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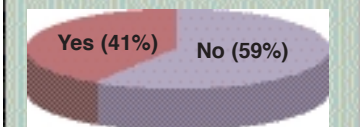
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Readers' Voice

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
 - No
 - I don't know

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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 family, 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.

Continued on page 2



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 by Yemeni Artists Forum.
 YT PHOTO BY YASSER AL-MAYASI

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 system.

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

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 adult prisons.

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

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 future. 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 nations enjoy.

An intensive training course regarding the legal and technical aspects of indus-

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

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UN council calls for Lebanon talks

By: Irwin Arief

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 there.

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 country.

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. REUTERS

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 with Syria.

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 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 conflict.

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

Times said.

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 administration.

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) - "It's the 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 re-election 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 with 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 Stéphane 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. REUTERS

atmosphere. Scientists say rising temperatures could raise sea levels and cause more droughts, floods and heatwaves.

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 the 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 2000.

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-tank in Berlin.

In Austria, the Greens got their best

result in an election in October, 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 said.

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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



"The reason foodstuffs have become very expensive nowadays are the unwise policies of our government. There's no 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 YR 15,000 a month, which is only enough to chew qat while working at a grocery store.

"The main 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 prices wouldn't 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 traders 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 man, last September's 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 hikes."

Nasser Saleh



Saleh thinks the unstable condition of the U.S. dollar, which sometimes goes up and sometimes down, led to this situation. He says his YR 10,000 monthly salary is only enough to buy qat 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 caused by the recent elections. Our government has broken its promises. My 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 serious 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 September elections. "The 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-Shaar



This lawyer is very upset with B a j a m a l ' 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. What's the 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 party received from 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

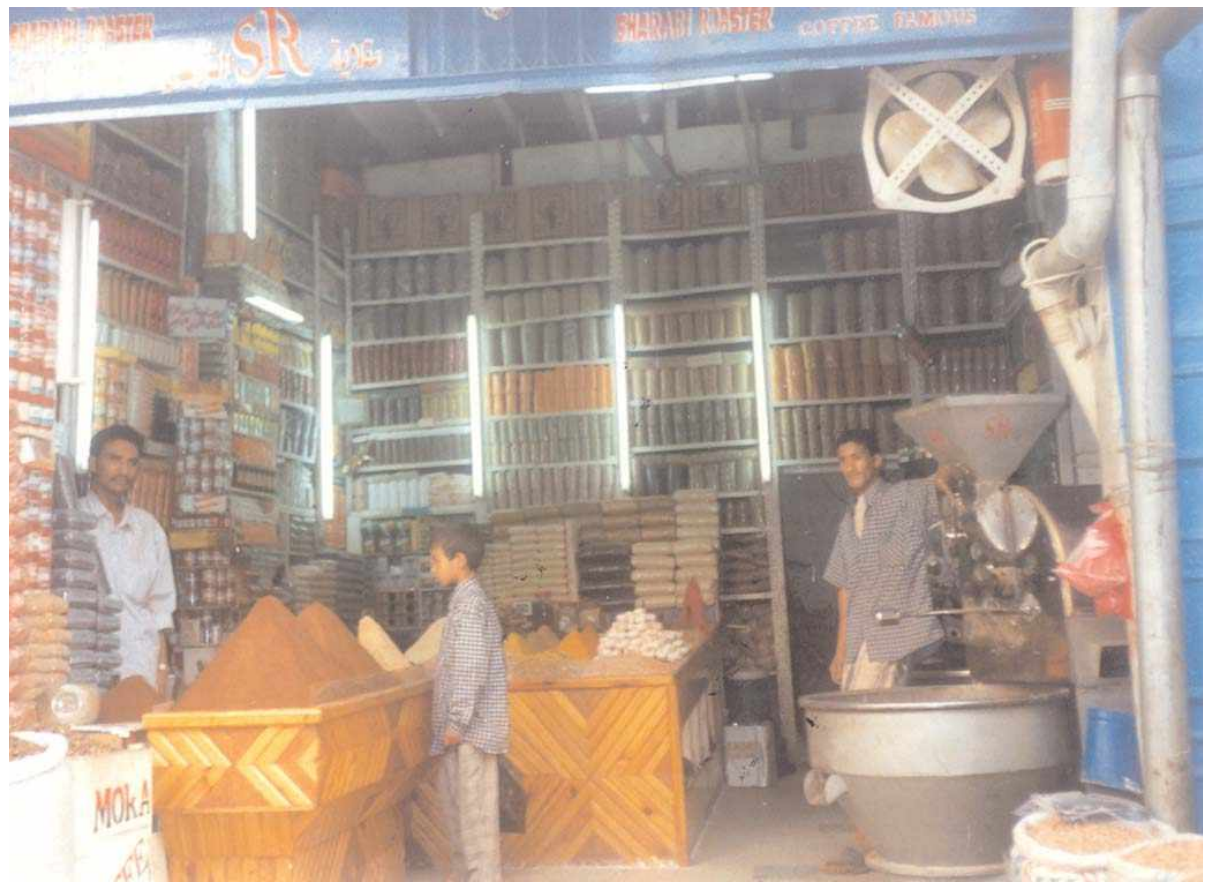


For Khasrouf, traders are the only ones who broke their promises and caused the new price hikes in foodstuffs. "This isn't a new price hike, but rather price-rigging on the part of traders."

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 greedy."



Many people can not afford the high prices of foodstuffs.

YT PHOTO

Mohammed Abu Arrijal



Trader Abu Arrijal says prices rose because there are no government regulations. He adds that some greedy traders 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 hikes."

Mohammed Abdul-Qader Basha



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



Ali's 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 the 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 that the government didn't stick to its programs since the beginning of 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."

Ahmed Al-Meqdi



"Tradesmen are responsible for the high prices. By nature, they are opportunists, attempting to exploit any situation and raise prices. The moment the government increases employee salaries, they take advantage of such opportunity and raise foodstuff prices. I'm

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

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 is 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."

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 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) may be purchased at 2nd turning on left of 20m Rd west 60m Rd,
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- 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.
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YCGSI

في مجال إحلال وتوطين الوظائف

منح مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربي الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون إحدى شركات مجموعة هائل سعيد أعم وشركاه درج التميز في مجال إحلال وتوطين الوظائف وذلك على هامس المؤتمر الثالث والعشرين لوزراء العمل والشؤون الاجتماعية بدول مجلس التعاون الخليجي الذي انعقد في دولة الإمارات في الـ 14 - 16 من نوفمبر 2006 بمشاركة الجمهورية اليمنية .

وفي تصريح صحفي عبر الأخ الأستاذ / هشام علي محمد سعيد مدير عام الشركة عن سعاده و الفريق العامل معه بهذا التكريم الذي حصلت عليه الشركة من قبل المجلس معتبراً أنه جاء ليؤكد الدور التنموي الذي يلعبه الشركة والذي يأتي متسجماً مع السياسات العامة لمجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أعم وشركاه وتوجهيات القيادة العليا للمجموعة ممثلة بالأستاذين / علي محمد سعيد وأحمد هائل سعيد رئيس و نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة .

وأكد الأخ هشام أن توطين العمالة يأتي في قائمة أولويات المجموعة التي سعت منذ وقت مبكر في هذا الضمار من خلال تبنيها لسياسة التاهيل والتدريب الشامل والكنف لكافة منسوبيها بهدف إتاحة الفرصة أمام العمالة المحلية لتلبية احتياجات الوظائف المختلفة في شركات المجموعة وقد حققت المجموعة نجاحاً كبيراً في هذا المجال واستطاعت أن تصل بالمعانة المحلية في شركاتها إلى أكثر من 98% بعد أن كانت لا تتجاوز النصف خلال بداية نشاطها الصناعي مطلع السبعينيات .

ونوه الأخ / مدير عام الشركة في ختام تصريحه إلى أهمية هذا التكريم في تحفيز الشركات والأوساط الخاصة لتعزيز أدوارها في مشاريع وبرامج التنمية الشاملة في بلدانها

مبكراً في الوقت نفسه عن شكره وتقديره لمجلس التعاون في دول الخليج العربي على هذه اللفتة الكريمة واختيار الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون لتقليدها هذا الوسام التميز الذي ساعد من مسؤوليات الشركة ومطموحاتها في مجال التنمية وخدمته المجتمع .

الجدير بالذكر أن مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربي كان قد منح في وقت سابق كل من شركة الأتيان والأهدية والوطنية والشركة اليمنية للصناعة والتجارة التابعين لمجموعة درج التميز في مجال إحلال وتوطين الأيدي العاملة.

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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.

The rule of law or barbarism

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 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

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

There are more than enough conflicts,

and even the activation of market forces such as competition, power, and assertiveness is no guarantee that societies will follow human rights guidelines, as the example of China shows.

Fear of the superpower China does 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

Nearly 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 scarf and 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 master-builder, 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 far-sighted 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 years 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 non-discriminatory 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 law.

Fourth, states must be accountable to each other, and to a broad range of non-state actors, in their international conduct.

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 ago?

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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Drilling Cost Controller

Job Number Y022

Essential Job Duties:

- Tracks and reports actual spend versus AFE and Field estimates. Identifies reasons for discrepancies
- Track Costs per AFE
- Track Costs per Contract or Service Order
- Track Costs per Vendor
- Verify Invoice Charges versus Contract Terms
- Verify Invoice Accuracy
- Check Invoice Backup
- Generate Periodic Reports
- Coding of invoices to proper AFE and line item
- Prepare Cash Calls and Budgets
- Prepare Accrual Reports
- Track spending against contract values.
- Coordinates internal and joint venture audit evaluation, investigation, and response
- Monitoring Contract validity for expiration and expenditure.

Required Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Engineering or Finance
- 3 - 5 Years Experience
- Excellent computer skills.

Drilling Admin Assistant

Job Number Y023

Essential Job Duties:

- Provide administrative support to the Drilling Team. General job functions will include the coordination of travel and accommodation for rotational employees
- Scheduling of meetings, ordering supplies, and other general clerical duties
- Schedule & coordinate training and orientation of new employees
- Interface with the Human Resources group in 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, as required.

Required Qualifications:

- Secondary education/High School diploma
- Proficient at PC programs including MS Word, Excel, and PowerPoint
- Demonstrated ability to work independently and 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:

- Review daily work requests, assign a priority to each request and assign technicians to work accordingly.
- Ensure that all mechanical equipment is fully functional and available when needed.
- Assure that 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 histories to effectively project equipment utilization and 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 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 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 safe working practices.
- Should have a valid driver's license or documentation to procure

Sr. Mechanic

Job Number Y026

Essential Job Duties:

- Must have knowledge and experience on low and 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, 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 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 high-pressure 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

Sheikh 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 are used.

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 period.

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 embrace.

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

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

Business In Brief

Pakistan to aid in Yemen's Development

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shaukat Aziz, has indicated that Pakistan will assist Yemen in all reforms and development by offering 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

Five international oil 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 Internasional 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

Preparations to adopt 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 was

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

Canadian Nexen is expecting a drop in oil production 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 over-optimistic. 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

President 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

Yemenia Yemen Airways have announced that it plans to introduce the E-ticketing by January 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

There 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 for Development the University of Surabaya and a cluster of Shariah Banking institutions including Pusat Komunikasi Ekonomi Syariah, Dompot Dhuafa Republika, Masyarakat Ekonomi Syariah, and Bank Tabungan Negara and Asosiasi Bank Syariah Indonesia Jawa Timur.

The Surabaya workshop looked at the history of Shariah Banking in Indonesia,

its current expansion and potential roles in supporting housing, infrastructure, new energy and environmental markets, water supply, SMEs and microfinance. Also at the international organization of Islamic Banking at global and ASEAN level and the context in which Indonesian Small & Medium Enterprises can work with 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-Indonesia SME links in support of two-

way trade and inward investment.

The Surabaya workshop therefore focused on some practical economic and banking issues concerning the direction and emphasis of Shariah Banking and possible synergies with the needs of Indonesian SMEs and their European SME partners. In particular:

1. Is shariah banking devoted more to high end banking clients as in richer countries or can it help smaller SMEs and microfinance entrepreneurs to grow?
2. Is shariah banking flexible enough to support trade as well as investment?
3. Is Islamic Banking open to co-operation with Western funds including private, ethical and environmental funds and 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 Countries; half are registered in



By: Dr. Terry Lacey

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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 funds.
- 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.

TO APPLY:
Submit resume and 2 references to YALI reception by December 21, 2006 or email yemen@amideast.org Attention: "job vacancy #2021."

OPINION

Disinvestment versus investment in Yemen

By: Raidan Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
alsaqqaf@gmail.com

In 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 issued 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 non-oil 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 inefficiency 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 annual "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 region.

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All winner cards can be used once only
 - Scratch and win offer period is valid till 30th of June
 - The expiry date for all scratch cards will be in 31st of July 2007 so you must use your units loaded and claim your prize during this promo by this date
 - You can not claim your prize if your line (which you recharged) became in deleted status when you come to redeem the prize. You must remain active or inactive in order to claim your prize
 - If you collect the whole letters of the car (جيبكس), You should come to the HQ and receive your car/your line should not enter Deactive status during the whole period of the promotion
 - You must bring your card to redeem the reward
 - SabaFon agent has the right to verify the card serial numbers that hold the printed prize for security reasons only
 - Customer should sign on delivery form that he received his/her reward
 - SabaFon agent or POS agents will provide the scratch card after handing over the prize and attached it with the delivery form
 - You have the right to dedicate your reward bearing card to anyone you wish

Once the offer is over, the remaining quantity of scratch cards in the market will be invalid to win any more prizes only
 - SabaFon has the right to announce the names of the winner in media
 - SabaFon will not offer after sales guarantee or maintenance for prizes once handed over to you
 - You may have to wait for up to 8 days to collect your reward
 - You must recharge the scratch card to your line before claiming the reward and this will be verified by SabaFon
 - Only the holder of the original reward bearing card has the right to claim the reward
 - SabaFon employees or their families can not participate in this promotion
 - SabaFon reserves the right to terminate/modify/delete this promotion or any part of it at anytime without prior notice
 - If you get the scratch card without a prize, you must keep it during this promo in order to claim another grand prize in August 2007 which SabaFon may offer
 - You will qualify only if you have not entered de-active state during this promo period
 - Winner customers are required to visit any of sabaFon service centers to receive his prize

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Translation and culture

By: Abdal Jaleel Mohammed Hasan Abdullah

Culture is defined as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community using a particular language as its means of expression.

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.

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 perfect.

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 Never be God's bliss! Of course

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

What for : Much Ado?

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy majed_thabet@hotmail.com

"Veil-issue" has become a public matter of local as 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,

and, sometimes, it reaches the 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 gaps 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

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 ado".

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.

Maged 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 journal of the University.

I am in need of My Mum

I'm longing for your tender touch To your devotion castle, I wish I could fly 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 apart 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 With our happy flowers the thorn is

always grown 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 birthday

Mum, listen how much my soul screams 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 motorboat
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.

- 42 Declares as true
43 Forty winks
44 High standing achieved 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

- 1 Prefix with phone or transmitter
2 Really dislike
3 Plains Native American
4 Uncommon sense

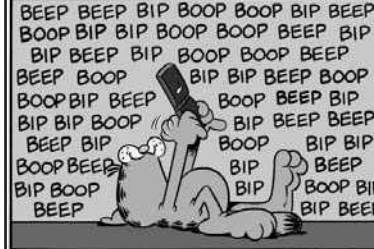
- 5 Unlawfully distilled whiskey
6 Type of pricing
7 Purplish-brown color
8 "Funny you should ___"
9 Place into groups
10 Crude dwelling
11 Looped bride
12 Actress Sommer
13 Treetop retreat
18 Divide evenly
22 Doesn't fall apart
24 Pediatrician's patient
25 Hot milk curdled with ale
27 Conveyed real estate
28 Heavy hammers
30 Actor Sharif
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
58 Make imperfect
59 Sound from a kitty

"SLICE AND DICE" by Emma Daly

Grid for the 'Slice and Dice' crossword puzzle with numbered starting points for clues.

PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER

Grid showing the answers to the previous crossword puzzle.



إعلانات صبوبة

مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
للخدمات العقارية
حده - احياء السياسي - الاصحي - بيت بوس
سيار: ٢٨٥٥ - ٧٣٣٨ - مكتب: ٦٧٩١٦٦

- للبيع: 30 لينة حر في تبة لزل - سواد، مخططة، على شارع 10 متر جنوبي، الواجهة حوالي 40 متر وعمق حوالي 33 متر.
- سعر اللبنة 420.000 أربعمئة وعشرون الف ريال يمني.
- للبيع: أرضية تجارية ممتازة، حر، مساحتها ١٢ لينة، على شارع الأربعين متر، بيت بوس، خلف حي الوزير السابق. القادم من حده إلى شارع تعز، الواجهة التجارية ٢٦ متر، وعمقها حوالي ٢٠ متر، الاتجاه غربي.
- سعر اللبنة ٢٠٠.٠٠٠ ريال يمني.
- أرضية تجارية درجة أولى، على شارعين، شارع الحسين متر وشارع ١٦ متر، مساحتها حوالي ٦٦ لينة، قريبة من مدارس السعيدة، بيت بوس، ومن جولة دار سلم الأحياء المجاورة تشهد نهضة عمرانية تفوق أي توقعات. تصلح لتجار الخشب والحديد، مواد البناء/السياحة، كهربائيات، طقم صحنه، بلاط سيراميك، رخام وغير ذلك. أيضاً لورشات حديثة لصيانة السيارات.
- الإيجار الشهري: ٧٢٠ سبعةمئة وعشرون دولاراً. وإبلاشاً
- نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري

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حده - صنعاء - المحل في موقع ممتاز
وبسعر مغري.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٧٨٠٨

سيارات

• للبيع: سيارتين نوع مرسيدس - موديل ٨٤ - الأولى طراز ٢٠ والثانية طراز ٢٣٠ - الحالة ممتازة - سعر السيارة الأولى أربعة آلاف دولار والثانية خمسة آلاف دولار.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٥٠٢٠٨ بندر
• للبيع: سيارة كارينا - موديل ٨٨ - اللون أحمر - نظيفة جداً وبسعر مغري.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٧١٦٨٠

كمبيوترات، ادوات كهربائية، تلفونات، و اشياء اخرى

• للبيع مطابع أوفست متكاملة وبحالة ممتازة
السعر مناسب
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٩٢٥٣٦-٧٧٧٨٤٨٧٦٥

مجال السواقه - يبحث عن عمل مناسب في هذا المجال.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٢٨٨١

• مروان عبده قايد - بكالوريوس تربية - التخصص كيمياء - التقدير جيد - يرغب في العمل في أي مدرسة.
للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٠٥٩٣٦

• عبد الرحمن محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في الترجمة والمراسلات العامة - يجيد استخدام لحاسوب والإنترنت.
يرغب في العمل في هذا المجال.
للتواصل: ٧٧٨٦٠١٢٧

• بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب (قسم برمجة) تقدير جيد جداً 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 تخصصه أو في مجال متعلق بالتخصص.
للتواصل: ٧١١٩٩٠٤٢٠

• أحمد يحي حميدان - مستوى رابع قسم لغة إنجليزية (جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا) - الأول على الدفعة بتقدير إمتياز - يرغب في العمل في المسا (نصف دوام).
للتواصل: ٢١٩١٥٠ / ٢١٦١٥٠

• يحي الأشول - فني أشعة - حاصل على مؤهل ٨/٨٤م الترتيب الأول - حاصل على عدة دورات ولديه شهادات خبرة - يجيد استخدام أي نوع من الأجهزة - يبحث عن عمل في أي مكان.
للتواصل: ٧٣٤٢٢٣٤١٦

• منير علي القباطي - تجارة - خبرة جيدة - خبرة ممتازة في مجال الدهانات - جيرة جيدة في مجال الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - الخبرة ولعدة سنتين - يبحث عن عمل في أي مجال.
للتواصل: ٧٧٠٨٠٩٤١

• محمدرحوبه - مهندس معماري - مصري الجنسية - خبره ثلاث سنوات في العمل مع الأجانب - خبره سنتان في اليمن (السفارة الأمريكية - تصميم وتنفيذ العديد من الأعمال) - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي واللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في شركة أجنبية أو شركةترول أو شركة مقاولات كبرى
للتواصل: ٧١١٠٧٠٧٤٥

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Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٤٥٦١

• مروان عبدالله - ١٢ دوره في مجال الكمبيوتر وصيانته - خبره لأكثر من عشر سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. يبحث عن عمل مناسب.
للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٨٧٤٥٧

• فواز صالح أحمد - ليسانس لغة إنجليزية (جيد جداً) - دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي - خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات له كتب منشورة في الترجمة. يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٢٣٦٩٥

• كمال محمد أمير - بكالوريوس فيزياء - جامعة صنعاء - حاصل على شهادة الفترة الصباحية.

للتواصل: ٧١١٤٢٩٤٨

• فواز صالح - ليسانس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي - خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - له كتب منشورة في الترجمة - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه ويفضل العمل مع شركات أجنبية.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٢٣٦٩٥

• باسم محمد علي - بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٤٨٧٦٥

• عادل أبو حليقة - بكالوريوس رياضيات حاسوب + دبلوم سكرتارية + مهارة في تحليل وتصميم نظم المعلومات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية بشكل جيد - يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص أو أي مجال مناسب.

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عن ت: ٢٤٣٢٤٥ نعر ت: ٢١٢٤٨٠
المكلا ت: ٣٠٩١٩٠، المدينة ت: ٢١٩٢٤٢

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١-٢٤٦٩٦٧/٧/٩
المستشفى العموري ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٣٨١/٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
المستشفى اليمني الاعلامي ت: ٠١-٤١٨٠٠٠
فاكس: ٠١-٤١٨١١١
المستشفى الامماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١١١
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٩٧/٧/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠
فندق موفيك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦١
فندق تاج سبا ت: ٠١-٣٧٣٣٧٣
فندق ريلكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٠ - ٦٠٣٣٥٨

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩ / ٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩ / ٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢١٣٣٣٣
فاكس: ٥١٥٧٥٥
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٣٤٥/٥
معهد ريكنت ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣ - ٥١٠٦١٣
فاكس: ٣١٥٥٧٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٧٧٢/٢٧٧٨٣٣
مأرب للتأمين ت: ٢٠٦١٣٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣
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عدن ت: ٢٥٨٨١
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عدن ت: ٢٤٧١٧
نعر ت: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

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صنعا ت: ٠١-٤٦٣٨٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عدن ت: ٢٠٠٣٣٧٩٩
نعر ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٣٤٣
المكلا ت: ٥٠٢٠٧٤٩٢

مدارس

مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٢٧٠١٩١/٢
مدرسة التريكة الدولية ت: ٤٤٤٣٥٨/٩
مدرسة المعاهد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩
مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٣٧/٤٤٠٤٣

مستشفيات

النسب للمستشفيات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للمستشفيات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٢٦٧١١٩

عقارات

• للبيع: فيلا جديدة، دور واحد في مثلث بيت بوس ، ديوان ، ٣ غرف نوم ، ٣ حمامات ، مطبخ، صالة طعام ، مدخل رئيسي ومدخل عائلي. مساحة الأرض حوالي ٦٥ لينة حر، على شارع ١٢ متر إتجاه شرقي.
السعر النهائي ٢١ مليون ريال . مصممه لثلاثة أدوار وفيها ٢٢ قاعة.
للتواصل: ٧٣٤٢٩٢٩٦٩

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TIMES

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 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

currently not allowed.

"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 years.

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

Mansourh 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 squish 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 40,000.

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

OPM Aden
Aden Container Terminal

OPM Aden (OPM), Aden Container Terminal (ACT) welcomed the MV Wan Hai 503's maiden call. This marks the beginning of Wan Hai Line's presence in Aden. Part of the Pacific International Lines and Wan Hai Joint FE-Europe Service, the MV Wan Hai 503 is one of the newest and largest vessels of Wan Hai fleet. The vessel can carry a maximum of 2,757 TEUs. She has a draught dimension of 17.5m, length overall (LOA) of 269m and a service speed of 22.5 knots.

Eight container vessels, four each from Wan Hai Lines and FE-Europe, are deployed to the weekly four-time service schedule between Hamburg, Antwerp, Aden, Port Kelung, Singapore, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hong Kong and Shaoxing. This service is making its first call at ACT.

Wan Hai Line founded in 1985 is one of the Asian main container shipping lines. It provides full-container vessel shipping services with direct calls to 45 major international commercial ports in many parts of Asia and Middle East. The vessel is the one of the most comfortable and convenient services available available in Asia.

Wan Hai Line expresses confidence in ACT's operations, especially for the first step to ship connections between another main feeder vessels, making ACT a "ready to go" value service for its customers. It is pleased to include Aden in its Middle East network. Wan Hai Line hopes to look at further projects in Aden.

Wan Hai Line's presence in Aden is a significant milestone for ACT. It is becoming increasingly popular as a Red Sea and Gulf of Aden shipping route. The Government of Yemen and the Management of ACT will continue to further improve ACT's services and terminal facilities to be customer shipping lines, shippers and consignees. We warmly welcome Wan Hai Line's presence in Aden.

OPM Aden Management, CEO of OPM LLC (General Manager of ACT) presented a plaque to the ship's captain, Cape Jao-Dao Lin, to commemorate the maiden voyage of MV Wan Hai 503 at Aden. He mentioned, "We are honored to have Wan Hai Line's presence in Aden as part of our effort to establish a new shipping route. Wan Hai Line has decided to call Aden. This is indeed a milestone for both Wan Hai Line and Aden Container Terminal. We are confident that the arrival of Wan Hai Line vessels will be well served by ACT. Wan Hai Line's new presence also reflects international shipping community's growing confidence in ACT as a competitive container hub in the region."

ACT currently has 7 services with prime customers comprising P&O, Wan Hai, Hapag-Lloyd, Evergreen, COSCO, APL and K Line.

OPM Aden offers professional, fast and good and insured customer service and maintenance. Besides ACT, OPM is the Project Manager for the Shabab Rajeh Container Terminal in Dandar Abbas. It will be a general development of 1,000,000 TEUs. OPM has also the country's port and terminal construction department through the National and the Middle East.

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