use of the unique instrument bequeathed to us by Harry Truman and his contemporaries, namely the United Nations.

In fact, it is only through multilateral institutions that states can hold each other to account. And that makes it very important to organize those institutions in a fair and democratic way, giving the poor and the weak some influence over the actions of the rich and the strong.

That applies particularly to the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Developing countries should have a stronger voice in these bodies, whose decisions can have almost a life-or-death impact on their fate. And it also applies to the UN Security Council, whose membership still reflects the reality of 1945, not of today's world.

That's why I have continued to press for Security Council reform. But reform involves two separate issues. One is that new members should be added, on a permanent or long-term basis, to give greater representation to parts of the world which have limited voice today. The other, perhaps even more important, is that all Council members, and especially the major powers who are permanent members, must accept the special responsibility that comes with their privilege. The Security Council is not just another stage on which to act out national interests. It is the management committee, if you will, of our fledgling collective security system.

As President Truman said, "the responsibility of the great states is to serve and not dominate the peoples of the world." He showed what can be done and what can be achieved when the US assumes that responsibility. And still today, none of our global institutions can accomplish much when the US remains aloof. But when it is fully engaged, the sky is the limit.

These five lessons can be summed up as five principles, which I believe are essential for the future conduct of international relations: collective responsibility, global solidarity, the rule of law, mutual accountability, and multilateralism. Let me leave them with you, in solemn trust, as I hand over to a new Secretary-General in three weeks' time.

My friends, we have achieved much since 1945, when the United Nations was established. But much remains to be done to put those five principles into practice.

Standing here, I am reminded of Winston Churchill's last visit to the White House, just before Truman left office in 1953. Churchill recalled their only previous meeting, at the Potsdam conference in 1945. "I must confess, sir," he said boldly, "I held you in very low regard then. I loathed your taking the place of Franklin Roosevelt." Then he paused for a moment, and continued: "I misjudged you badly. Since that time, you more than any other man, have saved Western civilization."

My friends, our challenge today is not to save Western civilization - or Eastern, for that matter. All civilization is at stake, and we can save it only if all peoples join together in the task.

You Americans did so much, in the last century, to build an effective multilateral system, with the United Nations at its heart. Do you need it less today, and does it need you less, than 60 years

Surely not. More than ever today Americans, like the rest of humanity, need a functioning global system through which the world's peoples can face global challenges together. And in order to function more effectively, the system still cries out for far-sighted American leadership, in the Truman tradition. I hope and pray that the American leaders of today, and tomorrow, will provide it.

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan's address at the Truman Presidential Museum and Library, Dec. 11th.





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- Track Costs per Vendor
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- Verify Invoice Accur
- Check Invoice Ba
- Generate Period
- ices to proper AFE and line item Coding of ing
- Prepare Cash Collis and Budgets
  Prepare Accural Reports
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- Coordinates internal and joint venture audit evaluation, investigation, and response
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- Scheduling of meetings, ordering supplies, and other general clerical duties
- new
- Interfa arranging interviews & new employee induction
- Maintenance of spreadsheets and Word documents
- Work with other admin functions to provide back up and assist in cross-functional support, a required.

# Required Qualifications?

- Secondary education/High School diploma
- Proficient at PC programs including MS Word Excel, and PowerPoint
- Demonstrated ability to work independent complete tasks with minimal supervision
- Demonstrated ability to maintain confidentiality
- Excellent organizational skills
- Effective English & Arabic communication skills.

# **Mechanical Supervisor**

Job Number Y024 **Essential Job Duties:** 

- training of mechanical personnel is accomplished through prescribed training courses and active mentoring.
- Ensure maintenance and repair or overhaul activities are carried out in accordance with company policy
- Keep and update all equipment historic effectively project equipment utilization a efficiency
- Comply with company Safety, Environmental and Health rules and regulations

#### **Required Qualifications:**

- 15 years experience in maintenance of high horsepower engines gas compressors and general oil field equipment, with 3 years supervisory experience
- Good personnel relations and communication skills are necessary
- Highly developed leadership / decision making skills

# Mechanic

Job Number Y025 **Essential Job Duties:** 

- Knowledge and experience on low and highpressure reciprocating compressors; Gas and diesel engines; and centrifugal and piston pumps.
- Daily routine inspections and periodic inspections as per manufacturers recommendations.
- able to disassemble and overhaul mechanical and components.
- Know troubleshooting techniques, be able to analyze equipment or component failures and suggest or correct problems associated with the
- Knowledge for checking and correct

- Must participate in all phases of Safety training.
- Must be able to follow directions, set by immediate supervisor
- Comply with company Safety, Environmental and Health rules and regulations. Report all accidents, injuries and hazards to immediate supervisor.

#### **Required Qualifications:**

- The Mechanic should have at least a high school education.
- Requires a minimum of 4 years experience in the oil and gas industry:
- Must be able to speak, read and write English.
- Must be able to read and comprehend parts books, service manuals and technical literature.
- Must have a knowledge of standard craft tools and
- driver's license or

- high-pressure reciprocating compressors; Gas and diesel engines; and centrifugal and piston pumps.
- Daily routine inspections and periodic inspections as per manufacturers recommendations
- Be able to disassemble and overhaul mechanical units and components
- Know troubleshooting techniques, be able to analyze equipment or component failures and suggest or correct problems associated with the failure.
- Knowledge for checking and correcting alignment.
- Knowledge of hydraulics and pneumatics
- Ensure that a high standard of housekeeping is maintained in all designated areas
- Must be able to relate with all other nationalities, respect laws and customs
- Must participate in all phases of Safety training
- Must be able to follow directions, set by his immediate supervisor
- To lead the Mechanical Maintenance team
- To suggest refinements to work program,
- Comply with company Safety, Enviro hental and Report all Health rules and regulations accidents, injuries and hazar immediate supervisor

# Required Qualification

- The Mechanic should have at least a high school
- Requires a minimum of 10 years experience in the oil and gas industry
- Must be able to speak, read and write English Must be able to read and comprehend parts books,
- service manuals and technical literature • Must have a knowledge of standard craft tools and safe working practices
- Should have a valid driver's license or documentation to procure
- Knowledge and experience on low and highpressure reciprocating compressors; Gas and diesel engines; and centrifugal and piston pumps. Daily routine inspections and periodic inspections as per manufacturers recommendations.

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# From Oil to Information

By: Karuna Raman

heikh Yamani, Saudi Arabia's former oil minister and a founding architect of OPEC, once said, "The stone age came to an end not for a lack of stones, and the oil age will end, but not for a lack of oil." Humans stopped using stone because bronze and iron were superior materials. But will we really stop using oil when other energy technologies similarly provide superior benefits?

The threat of depleting the world's scarce energy resources has maintained a powerful hold on popular thinking ever since the oil shocks of the 1970's. Nor is our fear limited to oil. For example, the classic 1972 bestseller Limits to Growth predicted that the world would run out of gold in 1981, silver and mercury in 1985, and zinc in 1990. We have the benefit of hindsight today, but even now most discussions of the issue are predicated on the logic of Limits to Growth.

Moreover, the issue is not merely that we have not run out of natural resources. The American economist Julian Simon allegedly issued a challenge in 1980 to a group of environmentalists, saying that if scarcity were to be measured in terms of higher prices, they should invest in stocks of any raw metal. The environmentalists put their money on

chromium, copper, nickel, tin, and tungsten, and picked a time frame of 10 years. By September 1990, each of the metals had dropped in price: chromium by 5%, tin by a whopping 74%. The doom-mongers lost. More importantly, they could not have won even if they had invested in petroleum, foodstuffs, sugar, coffee, cotton, wool, minerals, or phosphates: all of these commodities had become cheaper.

Today, oil is the most important and valuable internationally traded commodity, and its significance to our civilization is underscored by the recurrent worry that we are running out of it. However, statistical estimates of its depletion hide much more than they reveal. A typical oilfield yields only 20% of the reservoir, with close to 63% remaining buried in the earth even when the most advanced technologies

Moreover, economists contend that energy consumption per capita is declining, owing to more efficient use. Fuel efficiencies in the automotive sector have increased by more than 60% in the past three decades, while overall wealth produced per unit of energy has doubled during the same

But, whereas metal prices have fallen, oil prices are reaching record highs. The reason is simple: metal usage has been substituted by many alternatives, but most still require

petroleum products as inputs, and decades-long efforts to develop sufficient alternative energy sources have yielded little success.

So, if oil substitutes are not easily available, modern societies should focus on the sources of demand, most of which is attributable to the transport sector. Indeed, more than 80% of modern societies' consumption of energy generated by oil, either in the form of electricity or fuel, is used to move commuters.

Is all of this oil consumption really necessary?

With the rising contribution of services to global GDP, now is the time to reassess the need for travel to work. Service-sector workers commute daily, only to be present in an environment that has no economic need for them, for they are facilitating information exchange far more than exchange of physical goods. Do we really need to bring together so many people for so little gain and at such a high cost?

The cost is not merely in terms of natural resources, which should be sustained and passed on to future generations, not exhausted by our own. The rise in the amount of time spent commuting is a drag on both national productivity and the quality of life in modern cities. A survey conducted in the Indian city of Mumbai revealed that railway commuters' average daily journey was 22 kilometers, while rapid

urbanization there and in much of the developing world is only likely to increase the length of commutes.

Likewise, passenger air transport is dominated by business travel. But, given the high-speed data transmission capacities of current telecommunications and information technology, it is now possible to reduce business travel significantly. Whereas the outsourcing phenomenon is attenuating the need for labor migration, domestic migration can be limited further by the use of home offices, which can eventually reduce stress on real estate, public transport networks, roads, and airports. Indeed, human travel in general should become increasingly limited to tourism and pleasure trips.

We now have the technological infrastructure to bring most job-related information to workers while allowing them to collaborate closely. This requires a lifestyle change - one that governments should begin encouraging employers and workers to

If they do, the age of oil will not end. But the age of worrying about it just

Karuna Raman is joint deputy director general of BSNL, a Government of India enterprise telecommunications. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2006.

# **Business In Brief**

#### Pakistan to aid in Yemen's Development

he Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shaukat Aziz, has indicated that Pakistan will assist Yemen in all reforms and development investment, increasing trade and helping it reform all sections of economy such as the banking sector. He indicated that while meeting with the prime minister and other ministers during his recent visit to Yemen.

#### **Eight Oil Blocks** Awarded to five Foreign **Exploration Firms**

international exploration companies, including two Asian companies, have won concession rights to explore eight on-shore blocks in various parts of the country in the third round of international oil licensing. Austria's OMV won block 29 in Al-Mahara: Norway's DNO won block 84 in Hadhramout; and UK's Burren Energy won block 17 near Aden governorate. While Indonesia's PT Medco Energi International won Blocks 82 and 83 in Hadhramout and India's GSPC won block 19 in AL-Jawf as well as blocks 28 and 57 in Shabwa governorate.

#### **Ministry of Finance** to computerize government accounting

reparations adopt to computerized accounting for the financial year starting in January 2007 are at their peak. The computerized accounting system will be implemented in all government agencies and affiliated government bodies and will ensure timely monitoring of financial transactions by government agencies. Sources at the Ministry of Finance have indicated that a strict mass-training program

launched last year to ensure that employees have the capacity to use the new system and ensure the success of the project.

#### Nexen predicts a drop in Oil production

anadian Nexen is expecting a drop in oil prodction of 30,000 barrels a day in 2007, as the currently producing well are expected to dry up while previous forecasts of other explorations seemed to be overoptimistic. On the other hand, Minister of Oil Khalid Bahah has indicated that several exploratory operations are on the way, such as the recent discovery by Australia's Oil Search Ltd in the north of block 49 and Safer's discovery in block 18, maintaining that Yemen's oil production would not experience a sharp decline.

#### President Saleh visits Arabian **Steel Company in Aden**

resident Ali Abdullah Saleh visited the Arabian Iron and Steel Company located in the Aden Free Zone, which is an investment valued at US \$35 million and will start operation in January, with an estimated produce of 200 tons of steel in order to meet the increasing demand for steel products, especially in the constructions industry.

#### Yemenia to introduce E-ticketing

emenia Yemen Airways

have announced that it plans to introduce the Eticketing by Januarry 2008 as a part of its "turnaround strategy," in order to reestablish its ties with international carriers using this system. It has also that it is studying three offers from several airline manufactures to buy 3-6 airlines to be used for Yemenia's domestic airline, which would be launched towards the end of 2007.

# Shariah Banking: For richer or poorer

here are over 250 Islamic Banks registered in the world and over 100 of them are registered in just three countries: Malaysia, Bahrain and the United Kingdom. Malaysia is therefore the nearest source of advanced know how on Islamic to Indonesia, where the Shariah Banking sector is still in its relative infancy. Malaysia has registrations for 14 Islamic Banks and Funds: 14 Conventional Banks which have Islamic windows where customers can access Islamic banking services; 7 Islamic Discount Houses and 5 Islamic Merchant Banks.

A second similar workshop in Surabaya was organized by the same network along with the U.K.'s BritCham, Co-operation Development the University of Surabaya and a cluster of Shariah Banking institutions including Pusat Komunikasi Ekonomi Syariah, Dompet Dhuafa Republika, Masyarakat Ekonomi Syariah, and Bank Tabungan Negara and Asosiasi Bank Syariah Indonesia Jawa

The Surabaya workshop looked at the history of Shariah Banking in Indonesia, Indonesia SME links in support of two-

its current expansion and potential roles in supporting housing, infrastructure, new energy and environmental markets, water supply, SMEs and microfinance. Also at international



Islamic Finance.

Indonesian Shariah banking started from small beginnings in the early 1990s. Organizations like the Shariah Economic Association, the Centre for Shariah Economy Communication and the Islamic Economic Experts Association are now pushing the development of shariah banking in Indonesia. The workshop sought to identify common issues and synergies between these Islamic Banking networks and the new Global B2B SME network covering 11 cities in provincial Indonesia, and how to promote EU-



By: Dr. Terry Lacey

Shariah Banking and possible synergies with the needs of Indonesian SMEs and their European SME partners. In 1. Is shariah banking devoted more to high end banking clients as in richer

way trade and inward

The Surabaya workshop

therefore focused on some

practical economic and

banking issues concerning

the direction and emphasis of

and microfinance entrepreneurs to grow? 2. Is shariah banking flexible enough to support trade as well as

countries or can it help smaller

investment? Is Islamic Banking open to cooperation with Western funds including private, ethical and environmental funds multilateral and bilateral aid?

The organizations behind the Surabaya workshop advocate expansion of Shariah Financing in Indonesia in support of local SMEs and microfinance including networks like the second tier lending mechanism Bitulmal Watamil, the Bank Perkreditan Rakyat national branch network, and the Shariah Division of the State Owned Enterprise Perum Sarana Shariah, which issues Guarantees to SMEs borrowing from Shariah Banks.

International literature also confirms shariah banking is flexible enough to support trade as well as investment. Shariah Banking has greatly expanded since the 1970s. Its US \$300 billion capital portfolio includes fixed and variable rate instruments, lending, leasing and profit and loss sharing instruments covering a range of traditional and non traditional hybrid instruments and new products, including securitization and bonds.

Concerning co-operation between Islamic Finance and Western finance Minister of Defence Juwono Sudarsono recently advocated (Jakarta Post June 20) forums on inter-faith employment funded jointly by Islamic and Western agencies. He saw this as part strategy of non military defence, so as to tackle economic and social problems, especially unemployment, so that young people would be less exposed to extremism.

Articles and web sites confirm that Islamic Banking and Finance at global level is already interdependent with Western private sector banking and equity funds. Almost one third of the worlds Islamic Banks are registered in Western Counties; half are registered in

six key low population upper income countries (were 10 percent represent western banks). However only 11 percent of Islamic Banks are registered in six high population low-income countries where most of the worlds Muslims live. While global Islamic banking and Western partnerships are not in doubt it remains paradoxical that shariah banking seems more established institutionally in richer and Western countries, and weaker in the countries where perhaps it is needed most. Hence the need to work together to make progress in the implementation of Shariah Banking in Indonesia.

The workshops covered the history of shariah banking in Indonesia, the prospects for expansion of the market and capital base, the possibilities for financing of social infrastructure. The organizers also distributed recent articles about the international progress of Islamic Finance from academics and practitioners. This showed lively discussions within the Islamic Banking movement on the terms and conditions of lending with some observers arguing for improved conditionality and more focus on variable rate profit and loss sharing rather than on fixed rate Islamic Finance instruments.

The Global B2B SME Network seeks to promote EU-Indonesia two way SME trade and investment both to build Indonesian SMEs and to finance small medium social provincial infrastructure. Medium term B2B will help mobilize small and medium scale infrastructure investment under 10 million Euros in support of water supply with or in support of Small Power developers under 10 Mwe, especially for New & Renewable Energy, using Export Credits, Carbon Credits and Shariah Finance.

There will be scope for Shariah Finance for innovative low cost direct marketing to help increase export income for Indonesian SMEs which will need working capital to buy materials and to raise trade volume and quality, collateralized by new sales contracts. B2B will promote a wider range of collateral substitutes alongside sharia finance plus support from EU banks and export credits. International precedents will tell us all the ground-rules we need to know on sharia compliance on trade financing and joint ventures for all of the above activities. Not bad for a financial system rooted in 7th Century Islamic Jurisprudence and adapted to meet modern needs.

Dr. Terry Lacey is a British Muslim with a background in economic and social development in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean Basin, and the Middle East. terry.lacey@blueyonder.co.uk

# - OPINION -

# **Disinvestment** versus investment in Yemen

alsaqqaf@gmail.com

n spite of record-breaking investments in the region exceeding US \$34 billion so far in 2006, foreign direct investment in Yemen amounted for US \$266, which means a considerable portion of investors who came to Yemen in previous years decided to disinvestment due to "political uncertainties."

These uncertainties are the reason behind Yemen's failure to attract any of the investments coming to the region, and even failure in maintaining its own stocks of foreign investments, dropping from US \$1,249 million in 2004 to US \$983 million in 2005, with a drop rate exceeding 22 percent in national investments stock.

These findings come contrary to political speeches and the "pink news" laid down by government officials on the status of investment and the excellent work in promoting investments in Yemen, apart from the hundreds of new licenses being issues to new businesses announced through official media to the public.

However, to compensate for the decrease in foreign investments and sustain an acceptable level of economic growth, the government of Yemen has embarked on a public investment program, with a total cost estimated at US \$16.8 billion during the period 2007 to 2010.

Although the US \$16.8 billion includes a financing gap of US \$6.8 billion, the forecasted impact of this program would boost growth in nonoil sectors to an annual 10 percent on average. However, with the government administering the programs focused on infrastructure development, energy, and other sectors, it is expected the high level of government inefficacy may not lure many more investment in Yemen.

Conducting business in Yemen continues to be difficult compared to other countries in the region according to the World Bank's "Doing Business" assessment. The reason isn't because the Yemeni government isn't reforming the business environment in order to facilitate the venturing of new investments in the country, but it is that the government is unable to match the speed of these reforms compared to other countries which attract far more investments and deal with geopolitical uncertainties.

There is no magical potion that will suddenly lure regional investors and funds to invest in Yemen, it is a gradual process of building investor confidence through serious reforms in the business environment, including policy, systems, monitoring and facilitation mechanisms, and adopting a true sense of an open and transparent economy in order to attract some of the investments coming into the

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# **JOB VACACANY # 2021**

**POSITION:** Full-time Cashier **LOCATION:** YALI STARTING DATE: Immediate **SALARY:** Depends upon qualifications **RESUMES DUE:** December 21, 2006

# MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Collects student and sponsor payments, reconciles receipts and expenditures, prepares invoices and purchase orders, prepares bank deposits and safeguards
- Assists with monthly Time and Attendance, staff leave, compensatory time and other personnel-related records.
- Supervises and works closely with the Assistant Cashier; trains and evaluates the Assistant Cashier's performance.

# **REQUIREMENTS:**

Education: Bachelor's degree in accounting is required.

Prior Work Experience: Two years performing responsible work in accounting or bookkeeping; and minimum 1 year in managing cash.

English: Strong English ability, preferred 550 or higher on the ITP TOEFL.

Skills and Abilities: Knowledge of all basic accounting procedures; and strong math skills required to collect and reconcile large amounts of cash accurately.

Submit resume and 2 references to YALI reception by December 21, 2006 or email <a href="mailto:yemen@amideast.org">yemen@amideast.org</a> Attention: "job vacancy #2021."





SabaFon is giving you the chance to win 7 Land Cruiser GX cars.

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All winner cards can be used once only

Scratch and win offer period is varid till 80th of June.
The explay date for all coratch cards will be in 31st of July2007 so you must use your units leaded and claim your prize during this prome by this date.

cluring the whole period of the promotion)

- You must bring your card to redeem the remard.

- Sebet un agent has the right to varily the card semal numbers that hold.

the printed grow for secondly reasons only

- Customer should agricel delivery form that he received higher reward

- SubaFor agent or POS agents will pench the solution and after handing over the prize and attached it with the delivery form.

You have the right to dedicate your reward bearing our to anyone you wish.

Once the offer is over, the remained quantity of scratch cards.
In the market will be invalid to win any more prizes only.

Sabulfon has the right to announce the names of the winner in media.
 Sabulfon will not ofter after only guarantee or maintenance for prines once handle over to you.
 You may have to wait for up to 8 days to collect your reward.

- triu may have to wait for up to a dayly to cheet your resent.
 - You must recharge the stretch card to your line before deleting the

remard and into will be veniled by Sebshan

- Unly the holder of the original remard bearer card has the right to claim
the remard.

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 BabaFon reserves the right to terminate change later this promotion or any next of it at oraclers without prior protein.

part of it at anytime without prior notice.
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Without pastomers are required to visit any of sabaton service centers to pecake his prize.

# **LAND**®RUDSER



# Translation and culture

By: Abdal Jaleel Mohammed Hasan Abdullah

ulture is defined as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to community using a particular language as its means of expression. More specifically, I distinguish between universal and cultural language. Words like breakfast are universal, whereas "five cats" and "born with a silver spoon in his mouth" are cultural.

A translator has no problem translating universal words, but there will be problems translating cultural words unless there's a cultural overlap between the source and the target language. Universal words like breakfast and embrace often cover the universal function, but not the cultural description of the referent. Because there's a gap between any two cultures, a translator is in trouble. Thus, every people group has their culture and their own language to express it.

Here, the big problem is the cultural gap. It's the same problem my friends and I encountered in college when trying to translate some text from English into Arabic and vice versa.

Therefore, the translator must be both bilingual and bicultural. He must demonstrate a good understanding of the source language's culture. He should have an equal knowledge of at least two languages and cultures.

Knowing the source language's culture is essential because what may sound acceptable in one culture may be unacceptable in another. Thus, a translator requires a great knowledge of all factors contributing to a culture's formation, such as religions, customs, values and many other things which, when put together, form what we call culture.

In my opinion, knowing all the factors is based on indulging inside the source language's society in order to compare between its culture and the target language society and culture. This is the best way to the bridge the gap between these two cultures. In this way, we can adhere to the following saying: practice makes

# What for: Much Ado?

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy majed\_thabet@hotmail.com

has become public matter of local well as international different attitudes

and opinions, either of social or religious sects, or of nations or groups of different social, and religious backgrounds.

The difference of attitudes among nations or groups of different social or religious backgrounds is expected. But it seems unacceptable among sects of the same religion and culture. This matter creates much ado especially nowadays though more significant issues are completely neglected- "no ado about many great things".

Locally, from time to time, the "veil-issue", dominates the people's religious and social interest as an impulse of conflict, social or religious, political affairs. Similarly, in the other countries like Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, and recently in Egypt, it brings about severe, unended conflicts among groups of people, leaving wide gabs in the society as a whole.

On the international level, diplomatic or public relations are sometimes shaken due to the different attitudes towards "Veil", as it happened with "Turkey", and "French" with some of the Islamic countries.

The matter occasionally gains the people's interest. All capabilities, hence, are devoted for this issue. Preachers, clerics, journalists social activists, and interested people move earth upside down either against or for a certain attitude towards the issue. It really becomes a war-like that never calms down unless a similar issue springs out among the public. Sincere efforts are really offered by the interested people especially those who religiously deal with it as if it were

and, sometimes, it reaches the one of the six pillars of Islam. Actually such people are thankfully appreciated for their efforts. A question, however, may arise that "do such people similarly deal with all the other religious or social issues?"

> Of course, the "veil-issue" is not the only issue, and neither is it the most important one. Many more significant issues are neglected -"without any

> One may ask: why they do not take issues that negatively impact social, religious life like corruption, fighting, or well-education. Many relevant problems and obstacles might have been solved. With making "much ado about such things", people may push the nation towards progress and prosperity, and this can be only through the mind's eye.

> Majed Thabet Alkholidy, is a 26 years old writer from Taiz. He is currently doing his M.A. at the English department of Taiz University and was editor of the official English

5 Unlawfully distilled whiskey

6 Type of pricing 7 Purplish-brown color

8 "Funny you should \_

9 Place into groups

10 Crude dwelling

12 Actress Sommer

22 Doesn't fall apart

28 Heavy hammers

30 Actor Sharif

24 Pediatrician's patient

27 Conveyed real estate

25 Hot milk curdled with ale

13 Treetop retreat

18 Divide evenly

11 Looped bridle

# YESLESS!

By: Fuad Noman fn\_0012000@yahoo.com

God created this unique formation Incredible Legendary Perfection Beyond this non-ultimate universe

Physical brightness With magnificent awareness Out of harm's way Always nontoxic and safe

On earth The aggressive deadly nightshade! Enormous destructive disarray Souls in deep darkness Venomous spiders Poisonous vipers

> Oh my Goodness! Out of the blue Red Spots On my mattress

My Lord behold A voracious Gory Trying to challenge your glory Spoiled the innocent space Slapped the moon's face

In no place We are still alive Beside hope's mirage Winning oblivion with nothingness Time still hanging around Exactly aimless Our globe swivels round And always feeling restless Pain is countless

As the stars take to the air without wings The light elongates to a masked

face Beauty dies in time

As my city buried lightless Justice possesses loss of balance It might stand up on two legs

Shameless Freedom is wearing no dress Naked on streets Walking mindless Poor are starveling Our permanent address Bitterness is timeless Yes, hopeless Yes, useless Yes, jobless Yes, homeless Yes, our value is always less

A negative powerful reflex It is Satan's curse Mixing endless conflicts

Never be God's bliss!

Of course

# I am in need of My Mum

I'm longing for your tender touch To your devotion castle, I wish I could

And to my old dreams I would catch

How pretty vibes I hold inside But the life's incisor leading me to be paralyzed

Mum

Please do not leave me alone I am in need of your hugs too much Mum, I am longing to deeply sleep In the meadow of your heart,

I see my motherland's soul rend in

But when I touch your pulse My root parts become really collected and unified By your heart's strength I always feel

proud

My mum, Do not leave me alone, I wish I could transfer my warm love By the sunbeams to be forever your own

Mum

Let my age return in safe and sound Flowering in your passion farm To forget all past life's sorrows and harm

In your rosy lips, How nice dewdrops are fully-grown! When you softly touch my cheeks, The sea's sighs become calm

Would I might reach where thou dost sleep To clasp your peaceful soul with my

woeful dreams To calm down my shrieks or to hide my screams My soul's boat still floats with the waves of moan

As if on my sad land's bed-sheet I was born

As you see tears have not yet dried out

No love like a mother's heart when it fills Our happiness from the earliest

Mum, listen how much my soul screams

birthday

In the canyon of your heart, I can only find my old dreams I still remember your kind hand That always sets the storm's arm aside Your wise tongue makes my space wide

The temple of the radiant love you've built

It's still towering highly up So your soft touch is my bread and greed

Only your love that I need

# **Universal Crossword**

**Edited by Timothy E. Parker** 

# ACROSS

- 1 Create
- 5 Insect in its cocoon
- 9 Sickly pale 14 Stork relative
- 15 Tough task
- 16 Stratified rock
- 17 You can't eat with just one 19 Grocery containers
- 20 Plan B for a motorboater
- 21 Baseball legend Rose 22 Pendant
- 23 Delphi prophet 25 Cold weather garb
- 26 Located nearest to the rear
- 29 Small business co-owner, often
- 32 Not spoken 35 Part of SSE
- 36 The Eternal City
- 37 Ship underside
- 38 Dr. of literature 39 Nuncupative
- 40 Extremely dry 41 Out of work, e.g.

20

23

43

60

63

33

53

44 High standing achieved

42 Declares as true

- 43 Forty winks
- through success
- 46 Prepared cotton for shipment
- 48 Wrist bone
- 52 Pleasant smells
- 54 Prez backup
- 56 "Sands of Jima"
- 57 Vaulted over 58 Holiday dessert choice
- 60 "Okie From Muskogee"
- Haggard 61 "M\*A\*S\*H" star
- 62 Yellowish brown
- 63 Threw in
- 64 Speak roughly 65 Gets hitched to

# **DOWN**

- 2 Really dislike
- 1 Prefix with phone or transmitter

"SLICE AND DICE" by Emma Daly

27

35

61

- 3 Plains Native American 4 Uncommon sense

16

42

22

- 31 Torme and Blanc 32 Comparing conjunction
  - 33 Halo effect 34 Portable writing surface
    - 36 Generic canine name 38 Family founders
    - 42 Visibly shocked
    - 44 Having a metal coating 45 Arctic sight
    - 47 More than enough
    - 49 Part of a whole 50 Emmy or Oscar, e.g.
    - 51 Water lily
    - 52 Diva Gluck 53 Marsh plant
    - 54 Capital of Vanuatu 55 Wraps up

59 Sound from a kitty

58 Make imperfect

www.upuzzles.com

PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER

# 30 31 29 50 49 56

# With our happy flowers the thorn is Calhin and HOPPEZ





BOOP BIP BEEP

BEEP BIP

BOOP BIP

BEEP BOOP

BOOPBIP BEEP

BIP BIP BOOP

BEEP BIP BOOP BEER

BIP BOOP

BEEP

BOOP BEEP BOOP BOOP BIP

BEEP BEEP BIP BOOP BOOP BIP BEEP BOOP BIP BIP BOOP BOOP BEEP BIP BIP BEEP BIP BOOP BOOP BEEP

BIP BIP BEEP BOOP BOOP BEEP BIP

> BOOP BIP

BIP BEEP BEEP

BIP BIP BEEP BOOP BIP

BIP BEEF



CALVIN, GET BACK IN THE TUB! YOU'RE MAKING A MESS!









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..EVER.!



HE SPEWS A MIGHTY FIREBALL!











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الواجهة حوالي 40 متر والعمق حوالي33 متر. معر اللبنه 420،000 أربعمائة وعشرون الف ريال يمني.

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خام وغير ذلك. وأيضاً لورشات حديثه لصيانة السيارات.

للبيع:30 لبنه حر في تبة أرتل - سواد، مخططه، على شارع 10 متر جنوبي

البيع: أرضية تجارية ممتازة، حر، مساحتها ١٢ لبنه، على شارع الأربعين متر،

بت بوس، خلف حي الوزير السابق. القادم من حده إلى شارع تعز. الواجهة

هر اللبنه ٣،٢٠٠،٠٠٠ ريال يمني. أرضية تجارية درجة أولى، على شارعين. شارع الخمسين متر وشارع ١٦

. مساحتها حوالي ٣٦ لبنه. قريبه من مدارس السعيده. بيت بوس. ومن جولة

ر سلم الأحياء المجاورة تشهد نهضة عمرانيه تفوق أي توقعات. تصلح لتجار

خشب والحديد، موادِ البناء/سباكه، كهربائيات، طقوم صحيه، بلاط سيراميك

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Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

باحثون عن وظيفة

•حبيب محمد - دبلوم حاسوب

(تخصص برمجة) - جامعة عدن -

خبرة ثلاث سنوات في تدريس دورات

الحاسوب لمدة ثلاث سنوات – يجيد

اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد العمل على

• محمد أحمد - بكالوريوس لغة

إنجليزية - يجيد كافة المراسلات

التجارية وترجمة التوكيلات التجارية -

خبرة في البرامج التطبيقية وفي صيانة

وبرمجة الكمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل في

برنامج الفوتوشوب

الفترة الصباحية.

للتواصل: ٧١١١٤٣٩٤٨

• فواز صالح - ليسانس لغة

إنجليزية - دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد

إستخدام الحاسب الآلى - خبرة في

التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات

يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة

•باسم محمد على - بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا

- يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا

رياضيات حاسوب + دبلوم سكرتارية

•عادل أبو حليقة – بكالوريوس

+ مهارة في تحليل وتصميم نظم

المعلومات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية

بشكل جيد - يرغب في العمل في

مجال التخصص أو أي مجال

ويفضل العمل مع شركات أجنبية.

للتواصل: ٥٩٣٣٠٢٣٦٩

للتواصل: ٥٧٧٨٤٨٧٧٧

- له كتب منشورة في الترجمة -

للتواصل: ١٦٩٠٧ه٧٧

برامج تطبيقية - خبرة في صيانة

Haddah st. infront of Al-Komaim Center Tel: 266375 - 505290

•مروان عبدالله- ١٣ دوره في مجال

الكمبيوتر وصيانته - خبره لأكثر من

عشر سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزيج

كتابة ونطقاً. يبحث عنعمل مناسب.

•فواز صالح أحمد – ليسانس لغة

- يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي -

خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث

سنوات له كتب منشورة في الترجمة.

يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة.

•كمال محمد أمير - بكالوريوس فيزياء

- جامعة صنعاء - حاصل على شهادة

إنجليزية (جيد جداً) - دبلوم لغة فرنسية

للنواصل: ٧١٢٤٨٧٤٥٧

للتواصل: ٥٩٦٣٠ ٢٣٦٧

Fax: 267619

كمبيوتر - خبرة في مجال المخازن لمدة ست سنوات (أمين مخازن – P.O Box: 5465 مراقب مخازن)- يبحث عن عمل مناسب للتوصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢ للتواصل: ٢١ه٤٥٧٧٧

• ثانوية عامة (علمي) – دبلوم سكرتارية - يجيد اللغة الإنجلزية كتابة ونطقاً. للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٣٢٤٧٠

(أحياء - كيمياء) - جامعة الإسكندرية

مجال تدريس الكيمياء والأحياء للمرحلة

الثانوية والإعدادية - يرغب في العمل في

۱۹۹۰ – خبرة أكثر من١٤ سنه في

مجاله أو في أي مجال مقارب له.

• شوقى أمين أحمد يوسف - ثانوية

عامة – سنة ثالثة تجارة – مستوى جيد

في اللغة الإنجليزية - دبلوم سكرتارية

للتوصل: ٧١١١٠٩٠١١

•محمد خروبه - مهندس معماری -مصرى الجنسيه- خبره ثلاث سنوات في أعمال التصميم والتنفيذ – خبره في العمل مع الأجانب – خبره سنتان فى اليمن (السفارة الأمريكية - تصيم وتنفيذ العديد من الأعمال) - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلى واللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في شركة أجنبية أو شركةبترول أو شركة مقاولات

للتواصل: ٥١١٠٧٠٧٤ •محمد أحمد علي - خبر طويلة في

مجال السواقة - يبحث عن عمل مناسب في هذا المجال.

Tel : 219470 / 219610 - Telefax: 216721- E-mail: falak@yemen.net.ye - falak@y.net.ye
Computer Tables & Chairs - For order: 219677 - Aden Branch: Tel:02-264701/2 Telefax:02-264703 - website: www.y.net.ye/falak

• مروان عبده قاید - بكالوریوس تربیة - التخصص كيمياء - التقديرجيد -يرغب في العمل في أي مدرسة. للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٠٥٩٣٦

•عبد الرحمن محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في الترجمة والمراسلات العامة - يجيد إستخدام لحاسوب والإنترنيت. يرغب في العنل في هذا المجال. للتواصل: ٧٧٨٦٠١٣٧

• بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب (قسم برمجة) تقدير جيد جدا مع مرتبة الشرف (من أوائل الدفعة) - خبرة في مجال تدريس مواد الحاسوب - دورات متعددة في مجال برمجة النظم مثل اوراكل وفيجوال بيسك + شهادات تقدير - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة أو في مجال متعلق

للتواصل: ٧١١١٨٢٣٢٢ للتواصل: ٧١١٩٩٠٤٢٠ •خبرة في مجال المبيعات والتسويق – يبحث عن فرصة عمل مناسبة في مدينة للتواصل:٧٣٣٤٠٧٠٨٣ •حسن أحمد محمد - مدرس علوم

للتواصل: ۲۱۹۱۵۰ / ۲۱۹۱۵۲ على مؤهل ٨٤/٥٨م الترتيب الأول -حاصل على عدة دورات ولديه شهادات خبرة -يجيد إستخدامس أي نوع من الأجهزة - يبحث عن عمل في أي

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٢٢٣٤١٦ •منير على القباطي - تجارة- خبرة - جبرة جيدة في مجال الكمبيوتر والانترنيت - خبرة جيدة في مجال الحراسة ولمدة سنتين - يبحث عن عمل

في أي مجال. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٨٠٩٤١

•البيع: فيلا جديدة، دور واحد في مثلث بیت بوس ، دیوان ، ۳ غرف نوم، ۳ حمامات ، مطبخ، صالة طعام ، مدخل رئيسى ومدخل عائلي. مساحة الأرض إتجاه شرقي.

لثلاثة أدوار وفيها ٢٢ قاعدة.

•للبيع: أرضية تجارية للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٣٨٨١

ودخلتها حوالى ٢٠ متر،

سعر اللبيع: ثلاثة مليون ومائتين ألف

•اللإيجار: فيلا واسعة مع الحوش في منطقة الكمب بتعز ، الإيجار الشهري:

للتواصل: ٥٩٩٨٩٩٨

• للإيجار: للأطباء الباحثين عن عيادات هناك شقق ممتازة وسط شارع هائل ، تشطيب ديلوكس ، سهلة العنونة ، مقر للسيارات ، مصاعد كهربائية. للتواصل: ٧١١٥٥٤٦٢٥ أو ٢١٣٦٦١

•للإيجار: فيلا تتكون من : أربعة أدوار + غرفة+ صالة، الدور الأول والثاني والثالث كل واحد منهم يتحوي على عدد ۲ صالة كبيرة + جاكوزي + مطبخ + حوش كبير (تشطيب سوبر لوكس) ( مطلوب شركات أجنبية). السعر مغرى

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٢٥ ٧٣٣٧٧

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للتواصل: ٧١١٦٨٠٨٨٧

، بدروم كبير يحتوي على حمام + مطبخ

• للبيع: محل حلاقة رجالي في شارع

نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري حدة - صنعاء - المحل في موقع ممتاز وبسعر مغرى.

# سيارات

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٧٨٠٨

•للبيع: سيارتين نوع مرسيدس – موديل ٨٤ – الأولى طراز ٢٠٠ والثانية طراز ٢٣٠ – الحالة ممتازة – سعر السيارة الأولى أربعة آلاف دولار والثانية خمسة آلاف دولار.

للتواصل:۷۷۷٤٥٠۲۰۸ بندر •للبيع: سيارة كارينا – موديل ٨٨ – اللون أحمر - نظبفة جدا وبسعر مغرى. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٧١٦٨٠

#### کمبیوتر،اثاث، ادوات کهربائیة، تلفونات، و اشیاء اخری

• للبيع مطابع أوفست متكاملة وبحالة

للتواصل: ٥٥ ٧٧٧٨ ٧٣٣٤ ٧٣٣٤

عدن ت:۲٤٣١٢٤ تعز ت: ۲۱۳٤٨٩ المكلات: ۳۰۹۱۹۰ الحديدة ت: ۲۱۹٦٤٣

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النسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥

# مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ۲٤٦٩٦٦/٧/٨/٩ المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ۲۷٤۲۸٦/۸۷-۰۱ مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ۲۹۸۱ -۱۰ المستشفى اليمني الالماني ت: ۱۸۰۰۰ -۱۰

فاکس : ۱۸۱۱٦ - ۱۰ ت: ۲۰۰۸/۲۰۲۰۸ المستشفى الالماني الحديث فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦

E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

# فنادق

ت: ۲ /۱/ ۲۷۹۵۷۹ -۱۰ فندق فرساي ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ - ۱۰ ت: ۲۲۲۲۶۱ -۰۱ فاکس: ۵۶۲۰۰۰ فندق موفمبيك فندق تاج سبأ ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ - ۱۰ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ۴٤٩٨٧١ -١٠

فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ۸/۱۳۵۸ - ۲۰۲۱۳۵۸

# معاهد

معهد یالي ت: ۴٤٨٠٣٧-۴/٤ فاکس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ فاکس معهد اللغة الألمانيه ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأیکتك ت: ٥١٠٦١٣ - ٥١٠٦١٣ فاکس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

# شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ۲۷۲۹۲۳/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲۴ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، تعز ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١

شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٣٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ نعز ت: ۲٥٠٣٤٥

# مدارس ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳

مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۴۱۶-۰۲٦/٤۲٤-٤٣٣ مدرسة رينبو

#### سفريات

ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰ النسيم للسفريات ت: ۲۰/۹۸۵۱۱33 العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

# مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: ٢٦٧٦١٥ - ٢٠٥٠٥ فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩

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

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

	اغير ذلك 	وظائف شاغرة	لك طلب وظيفة 	إستئجار	ل بيع ل شراء تفاصيل الاعلان:

للتواصل:۷۷۷۷۲۳۷ - ۲۳۳۲۷۷۷۷۷ • رؤوف نصر محمد - ثانوية عامة -حاصل على دورتين لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في مجال الفندقة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - حاصل على شهادة خبرة في القسم كافى شوب - مساعد طباخ - يرغب في العمل لدى إحدى الفنادق المشهورة.

من المعهد المهنى تحكم ميكانيكي -

لديه شهادة خبرة في الكهرباء لمدة

خمس سنوات من إحدي المصانع

إحدى الشركات في اليمن.

المشهورة في اليمن، حاصل على دورتين

في اللغة الإنجليزية.يرغب في العمل لدى

للتوصل: ٧٣٣٩٨٣٢٧٩ أو . 1/477098 • فهد على السقاف - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم برامج تطبيقية على الحاسوب+ دبلوم صيانة كمبيوتر في الهند - دورة في المحاسبة - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب في صنعاء أوتعز أو عدن.

•أحمد يحى حميدان - مستوى رابع قسم لغة إنجليزية (جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا) - الأول على الدفعة بتقدير إمتياز - يرغب في العمل في

المساء(نصف دوام). • يحى الأشول - فنى أشعة - حاصل

جيدة - خبرة ممتازة في مجال الدهانات

# عقارات

حوالی ۵،۵ لبنه حر، علی شارع ۱۲ متر

السعر النهائي ٢١ مليون ريال . مصممه للتواصل: ٧٣٤٣٩٢٩٦٩

تحویلة ۲۱۱ ۲۲۸۲۲۲

طواریء الکهرباء ۱۷۷، طواریء الشرطه ۱۹۹، الإطفاء ۱۹۱، طوارىء المياه ۱۷۱، الإستعلامات ۱۱۸، حوادث (المرور) ۱۹٤، . الشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، لشئون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة ۲۰۰۷٦۱/۱ وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ۷۵۲۲۲۰۲، الاذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٢٠٠١/٢، مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٣٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

# البنوك

لبنك التجاري ت: ۲۷۷۲۲۶ فاكس: ۲۷۷۲۹۱ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠٢ فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠

ت: ۲۰۷۰۳۰ - ۱۰ بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ۲/٥٨٥/٧ -١٠ البنك العربي . بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ۱۰۸۳۲۳۰۰۱۰ ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۱۰ البنك المركزي:

#### تآجير سيارات

زاویه ( Budget ) ت: ۳۰۹٦۱۸۰۵۰٦۳۷۲ فاکس: ۴٤٠٩٥۸ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰۶ ورب کار ت: ۲۷۳۰۷۵۱ هيرتز لتآجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠٣٠٩ فرع شیراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥

# مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

عدن ت:۲۲۵٦۲٥٠٠٠

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية)

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

# Lawmaker aims to allow the blind to hunt

AUSTIN, Texas (Reuters) — A Texas lawmaker is aiming to allow the blind to hunt. Texas State Representative Edmund Kuempel has introduced a measure that would allow blind people to hunt any game that sighted people can currently pursue.

He hopes it will be passed after the legislature reconvenes in January though he does not expect it to come into affect until 2008.

"This opens up the fun of hunting to currently not allowed. additional people, and I think that's great," Kuempel told Reuters.

The bill may find little resistance in Texas, where politicians of all stripes endorse hunting, which is wildly popular in the state.

Under the bill, blind hunters would be required to have a sighted hunter with them and would be allowed to use laser sights and other devices that are

"A blind person can shoot a rifle by mounting an offset pistol scope on the side of the rifle instead of on top," said Terry Erwin, the Austin-based Hunter Education Coordinator with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

"This allows their companion behind them to peer over their shoulder and help them sight it, but the blind person can pull the trigger," he told Reuters.

# Iran to launch women-only taxi company for Tehran

TEHRAN (Reuters) - Iran will launch a women-only taxi company in Tehran aimed at women who feel uncomfortable riding in close proximity with members of the opposite sex, a newspaper reported Saturday.

"The Ladies' Safe Trips" taxi company, due to open for business in the next few weeks, will be the first such private sector firm in the capital. Similar taxi lines have been operating in some provincial cities for several

The company will only employ female drivers who will wear uniforms and must be married, the Tehran-e Emrouz newspaper said.

Mansoureh Sarkheil, a driver for the company, told the newspaper: "My main motivation for driving in this company is to create ... security for

other women who always have to sit stressfully in taxis."

Due to Islamic rules, men and women travel in separate sections in public transportation systems like buses. But in the shared taxis that abound in most cities, women and men are often forced to squash together in cramped conditions, something that many Iranian women find stressful and awkward

# Two-timing cops cause admin havoc

MUMBAI (Reuters) - The police force in India's largest city, Mumbai, has so many two-timing officers that they have been asked to nominate which family should inherit their pension if they die in the line of duty, a report said Sunday.

"It has been observed that settlement of dues gets delayed due to policemen having multiple families," the Indian Express quoted a police department circular as saying.

The police pension division estimates there are at least 144 policemen with two families in the city, including lower-ranking constables and senior inspectors, out of a force of nearly

The legal family is usually in the village they come from, while the illegal one is in Mumbai.

"Staying away from their families for long stretches of time often leads policemen into extramarital

relationships," the paper quoted a senior police official as saying.

In most cases, it is only after the death of a policeman that the wife discovers his other family, who often stake a claim to his assets, the paper said.

"In the case of such disputes, we go by the court order," the paper quoted a senior police official as saying.

"If the claimants wish to settle out of court, there's no problem. Sometimes, the first wife is kind to the other."

# MV Wan Hai 503 Maiden Call at **Aden Container Terminal** in Joint FE-Europe Service



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Mr MMJ Sommingen, COO of OPM LLC (Remain) Managery of ACT) presented a plaque to the ship's captain. Capt Jaw Dao Lin, to arrianness and the third possible to very agent of 2003. When \$1.00 2003, at Aubeco. The demokrati. "Odermat humanement im timor Mans, Hors Lang medaning Autom han seer offently. It is particularing to see that after assuing Wan't the Line life so long in our marketing campaign. Wan I fal Line has decided to call School Hole, is inclosed a probestione for Jorda Ware Dai Urine and Aden Minimum Terrorimal, We unervised infant that the needs of Witness For Large discly will be well served as ACT. With Dut Line's new presence also reflects international shipping community's growing confidence in SCO as a scompetitive container bull in the region?

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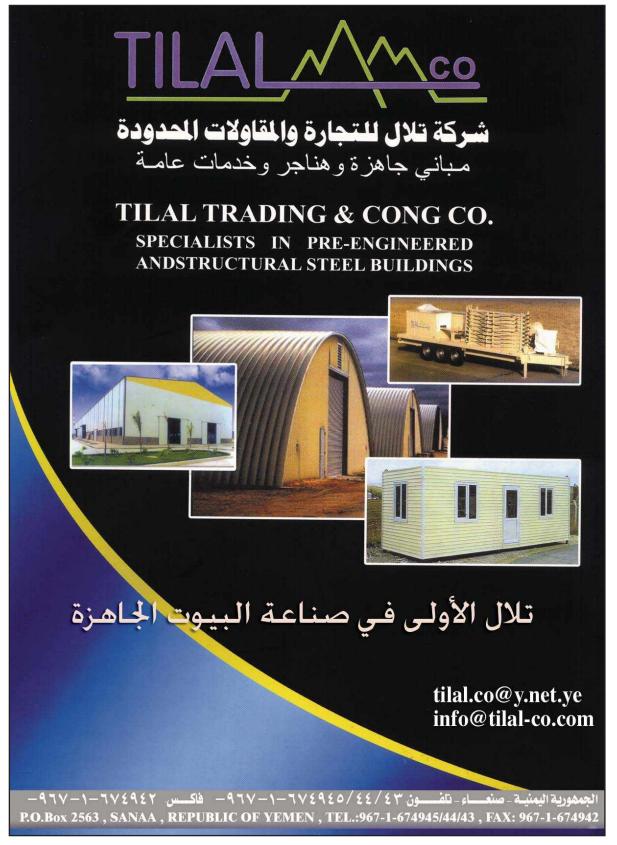


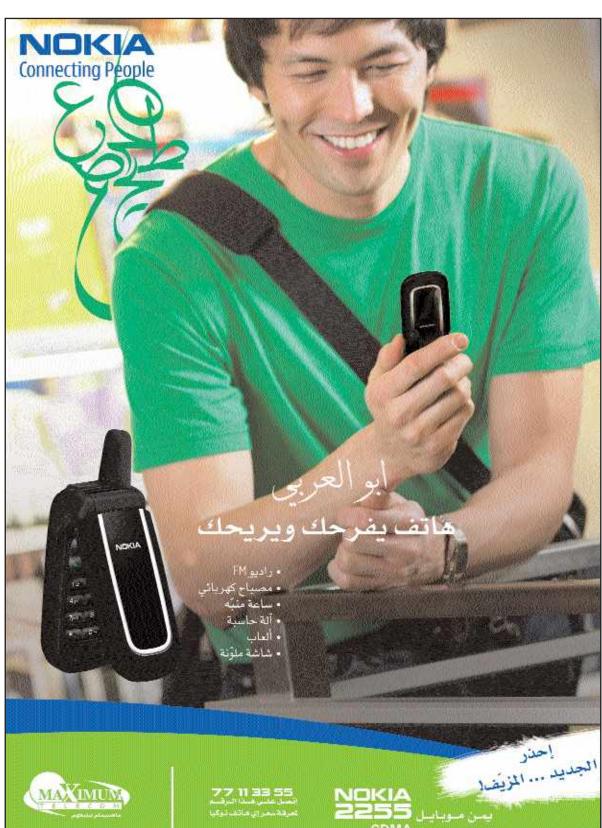












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