

In brief

SANA'A

Public libraries and information centres services

July 11 — The General Book Authority in cooperation with the Local Administration Ministry are working on a national education program through which the establishment of public libraries and free information centres will be implemented. The libraries and centres will be established in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hadramout, and Hudaiedah as a first phase. This project comes under the framework of the Book Authority annual plan.

TAIZ

Twin joined at the head

July 10 — Joined at the head a twin was born on Monday at Al-Jumhuri hospital in Taiz. Doctors, who were monitoring the pregnancy since its sixth month, carried out a caesarean and say both mother and babies are in good health. However there are risks that one of the babies would die during the separation operation, which is supposed to take place in the future. It is unknown yet where or when the twin will be separated.

IBB

National sports competition start

July 11 — The track and field national sports competition started Monday in Ibb sports stadium. Competitors come from various clubs in Shabwa, Al-Baidha, Taiz, Abyan and Sa'ada governorates. The adult sports competition: include 100 meters run, 200 meters run, 1500 meters run, Javelin throw, triple jump. And junior competition including 100 meters run and Javelin throw. Only the first two clubs will qualify for the first season.

LAHJ

Children with disability

July 10 — A training course on how to treat children with disability started this week in Lahj and continues until Thursday. The course, in which 50 mothers of disabled children participated, is funded by Rada Barnen, Save the Children — Sweden, and hosted by the Social Affairs office at the governorate. Statistics from a field survey in Lahj, which targeted all kinds of disabilities and covered 386 families, show that there are 625 disability cases, 402 males and 223 females.

HADRAMOUT

Medical military caravan continues support

July 10 — The Medical Military caravan is carrying out its eighth community service in Hadramout. The caravan consists of forty physicians distributed in four teams each targeting a remote area in Hadramout that does not get much access to health care. The teams provide free medical aid and medicines to locals and facilitate the treatment of those who need to be transferred to the military hospital in Sana'a.

HUDAIEDAH

Fraud degrees

July 9 — The dean of the Computer Science College of the Yemeni University in Hudaiedah was charged with fraud because of selling fake degrees. Apparently, the dean was taking liberty in creating fraud certificates and faking the university's stamp to endorse these certificates and sell them to whomever wants, including a shopkeeper. The price for a four years computer science degree ranges from 100\$ to 250\$ depending on the buyer and the grade.

ADEN

First youth and security summer camp

July 11 — Lasting for one month, the first summer camp for youth and security started Tuesday at the Police Officers Club in Aden. This summer, the governorate aims at involving youth in security issues and making them more aware of their responsibilities as young citizens in promoting the stability of the country. Fifty participants are included in the camp.

Men-women partnership is key point to maternal health

By: Jamal Al-Najjar

SANA'A, July 11 — As over 500,000 women die annually during pregnancy and delivery, 99 percent of which are in the developing countries, this year's World Population Day focuses on "Men as Partners in Maternal Health", stressing on the necessity of a real participation from men to support women issues particularly concerning reproductive health.

To decrease the maternal mortality rate and achieve a real maternal health, men should employ their influence for the sake of women's health issues. In cooperation with governments, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) exerts persistent efforts to enhance maternal health services so as to avoid more mother victims and children who undergo equal fate through death or even through leading a life of orphanage as a consequence of maternal death. "UNFPA supports safe motherhood initiatives around the world. We work with governments and other partners to ensure that every woman has access to three reproductive health services that save women's lives: voluntary family planning, skilled attendance at birth and emergency obstetric care complications arise during delivery," said the executive director of UNFPA, Thoraya Ahmed Obaid.

Obaid added that men's involvement and participation can make all the difference because they have the power to take decisions at both the family and the government levels, pointing out that it is incumbent upon men to contribute



to tackling a lot of misconceptions that affect women socially and educationally and, therefore, cause a lot of maternal health problems. "By discouraging early marriage, promoting girls' education, fostering equitable relationships, and supporting women's reproductive health and rights, progress is made," she maintained.

The United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon said that a lot of women die during pregnancy and delivery because they are deprived of reproductive health rights, pointing out that maternal health and family planning are of vital importance to create a healthy and active family as well as to reduce maternal mortality rate. "A lot of coun-

tries succeeded in reducing maternal death to a great extent in a decade just as means of family planning, provision of midwifery, and obstetric care became at women's hands," he pointed out.

For his part, Mohammed Murshid Hayel, deputy director of the educational media at Ministry of Education, confirmed that maternal health and family planning are considered a joint responsibility that can not come into existence unless all people — individuals, civil society organizations, intellectuals — involve in raising awareness about the necessity of following such measures to ensure safety for both mothers and children. He also added that "raising aware-

ness should be continuous and should target all people in the society in order to be fruitful." From a religious point of view, Sheikh Hamood Al-Suaidi, from the Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance, explained that Islam is concerned with maternal health as a woman is a main partner in the society, noting that unless people care about mother's health and well-being, then she can not be able to feed and take care of her child properly. Concerning equality in education, Al-Suaidi maintained that improving girls' education reduces illiteracy among women and consequently makes them aware of all the important issues that contribute to a better life for them and their children.

ICRC breaks Yemeni female detainees' isolation

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

Sana'a, July 8 — The director of jails authority, Ali Naser Lkhsha'a, revealed that 727 women have been released from the central jails in all over the governorates of Yemen - during 2006. Only 177 have been sentenced, whereas others have been released during the investigation processes.

"Unfortunately there is no special utilities at police stations to hold the women who are seized for interrogating or investigation ...so they are put at custody until the end of the investigation" stated Lkhsha'a in a workshop hold in Monday to discuss the female prisoners status in Yemen. He emphasized on the importance of such facilities especially for women whose entrance to custody may make their community discarding them. Therefore, he called the involved authorities such as police officers to investigate more before putting any person, particularly women in custody. He also called upon authorities to reconsider the Yemeni law regarding detention, confirming that the Yemeni law must contain different punishments (prison alternatives). "Imprisonment is not supposed to be the only penalty for all crimes and misdemeanors, the law must have other alternatives to deal with different cases" he insisted.

Lkhsha'a's statement was at the presence of representatives of the Yemeni Red Crescent, the International Commission for Red Cross (ICRC), Security Officers, and the Minister of Human Rights, Huda Al-Ban.

The attendance discussed the ongoing efforts to implement the "vocational training for female detainees program" funded by the ICRC in cooperation with the Yemeni Red Crescent



Lkhsha'a talks at the presence of representatives of the Yemeni Red Crescent, the International Commission for Red Cross (ICRC), and the Minister of Human Rights, Huda Al-Ban (middle).

Committee.

"The aim of this program is to break the isolation that detainees experience behind the bars, giving them an opportunity to reintegrate into society after completion of their sentences" said kassandra Vartell, the Head of the (ICRC) delegation in Yemen.

The program, which includes courses in sewing, tricote, textile, and literacy, was launched in 2001 in the central jail in Al-Mahuit governorate and then expanded to include the central jails in Hodida, Dhamar, Amran, Aden, and Ibb.

"The program will start this year in the central prisons in Sana'a, Sada'a, and maybe in Taiz" said Vartell.

Salem M. Nasser, protection filed officer at ICRC, confirmed that the productions of female detainees are sold in specific exhibitions that are

organized for that purpose, and its income return to the jail authority which spend it to improve the living conditions for female prisoners in the jail.

"The women can use this time spent in prison for their own benefit -- something they could never have thought about in the outside world" said Nadia, one of the Red Crescent Committee volunteers, who trained female prisoners in Ibb Governorate. "Now they stop crying, and become more involved in these courses" she added.

In her return, Human Rights Minister, Huda Al-Ban, praised such efforts and said that the project aims at improving female prisoners' status, adding that most Yemeni female prisoners who have been committed actions against law were unemployed, or have no skills to get fixed jobs.

50 Yemeni girls illegally enter Oman

SANA'A, July 11 — The secretary general of Yemeni Artists Syndicate for acting professions Fuad Al-Kuhali stated that 50 Yemeni ladies ranging between 15-17 years left Yemen to Oman on Wednesday without informing the concerned authorities in Culture Ministry or Yemeni Artists Syndicate.

Al-Kuhali added that the two Yemeni and Omani individuals are responsible for letting these girls into Oman in illegal manner, hinting that these two per-

sons told them that the girls will participate in some celebrations to be staged in Oman.

He indicated that his syndicate is concerned over the fate of the girls especially when most of them are under-aged. Most of them are from Aden and they participated in Unity celebrations staged in Ibb last May.

In the name of the syndicate, al-Kuhali called for punishing those responsible for such illegal practices

which damage Yemen's fame. He also asked Interior Ministry to embark on investigating the issue.

Al-Kuhli further told Yemen Times that his syndicate rejects such practices and denounces facilitating the elopement of the girls, warning that such girls could be exploited for dubious ends. He further asked for prompt investigation of those who facilitated the task before them. Also, he demanded their immediate home-return.

Equal citizenship lost in constitutional amendments

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, July 10 — In a symposium organized by Women Forum for Research and Training on Sunday, Professor of Political Science at Sana'a University, Abdullah Al-Faqih, declared that the constitution upon which the Republic of Yemen was formed on May 22, 1990, and agreed upon by the people via general referendum on May 1991, has regulated all aspects of political life according to the "equal citizenship" principle.

An article within the constitution dictates that "citizens are equal before the law; they are equal in general rights and duties and there is no discrimination between them because of sex, color, race, language, profession, social status or religion."

Al-Faqih had created a study on equal citizenship and briefed the participants in the symposium about the study's findings. He made it clear that equal citizenship is the key to achieving other aspects of citizenship whether social, cultural or economic, noting that the development process cannot be achieved under the existing regime as it works against such a process of equalization.

He added that the current constitution, amended more than once to suit the wishes of the existing regime, concentrates authority in the hand of the president in a way that facilitates the preservation of the existing regime which is opposed to the concept of equal citizenship.

According to Al-Faqih, the concentration of power which is reflected in the current constitution cannot be considered a base for democratic rule or a frame for equal citizenship, maintaining that the actual practice of authority is concentrated in the hands of the President, at the risk of the three subsequent branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

Al-Faqih went on to say that the constitution gives the President far-reaching authority without a system of accountability.

He pointed out as well that participation in Yemen's political life is confined to three factions: high ranking military officials, tribal sheikhs and the members of the ruling party — the General People Congress, all of whom are exclusively loyal to the President. The common citizens of Yemen have little to no power beyond their vote.

Moreover, the regime lacks periodic elections or impartiality. Senior military officials and the ruling party's members descend from influential tribes. The existing regime seems to be formed of a tribal coalition at the top of which comes the Hashed Tribe to which President Saleh, Speaker of the Parliament Abdullah Al-Ahmer, and high-ranking military, security and civil officials belong.

Al-Faqih noted that the current citizenship legislation is in need of amajor reforms at all levels, stressing that political citizenship can be achieved under poverty, illiteracy and unemployment. The current legislation also requires freedom from the terrorization of law enforcement and the interference of the government.

Yemen to increase energy budget

SANA'A, July 11 — Minister of Electricity and Energy Dr. Mustafa Bahran has indicated that the country's power generation strategy will see a fundamental shift in focus, he stated that the government is currently undergoing negotiations with several American, Canadian, and French companies in order to build nuclear power plants in Yemen, which will be managed by the respective companies while the government will play only an intermediate roles and deliver the generated power to the end user.

The Minister stated that preliminary research indicates that Yemen will save up to 75 percent of the current power generation costs. He also added that the concept of using nuclear technology to produce energy is becoming more viable in the light of decline in Yemen's natural resources and the global surge in Oil & Gas prices.

Sources at the Ministry of Electricity and Energy has indicated that the Ministry is finalizing plans with two companies, an American and a Canadian, to set up a nuclear power plant in Yemen, adding that the Ministry



Dr. Al-Faqih the author of the first Yemeni study on Equal citizenship

As for reforms to the constitution, Al-Faqih stressed the need for stipulations that will create a balance of power between the different governmental authorities

"Irrespective of the form of the ruling system (Presidential, Parliamentary), the selection of any system should be based on a national dialogue involving all political, social, cultural, and economic powers in a way that fits into the reality and the demands of the Yemeni society and ensures a representation of all political powers including women and the poor as well securing the rights and duties through equal citizenship", hinted Al-Faqih.

Al-Faqih also stressed the importance of reformulating the press law in a way that lifts overbearing restrictions on journalists as regards their right to access and publish information of importance to the public as well as their right to establish newspapers, magazines and publishing houses.

He also asked for the enactment of a law that regulates the people's right to access information and further binds public institutions to prepare information and provide them for those interested upon request as well as making a law that will allow people to access audio and visual mass media.

For his part, sociologist Adel Al-Shargabi from Sana'a University noted that citizenship is a link that ties humans without any religious or tribal connection, conditioning the separation of the political authority from the religious one to achieve the full citizenship wherein a secular and civil state will exist.

Al-Shargabi demanded the Anti-Corruption Committee to discontinue the Tribes' Affairs Authority as its existence perpetuates discrimination. He also stressed the importance of enacting the equal citizenship concept as well as equal opportunities and asked the state to treat a man as an individual and not according to one's tribe.

Rawfah Hasan hinted that equal citizenship cannot be achieved unless women and men have equal rights, hinting that women have no right to approve their marriage contract or to stand witness to another's contract.

The in-depth study of Al-Faqih aroused heated debates, whether for or against what he put forward. He also provided a clear idea about the Yemeni constitution, which has been subjected to amendments since 1994 in an effort to concentrate power in the hand of the ruler, while disregarding any consideration for equal rights and participation of all Yemeni citizens.

Bahran also stated that his Ministry will increase the national coverage area from the current 50 percent to 70 – 90 percent within the next two years, adding that he has been informed that the government will give priority to investing in power infrastructure in next year's budget. He also stated that there is a strong emphasis on the importance of energy for national development as well as nuclear technology from the political leadership, especially after the recent visit of his Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh to France, where he has visited a nuclear power station and discussed the pros and cons of such technology.

Continued from page 1

First weapon count

Moreover, information collected during these arms counts will be stored in a database to facilitate follow-ups and crack down on illegal weapons smuggling. He also said, "After this step we will set an announcement to give citizens a chance of six months to handover their medium-size arms and crack fires."

Furthermore, the consultative council discussed the weapons carrying phenomenon in its first annual session for the current year. In the session, the Committee of Defense and Security presented a report on this issue. The report included a vision adopted by the committee about the phenomenon, based on official reports issued by the Ministry of Interior as well as meetings held by the officials of said ministry.

The report depicted the development of the phenomenon in Yemen, affected by a number of political and strategic changes as well as by the instability dominating relations between the two parts of Yemen before the country's unification.

The report stressed the importance of paying serious attention to the phenomenon according to what the current comprehensive development phase required. It also indicated that carrying weapons in the cities as well as the markets endangers public security, calling for shutting down the stores where arms and ammunitions are being sold.

Additionally, the report differentiated between the concepts of "carrying" and "possessing" arms. Current attention is focused on the phenomenon of carrying weapons, considering it a way of evil that breeds violence and harms public interests. The report emphasized the necessity of taking this issue into consideration. It also stated that there are some encouraging indicators of reducing such a phenomenon due to public awareness as well as the cultural and human experience of the Yemeni community.

Furthermore, the report recommended that there must be a law that distin-

guishes between possessing weapons and carrying them. It also emphasized the importance of an intensive media plan to educate community members about the costly burdens of carrying weapons, including the taking of innocent lives, human tragedy and hindering of development.

In conclusion, the document called for stopping the spread of weapons possession by imposing strict arms trafficking laws. It also pointed out that the judiciary must actively assume its role in adjudicating cases related to this issue. The judiciary must not prolong in carrying out lawsuits that might prevent the continued spread of weapons carrying violations.

Sa'ada crisis continues

Al-Houthi denounced the new military assaults after the ceasefire targeting some areas and villages from which his followers evacuated such as Haydan district, Shalal area in Hajjah. It did not also meet the demands of the citizens who asked the army to leave their houses and farms in Al-Qubah, Bani Muath and other areas.

He also pointed out that his followers have deserted their positions in Kittaf, Al-Safra, Ghamer, Qataber, Magz, Saqeen districts. They have mostly deserted their positions in Sahar district among other locations, noting the continuous firing by the army and not handing over the farms and houses prevented them from implementing the agreement.

Moreover, Al-Houthi commended the good offices and efforts exerted by Qatari brothers to stop the bloodshed. He further criticized the frigidity of the Joint Meeting Parties, asking them to exert more efforts for halting the war on Sa'ada residents and Yemeni people, accusing the authority of sidelining the parties and organizations.

Other sources mentioned the Qatari delegations started to lose hope especially with the sluggishness in implementing the ceasefire agreement especially on the part of the army, as hun-

dreds of Houthi fighters returned back to their villages by the first day of truce; however, most of them found their houses either destroyed or still captured by the army.

According to commentators and opposition personalities, the committee in supervision of the ceasefire agreement concentrates on implementing the articles according to their order in the agreement, however, it seems that Houthis are the only party who should stick to the agreement while overlooking other considerations aiming to enhance trust among both warring parties.

Several human rights organizations criticized those supervising the ceasefire agreement because they gave little attention to the issue of the displaced and arrested people or those whose houses were destroyed.

26 September.net, the spokes media of the Yemen Armed Forces, denied what was said by Houthis as for descending the mountains or their positions, hinting Houthis were driven out of these positions during the battles with the army and before the embarkation of the truce.

It called upon Houthis to hand over their arms and desert their mountainous positions to prove their good will. The mountains mentioned by the site include Azan, Al-Madawarah, Al-Hamra, Al Ghubair, Grayah, Al-Ahrash, Al-Malaqat, and Al-Sawda.

More boat smuggling

Still, each year between September and the following June, "irregular travel to Yemen has also become increasingly difficult as a result of increased crackdowns on smugglers in Somalia's Bosaso region and heightened security patrols along the Yemen coastline. Smugglers simply started taking new routes to Yemen. Various new drop-off points were identified along the 400-kilometre coastline, turning the voyage into a three-day ordeal rather than two.

Radhouane Nouicer, director of UNHCR's Middle East and North

Africa bureau commented "You can only imagine how desperate people must be to brave such a rough and risky journey to reach the other side. But this also goes to show how misled and exploited they are by the smugglers, and how much more has to be done to make sure they are better informed."

In 2006, UNHCR presented a Ten-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration that sets out a number of measures to assist states in dealing with the problem.

"The solution lies not only in cracking down on smugglers, but also on tackling the root causes of persecution, poverty and conflict that prompt irregular movers to leave their homes," Said Jennifer Pagonis, adding that

Countries receiving migrants should have more help in managing the inflows so that people who need protection can get it and those who do not can return home safely. She also stressed that anyone in distress at sea should be rescued, allowed to disembark and given access to proper screening procedures upon arrival.

For all of 2006, nearly 29,000 people were recorded arriving in Yemen in 237 boats. At least 328 people died and 310 were recorded as missing for the year.

34 press freedom violations

Mr. Abdulbari Taher, the former journalists' chief of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, stated, "Abolishing the Ministry of Information is the first demand of journalists and this demand is a national one." Taher added that existing laws restrict freedoms especially the freedom of the press. Penalties for violations of these laws may even amount to death. He also pointed out that press freedom is not only an issue of importance to journalists but also affects community members and organizations.

Tawakul Kurman, Chairwoman of Women Journalists Without Chains,

said that the aim behind the organization issuing their half-year report on press freedoms' violations in Yemen was not merely for counting violations against journalists but was also to try to bring these violations to the attention of the public with the aim of reducing their occurrence in the near future.

She also pointed out that the world of press in Yemen is mingled with hopes and pains. In the first half of 2007, there were pledges and electoral programs enacted by the president, inspiring and encouraging the people's

journalistic aspiration. Unfortunately these pledges coincided with severe drawbacks, topping off with the political asylum of famous journalist, Khalid Salman, after his being prosecuted on fourteen different counts, among them threatening physical liquidity.

She concluded her speech by saying, "We are bidding farewell to this year by imprisoning the journalist Al-Khaiwani and prosecuting him in a state security court, setting a precedent of the first event happening to a journalist."

Advertisement for a Media Person

CHF Yemen and its implementing partner, CSSW is looking for an enterprising and creative media person for the ACCESS project (Educational alternatives and sustainable social services for working children) to draw up an effective Advocacy/Media/Awareness raising plan for different targeted groups.

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 150 Zubairy St.
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 Fax +967 (1) 206 130
 Email: recruitment@kpmg.com.ye

Required documentation includes:

1. One recent color passport photograph
2. Copy of Yemeni ID or passport
3. Copy of supporting documents for educational and experience background
4. List of references that can be contacted, if any

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Workers seek protection

By: Ruwaida Al-Saqqaf and Bushra Al-Ansi For Yemen Times

Abdu Ali, a construction worker, waits patiently early every morning in the same spot for his employer to transport him to work. Six years ago, Abdu, along with his family, left his village for the capital city of Sana'a in the hopes of finding an abundance of work to improve his living standards. His particular skill led him to seek employment opportunities in construction, however, reality proved meek as Abdu found that jobs in his field were scarce. Working only twelve days in a month and earning a total sum of YR 18000, by the time he pays YR 9000 for the rent of his room in Sana'a and sends some money home for his family, little is left for everyday personal expenditures.

Abdu's example is reflective of the circumstances of hundreds of workers in Yemen, those who also work in construction as well as in other trades such as painting, ceramics, and shipment. Workers in these types of trade, categorized as "unorganized labor," are concentrated in certain areas of the capital city of Sana'a. These concentrated locations are well-known by employers, who come and take the workers after negotiating wages. Contractors, in turn, deceive the workers in order to take some of their daily wages. The workers do not have any labor union to protect them and their rights.

One of the trade workers with whom the Yemen Times was able to meet is a high secondary school graduate. He has been fixing floor tiles and ceramics since the age of three. He commented that most of the employers in the trades mentioned above exploit their workers by not giving them the full amount of agreed upon wages. The workers are not able to sue the

employers due to lack of a written contract between the two parties. Moreover, their daily wages do not enable them to hire a lawyer to defend them.

However, the exploitation of this category of workers is not only in wage appropriations but extends to the negligence of their rights due to injuries obtained while working. Injuries sustained may be so critical that they cause a serious disability. A painter told the Yemen Times that he has worked in his field for 21 years. One day he fell down from the scaffold and broke his leg. Instead of treating him, the contractor dispensed of him.

This daily laborer lacks legal protection of their rights. They also suffer from the unavailability of labor unions to protect them and defend them against violations that they are subjected to by the contractors and employers.

However, Mohammed Al-Hadi, Secretary of the Labor Reconciliation Department in the General Union of Laborers, said, "This category of workers deserves care and attention though some of them belong to the Union of Construction and Developments. But the level of union regulation is humble." He also added that workers report to the Labor Reconciliation Department in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor when disputes take place between workers and their employers. In turn, the Labor Reconciliation Department mediates and finds suitable solutions according to the law. If the case is not resolved in the department, they are referred to the judgment committee. This committee does not distinguish between a worker in the private or public sector. The verdicts of this committee are judicial, Al-Hadi asserted.

Mohammed Al-Jadri, Head of the General Union of Laborers, confirmed that unorganized workers have no legal protection and do not belong to recognized companies or establish-

ments. Workers only make daily wages. He also pointed out that this category of workers lack social protection since there is no law to protect their rights. The union is investigating their situation in order to issue a law to protect them and connect them to the establishment of social insurance, Al-Jadri elaborated.

According to Dr. Ali Mohammed Ahmed, Deputy of the Ministry of Social Affairs, unorganized labor, or the so-called "unorganized economy," contribute 30-40 percent of total local production. This high proportion warrants intervention. Workers in this category are employed in various sectors including agriculture, industry and construction.

Dr. Ali also pointed out that Labor Law No. 5, enacted in 1995, protects the rights of laborers, including their safety wages and work leave. This law, however, does not include unorganized labor. By the end of the current month, the situation of this sector will be discussed in light of the amendment of the Labor Law, the Deputy stated, adding that there are already a number of suggestions related to assisting the unorganized sector. Suggestions include the establishment of unions and associations for unorganized laborers as well as support and rehabilitation channels.

Future promises abound, however two questions still remain: Will the Labor Law be amended in favor of unorganized workers? Or are the promises of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Labor Union merely lip service? Time will tell.



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New interpretation of Arab national security

Does the Arab national security have a complete concept or is it merely a futile brand without any clear content? It seems that something of this is closer to what happens since information about the Arab national security became scarce and its proofs moved toward certain areas in the Arab World in terms of manifesting the logic of experience and admitting the regional divisions. This is the security of the Gulf and the Peninsula, as well as the Arab countries located to the east and north of the Arabian Peninsula. There is also the security of the Nile Valley and North Africa. But, despite all this, we realize that there is a single system for the Arab national security because the nature of arising risks, which imply that this security is targeted by external forces and regional challenges as a result of a group of regional and international conditions, which made the Arabs share common features. These features help bring forth a single content of what we can call the Arab national security that embodies the aspects of defending the Arab nations amid the current conditions. It seems useful for us to touch upon numerous influential considerations in this regard as follows:



By: Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb

circulating in the body of the Arab world.

We have to admit that the Arab wealth and resources have become an attractive factor for the presence of foreign forces in the region throughout the 20th century. The discovery of oil in the Arabian Peninsula and other Gulf states attracted the traditional colonial forces, particularly the United States of America. The issue reached

its climatic point with the 'Theory of Inactivation', which Eisenhower explained in his principle in the 50s of the last century. Nevertheless, the Arabian Peninsula, which had been a blessing for its peoples, turned out to be a catastrophe on the national security and its different elements in the region. The oil reserves in the Arab land attracted new forces in our contemporary world and have become a centre of gravitation and competition between the superpowers amid overlapping allegations, mainly the Zionist movement in Palestine and the consequential conflicts that changed lifestyle in the region.

Several proofs indicate that the terminology of Near East, where the Ministry of British Colonies emerged by the advent of the 20th century, has undergone change in conformity with the American policy to be named the Middle East, which is the heart of the world. Also, it is a focus of interests since for being a store of human heritage and the land of divine messages and messengers. This terminology attracted the movement of Zionist orientalism because it has been usually restive throughout different stages of history. It is in this region where the region got merged with politics and different civilizations came into existence. The region has become a point of spiritual and cultural attractions before being a land of economic interests. So, the national security has its own shortcomings, which make out of it a tangible phenomenon before the appearance of military theories and

regional masses.

The Economic Cooperation and Joint Arab Defense Agreement are still representing a reference for the total commitment that provokes controversy on the important national occasions. There was a sharp controversy among Arabs when Egypt signed the Peace Agreement with Israel in 1979. The same controversy was repeated once again when Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in 1990, as Arab parties called for activating the terms of the agreement that remained ink on papers for a long time or (a theoretical frame for the Arab national security).

If some people questioned: "Where is the agreement?" The answer will always be that the Arab economic cooperation is an approach for implementing the agreement. As this cooperation doesn't exist, this means that the agreement and its terms are merely ink on papers. And, if the Arab League Pact specified an independent supplement about the situation in Palestine during the 40s of the last century, the Economic Cooperation and Joint Arab Defence Agreement would come a few years later to consolidate the strong bond between the Arab League member states in this context.

The agreement remained to function as an umbrella covering the Arab National Security and its elements throughout difficult years of Arab-Israeli conflict and Arab-Arab disputes that culminated with the exchange of accusations between the Arab states bordering each other.

We should acknowledge that the Arab national security faces unprecedented challenges. Thus, the Arab-Israeli conflict and crimes committed by the Hebrew State in the region exhausted all the Arab effort over the past few years. The matter was not limited to this, but over the recent years, new players has entered the field such as the Islamic Republic of Iran with its strong influence, particularly after the fall of Iraq, and the challenges facing Iran's influence in Arab countries, particularly the Gulf States. The Arab region is targeted by two nuclear programs; the first is Israeli, which already exists while

the other is Iranian, which is still underway.

The Arab nuclear program, be it peaceful or not, has become a prerequisite because it is difficult for the Arabs to live as orphans and remain besieged by an Israeli nuclear arsenal and an Iranian nuclear program, which is underway. Those who understand the self-defence strategy realize the significance of hard efforts to achieve the principles of equal forces and sincere work to reach strategic balance in the region. The matter is not that easy, as there are numerous risks and diverse barriers. Additionally, entering the international revolutionary club has become very difficult and that everything should be subjected to a periodic international observation while Israel is waiting any attempt in this respect in order to abort the experience at the very beginning.

Although the Arab countries recently announced an awakening in this regard, the situation seems to be a reflection of two striking events, the first of which is that when Israel frankly declared its nuclear program and the second event is that of Iran's attempt to have a nuclear program, the start of which is peaceful while its developments are known to everyone. Therefore, the subject of using the nuclear energy is surrounded by the expectations of the Arab peoples, who bear in mind that implementing such a project is a reflection of the national dignity and dreams.

Contemplating on the 2006 war between Israel and Hezbollah confirmed that the traditional wars have no place in the contemporary life and the role of military forces will turn futile. Wise people predict that the future will prove that the popular resistance is the key player in achieving high interests and imposing will of the nations. This point will be in favour of the Arab national security and help peoples restore their components to defeat any strong armies in the globe.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb is an economist and a professor in Political Science. He is the head of the Arab Group for Investment and Development

COMMON SENSE

Let us choose our enemies correctly (I)

"I just knew it could not be true!" said Tawfiq at the far end of the diwan (Usually, a long sitting room, where Yemenis hold their qat sessions), while plucking his fresh leaves of qat.

"What are you talking about?" asked Mohammed, the host of the qat session.

"One would think that for once the Government really meant it when it said that a truce is now effective in Sa'ada, and it was ready to face up to the real enemy of the country, the terrorists that are given a free hand to do what they like everywhere in the country, yet causing all the problems for the country. Instead, our top notch military brass finds it easier to go against the orange and grape growers of Sa'ada, who haven't caused any harm to anyone, let alone the economy and the prestige of the country on an international scale." Tawfiq was again expressing his disdain for the Wahhabis, who have become a widespread menace as he sees it.

"Come on, Tawfiq, are you being sympathetic to the Houthis after all they have done?", asked a new entrant to the session, who had just taken off his pants and wore a normal colorful open skirt traditionally worn by people of the South, yet keeping his dress shirt and tie on.

"I am not being sympathetic with anyone. I am just telling it like I see it. I am not going to be scared of being accused anything as long as I say it how I see it. Just last week, we had seven Spaniards killed in our country by these mobsters, who are making a mockery of our religion and serving the Zionist cause better than even Lord Balfour ninety years ago did when he issued the land deed that wrongfully gave Palestine to non-indigenous settlers, who came from near the North Pole. Since then this region has never seen the light of day!" Tawfiq always had a way of bringing out summations that opened up wide avenues of discourse in a qat session.

The host wanted to hear others speak, he looked at the man with the tie and said: "What do you think is the reason for the resumption of tie fighting in Sa'ada?"

With a great sense of reluctance, the slightly balding non-regular attendant to the session said: "The Government said that Houthis broke the agreement reached with the mediation of the Qataris, and this was declared by the Implementation Committee of the Agreement."

Tawfiq chuckled as he said: "'The Government said', is no way to express an opinion, my friend. What do you say? is what Mohammed was getting at! If all you have to say is a recap of the boring 9:00 PM TV news broadcast, then find some official meeting of the local chapter of the General People's Congress to chew your qat at."

Mohammed sensed some discourteous conduct by Tawfiq: "Tawfiq! That is not a nice thing to say to an occasional guest at our session, who I personally invited to join us today".

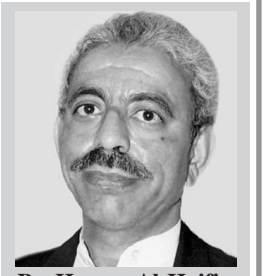
"That is quite alright Mohammed. This is quite normal of these Houthis to blabber like that." The new entrant to the session saw a chance to express his feelings for the likes of Tawfiq.

"I waive my right of reply out of courtesy to you Mohammed, since we are all your guests". Tawfiq was showing that he had his reply ready but was respectful of their host.

"Thank you, Tawfiq, but do bear in mind that Brother Foad here is a fine member of the community, who has studied hard to earn a decent job with the Government and will always be welcome here." Mohammed had a knack for expressing himself courteously without causing any ill feelings among his guests.

"I think that the Government should strive to get the agreement reached with the Houthis in effect as fast as possible, so that it could focus its attention on finding ways to ensure the safety of our visiting tourist guests, if any more decide to venture out to our country after the embarrassing massacre caused by these foreign mercenaries of death, working under the direction of the International Zionist Establishment and the CIA. Chances are, the Houthis could be a little help in this regard. After all did not the Wahhabis pack up their bags from Sa'ada, when they realized that they were no match for the Houthis, dogmatically and militarily."

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Economic burden

By: Awatef Al-Shara'abi

What is the most recent change in the international pricelists as many people speak about? Their talk about changes in the international pricelists may or may not convince citizens that the geographical factors and rapid growth of world markets are among the reasons behind price hikes. Anyway, the ordinary citizens understand that any international price rises don't continue unchecked compared to the local price hikes that keep on skyrocketing in a daily basis and a dramatic way. Stupidity of consumers in most of the developing countries is one of the reasons behind price hikes as they don't attempt to rationalize their consumption of foodstuffs and other commodities. In addition, heads of households don't care for selecting their necessities according to their purchasing powers and regular incomes.

At the level of small families, individuals may find numerous alternatives to un-

available commodities in lieu of waiting for the end of the deadline, which is set by monopolizers of certain products, and then buy them with higher prices. Lack of awareness and education in this area constitute one of the concerns among consumers, whose sufferings exacerbate over time.

Here, we concentrate on two primary reasons behind price rises and the poor living standards in several countries. These reasons are represented by the growing demand (the purchasing power) supported by the rising supply of cash in the economy while at the same time, there is a stability or reduction in the macro production of commodities and services, plus the increased production costs including electricity and water bills, facility rents, taxes and so on. Despite all this, the production costs continue increasing in the developing countries, particularly taxes, which greedy tradesmen use as a justification to monopolize certain commodities and raise prices.

No doubt that tradesmen exercise monopoly of commodities that helped

prices to skyrocket, plus the primary factor represented by the rising purchasing power as a result of increased wages due to developments and changes that took place in the economy. All these phenomena are symptomatic of export of oil and the attempt to bridge the big gap between incomes and price levels via raising wages.

The supply of local currency doesn't exist in abundance except in the Gulf States, and this in turn causes the greatest economic burden, which is the inflation or the skyrocketing prices as a result of the increasing purchasing power in these countries. But the persisting problem in the majority of the developing countries is that of the low purchasing power against foodstuffs and products with expensive, medium or low prices with poor quality in the absence of trade competition and the unavailability of alternatives to various commodities and products with varied pricelists. These pricelists are supposed to be stabilized and announced periodically. But, due to the lack of rationalization of consumables and the presence of monop-

oly climates, prices of foodstuffs continue to increase.

Additionally, thanks to the indifference of the concerned governmental authorities and lack of consumer awareness, which, if it exists, helps consumers be aware of what they need, what the basic necessities are and what they should buy from the list of products and services. Sometimes, consumers are found to rush for buying commodities that led to spreading many economic diseases such as poverty, inflation and prohibitive prices, which will not stop at any level as long as consumers are still unaware of their top priority necessities and at the same time the government agencies as well as the NGOs never direct their efforts and practical strategies toward curbing the spread of economic diseases and citizens' sufferings.

Source: Al-Thawra State-run Daily

Letters to the Editor

Memorial gravestones for the Spanish victims

All Yemenis condemn the terrorist attack against peaceful foreign nationals. I was saddened by the death of the Spanish tourists in Marib. The reputation of the country again has been tarnished. Another industry - tourism, yet again will fail to rise.

We share condolences with the Spaniards. In fact, the Yemeni authorities should not let the tourists' death go in vain.

To remember their death, I suggest to the Yemeni Ministry of Tourism and Environment to send memorial gravestones from Belquis Shrine stones, in Marib, to be laid on the victims' graves.

Fuad Al Sakkaf
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Defending stem cells research

I strongly disagree with Paul Kokoski's letter to the Yemen Times ("Embryonic Research Scientist," May 22) which criticizes embryonic stem cell research.

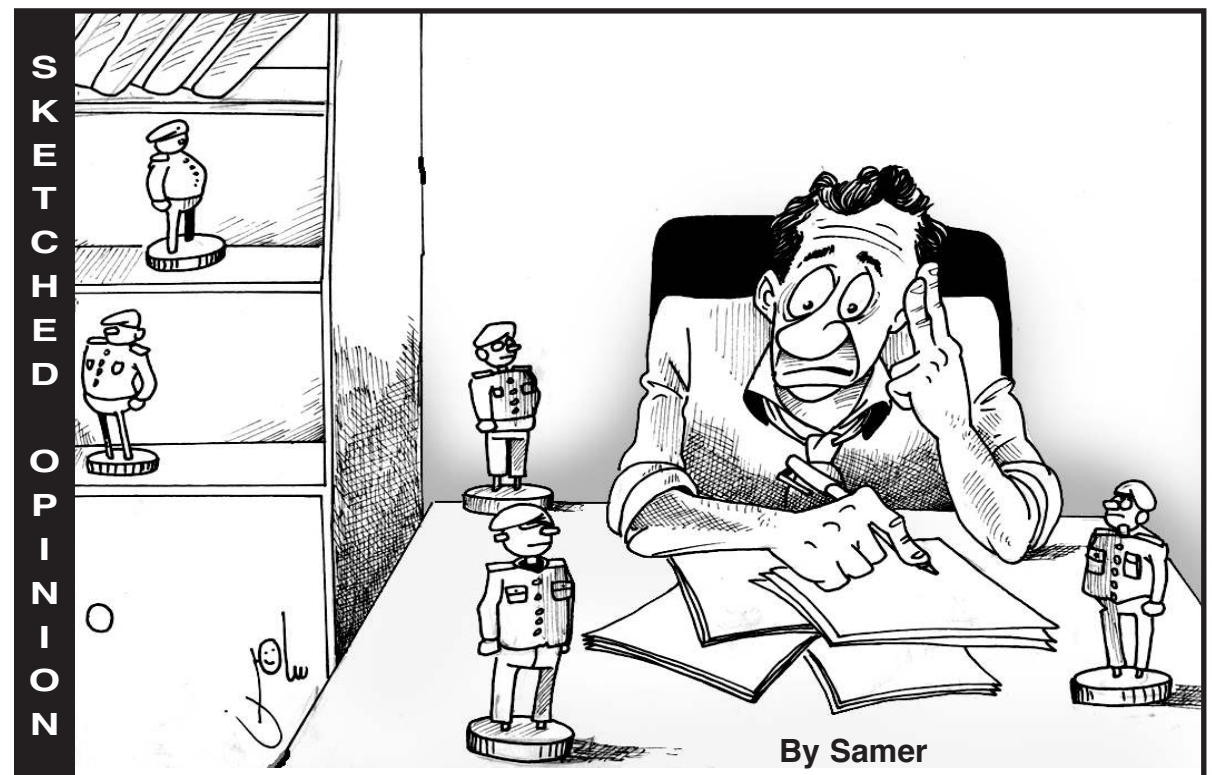
These cells have no human lives and never will. An embryonic stem cell is not even a fetus. It is a cluster of about 150 cells the size of the period at the end of this sentence. They are currently discarded anyway. Why do opponents of this research think it is more moral to wash stem cells down a drain than to use them to help save and improve millions of lives? You and I have lives, embryonic stem cells do not.

If opponents insist on thinking of embryonic stem cells as having

"lives," why not think of them as soldiers who are sacrificed to protect all of us in the war we are all fighting to stay healthy.

No words can accurately describe the horrific symptoms that accompany diseases - Alzheimer's, Lou Gehrig's, muscular dystrophy, diabetes, and stroke, to name a few for which embryonic stem cell research holds great promise. These conditions manifest themselves with unbearable pain, disfigurement, mental incapacitation, and amputation - lives wasting away. The suffering continues.

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By Samer

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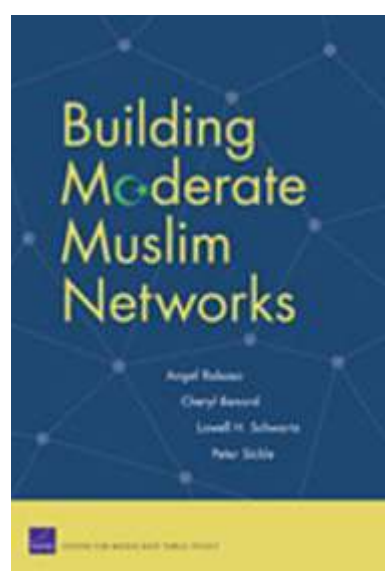
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Rand corporation study on the Islamic world Study calls for rethink on the war on terror

Rand recently published an analysis entitled "Building Moderate Muslim Networks", calling for networks of modern Muslims building on the experiences of the Cold War. Götz Nordbruch introduces the study



Rand Corporation Study on the Islamic World: "Building Moderate Muslim Networks"

fight these movements? The answer in both cases is 'yes!'

And that is precisely where the problem lies: the Arab world is all too quick to condemn Arab critics of Islamist movements as collaborators with the USA, the west or imperialism in general.

Mashari al-Dhaydi, a columnist for the London-based al-Sharq al-Awsat newspaper, points this out in a recent article. Even worse: the joint criticism of Islamism is not only taken as justification for accusations of betrayal, but brings calls for political and social reforms themselves into discredit.

What prompted al-Dhaydi's warning of a looming "execution of modern thinking" is the publication of a study by the Rand Corporation, an American think-tank with significant influence over US security policy.

The analysis is entitled "Building Moderate Muslim Networks", and caused extreme reactions, not only in the Arab world.

A "road map" for the Islamic world

The authors' heady goals are to "derive lessons from the US and allied Cold War network-building experience [in the fight against Communism], determine their applicability to the current situation in the Muslim world and develop a 'road map' to foster the construction of

moderate and liberal Islamic networks."

The starting point of the 180-page instruction manual is the assumption that the military is not the only tool for confronting the challenge of Islamism:

"The struggle underway throughout much of the Muslim world is essentially a war of ideas. Its outcome will determine the future direction of the Muslim world and whether the threat of jihadist terrorism continues, with some Muslim societies falling back even further into patterns of intolerance and violence. It profoundly affects the security of the West."

In this light, the Rand strategists call for a clear change of direction in the global "war on terror".

Lessons from the Cold War

Similarly to the conflict with Communism during the Cold War, say the authors, the real battlefield is not in the countries where the ideological opponents are most strongly anchored.

Instead of combating the Islamist movements in the Middle East to act against their increasing influence in other regions, the authors see a "reversal of the flow of ideas" as a possibility for curbing the success of Islamist ideologies.

In their view, it is not Egypt, Jordan

and Palestine, but Turkey, Southeast Asia and most of all the Muslim communities in Europe that should be the starting point for strengthening moderate Muslim movements as a counterweight to militant Islamism.

And their idea is that the experiences of "political warfare" during the Cold War have many lessons to offer in this process.

The CIA's extensive activities in the 1950s and 60s are given as an example of successful interventions – material and moral support for non-communist trade unions and student organisations, or magazines such as the German-language cultural journal "Der Monat".

Potential partners

The report recommends targeting discreet efforts towards building Muslim networks at secular Muslim intellectuals, women's organisations and religious minorities, journalists and young imams.

According to the authors, support is conceivable for all Muslim organisations and individuals who appear open for a pluralist form of society and non-Islamic law sources.

So there would be plenty of potential partners – but whether they would be prepared to accept the support is another question, says the Rand Corporation. Any active support that could be traced back to state institutions in the USA is likely to prove a "kiss of death" for critics of Islamism.

Gaps in the study

However, the analysis conspicuously omits one aspect of the Cold War, which is extremely significant for the current conflicts.

After all, it was not just anti-communist organisations in Europe that profited from America's financial



Rand strategists call for a clear change of direction in the global "war on terror". In this regard the United States should rethink its foreign policy.

generosity, but also Islamist groupings in Afghanistan, which are now fighting their former patrons in the form of the various jihadist movements.

Another gap in the authors' strategic considerations is just as evident. The great range of experience of European and American power politics in the 20th century, which still colours the perceptions of external intervention in the Islamic world to this day, is not even mentioned in passing.

The history of colonial ambitions clothed in emancipatory pathos is, understandably, a high hurdle for changes initiated from outside.

Cards on the table

In this regard, the lack of inhibition with which the study's authors take US interests as grounds for intervention in Islamic societies is

almost likeable by comparison.

Rather than veiling the intervention in human rights issues and societal visions – as is all too often the case where state and NGO initiatives from the EU and its member states are concerned – the report lays its cards on the table for all to see.

But for Muslim critics of Islamism like al-Dhaydi, the ideas behind the USA and the EU's policies on the Islamic world are of secondary importance from the very outset.

Rand and its critics may write whatever they like, says al-Dhaydi. At the end of the day, the Islamic world faces "a clear choice that cannot be avoided: moderation and enlightenment or decline and destruction, that is the one reality."

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The Asian Crisis Ten Years After

This July marks the tenth anniversary of East Asia's financial crisis. In July 1997, the Thai Baht plummeted. Soon after, financial panic spread to Indonesia and Korea, then to Malaysia. In a little more than a year, the Asian financial crisis became a global financial crisis, with the crash of Russia's ruble and Brazil's real.

In the midst of a crisis, no one knows how far an economy will drop or for how long. But capitalism, since its beginning, has been marked by crises; each time, the economy recovers, but each crisis carries its own lessons. So ten years after Asia's crisis, it is natural to ask: what were the lessons, and has the world learned them? Could such a crisis recur? Is another crisis imminent?

Some similarities exist between the situation then and today: before the 1997 crisis, there had been rapid increases in capital flows from developed to developing countries – a six-fold increase in six years. Afterward, capital flows to developing countries stagnated.

Before the crisis, some thought risk premia for developing countries were irrationally low. These observers proved right: the crisis was marked by soaring risk premia. Today, the global surfeit of liquidity has once again resulted in comparably low risk premia and a resurgence of capital flows, despite a broad consensus that the world faces enormous risks (including the risks posed by a return of risk premia to more normal levels.)

In 1997, the IMF and the United States Treasury blamed the crisis on a lack of transparency in financial markets. But when developing countries pointed their fingers at secret bank accounts and hedge funds, IMF and US enthusiasm for greater transparency diminished. Since then, hedge funds have grown in importance, and secret bank accounts have flourished.

But there are some big differences between then and now. Most developing countries have accumulated massive foreign currency reserves. They learned the hard way what happens to countries otherwise, as the IMF and US Treasury marched in, took away economic sovereignty and demanded policies intended to enhance repayment to Western creditors, which plunged their economies into



By: Joseph E. Stiglitz

deep recessions and depressions.

Reserves are costly, for the money could have been spent on development projects that would enhance growth. Nevertheless, the benefits in reducing the likelihood of another crisis and another loss of economic independence far outweigh the costs.

This growth in reserves, while providing insurance to developing countries, created a new source of global volatility. Especially as the dollar lost its sacred place as a store of value under the Bush administration, rebalancing these multi-trillion dollar portfolios entails selling off dollar holdings, contributing to the dollar's weakening.

Developing countries have also increasingly borrowed in their own currencies during the last few years, thus reducing their foreign exchange exposure. For those developing countries that remain heavily indebted abroad, an increase in risk premia would almost certainly bring economic turmoil, if not crisis. But the fact that so many countries hold large reserves means that the likelihood of the problem spreading into a global financial crisis is greatly reduced.

In the midst of the 1997 crisis, a consensus developed that there was a need for a change in the global financial architecture: the world needed to do better in preventing crises and dealing with them when they occur. But the US Treasury and the IMF realized that the likely reforms, as desirable as they were for the world, were not in their interest.

They did what they could to ensure that no meaningful reforms occurred during the crisis, with the knowledge that after the crisis, momentum for reform would dissipate. They were

more right than they knew. Who, after all, could have anticipated that Bill Clinton would be followed by a US president committed to undermining the multilateral system in all its manifestations?

For example, when the IMF correctly suggested, after Argentina's crisis, that there needed to be a better way of restructuring debt (an international bankruptcy procedure), the US vetoed the initiative. When the OECD proposed an agreement to restrict bank secrecy, the Bush administration vetoed that initiative, too.

Indeed, the two most important lessons of the crisis have not been absorbed. The first is that capital market liberalization – opening up developing countries' financial markets to surges in short-term "hot" money – is dangerous. It was not an accident that the only two major developing countries to be spared a crisis were India and China. Both had resisted capital market liberalization. Yet today, both are under pressure to liberalize.

The second lesson is that in a highly integrated world, there is a need for a credible international financial institution to design the rules of the road in ways that enhance global stability and promote economic growth in developing countries. With the IMF so dominated by the US (it is the only country with a veto) and Europe (which, by custom, appoints its head), the Fund was long seen as representing the interests of international creditors. Its failures in the 1997 crisis further undermined its credibility, and its failure to do anything about the massive global financial imbalances that represent the main threat to global financial stability today, have underscored its limitations.

Reforms are still needed – including an overhaul of the global reserve system. We may not be facing a repeat of the global financial crisis of 1997, but make no mistake, imperfections in the global financial system can still be costly, both in terms of global prosperity and stability.

Joseph Stiglitz is a Nobel laureate in economics. His latest book is *Making Globalization Work*. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2007. www.project-syndicate.org



General Tender Announcement Number (5) Year 2007 For The second Time

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, Supervising, Installation, Testing, Hand-over and Guarantee of Medium wave 600 K. watt Broadcasting Transmitter along with Transmission line and accessories for second Broadcasting program in Aden.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the corporation's premises – engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US\$ 500. An additional \$100 is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

1. Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes.
2. Valid tax card for 2007.
3. Valid commercial registration card for 2007.
4. Valid Insurance card for 2007.
5. Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2007.
6. The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax.
7. Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents.

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11 AM on Saturday morning 25/8/2007 at the corporation premises.

Making a recruitment decision

By: YemenTimes Staff

Yemen is a young country with half its population below 18 years, and in a few years time large numbers of young men and women will flood the job market in search of employment opportunities, and join the current labour force estimated at 4.7 million people, out of which 40 percent are either under employed or unemployed.

The problem of unemployment in Yemen is two fold; the first part of it has to do with job seekers finding suitable employment opportunities, while the other is employers finding the right set of skills in the candidates. YemenTimes has surveyed a number of job seekers and employers and inquired about the recruitment dilemmas faced by both sides.

Eslam, a 23 year-old college graduate said: "i've been job hunting for over six months now, i know that as a fresh graduate any job i get will not pay me high because i don't have experience, but so far i couldn't find any job, no body wants to hire a fresh graduate.." she also stated most of her class mates face the same problem.

Ahmed A. , 24, elaborated that most college graduates especially those graduating from government universities are looked at as if they lack any useful skills, making their certification look like a useless piece of paper, he said "employers don't care much about the certificate, they first must know if you can get their job done or not, then they look into other things".

University lecturer Mr. Shehab Maqrami indicated that this is true to a large extent, most students get into colleges because they want the certification, not because a university is a source of knowledge that helps them develop their talents and acquire new skills, going through university is seen more of a living experience rather than an intensive training program that prepare the workforce of the future.

Emphasizing the same point Mr. Anwar Abdullah of a renown employment agency in Sana'a says that it is important that job seekers know their skills and their abilities, he says: "recruiters approach us and inform us



The first rule to qualify for any job is to be able to develop one's own skills and abilities, according to most employers.

about the skills they need, then we formulate an idea of who the suitable candidates might be, interview them, then send a short list to our client, however, in many cases we have a problem in finding the set of skills required by our clients, and then we have to seek in other organizations or maybe abroad."

He also added: "Yemeni job seekers do not have an understanding of the requirements of the job market, they do not think about what jobs they want to do before training themselves in university and learning institutes, they come from all sorts of backgrounds and they just don't know what sort of jobs that want to fill or what qualifies them for any particular job".

Human Resources consultant Mr. Najeb Al-Sharafi stated that it is important for people to know what are their personal objectives, as this decides many of the other things in their lives such as their education, career and other things. He elaborates: "People cannot even help themselves towards a better life if they cannot imagine what it is they want out of their lives."

The desire to have a particular job is very helpful towards getting it, however, there are many other societal and cultural factors that affect the issue of recruitment, most particular of which is discrimination, says Gender Expert Rasha jarhum: "there is serious discrimination against women in the workplace, firstly, women are not usually recruited unless the position is a gendered job, which are pre defined jobs for women to fill such

as secretary, receptionist, and personal assistant." She also said: "the recruitment of women are usually avoided because women are perceived to be less qualified, and always have special needs, women are also perceived to need more days off the work especially if that women has family commitments." She also added: "women are therefore less likely to get jobs because men are deemed to have a priority in our society, regardless of qualification".

Other sorts of discrimination take place in the privet sector in particular, that is where most recruiters call up their friends and relatives to inform them of a particular job opening, and in turn the number of candidates for that particular vacancy is very limited, and the choice is made depending on personal relations and family relations, says Anwar " 80 percent of employment decisions aren't systematic, but these decisions are made because a shareholder or a manager recommends a particular person, so that person is hired - no questions asked.

A pool of skills

Organizational Behaviour experts indicate that the recruitment decision should in principle be inline with the organizations' need for skills, people just aren't hired because a vacancy opens up, but because the organization is in need for a particular set of skills in order to runs its affairs and expand its operations. Human Capital has become an integral part of many organizations especially in the service sector especially because

that the output of the organization depends on their respective skills and abilities.

Therefore, in order to be more productive one must know their output and potential, the concept of self-development should be a practice among most job-seekers towards a particular specializing in order to increase the worth of their human capital, and in turn value to any organization or post.

In fact, this concept has become a government policy towards providing more employment opportunities; Executive Director of the Social Fund for Development Mr. Abdulkarim Al-Arhabi states that the fund provides loans only to people who have sound skills and are willing to undertake self-development activities. He indicated that even people who might have a limited range of skills but are willing to expand these skills are usually the people who have spectacular success not only in creating and improving their jobs, but also in sparking a domino effect on the people around them in order to expand the pool of skills shared among these people.

Examples of such are many, not only in blue-collar jobs and jobs at the lower end of the spectrum, but there are many success stories at all levels of employment, provided that there is a focus towards the self-development of the candidate's skills, this makes the skills offered for employment more attractive, in turn increasing the chances of employment.

Business in brief

Yemen to join Arab Free Trade Area in 10 years

Secretary-General of the Arab Economic Union Council Dr. Ahmed Juali has announced that Yemen's application to join the Arab Free Trade Area was not accepted considering its economic underdevelopment, but it was given ten years in order to reassess the situation and potentially join the Arab Free Trade Area.

Yemen & China sign 3 extractive cooperation agreements

China and Yemen has signed three cooperation agreements in the extractive industry of Yemen, two of these agreements focus on explorations for minerals and metals in Abyan and Taiz governorates, while the third agreement includes a grant to the Geological Surveying Authority in the form of XRD and XRF machines among other technical equipment worth US\$ 400,000.

Executive Director of YemenMobile investigated

The disciplinary board of YemenMobile is currently investigating corruption allegations against the Executive Director and another 4 high-ranking employees in the company, the allegation included serious violations and corruption in issuing tenders, bulk purchases, and recruitment of large number of unqualified relatives in the company.

Ministry of Trade accuses retailers of hiking Cement price

The Ministry of Trade has filed criminal charges against a Cement retailer in Sana'a, or selling Cement packets at a premium of 60 percent compared to the maximum retail price, the ministry has accused the retailer of taking advantage of the high demand for cement in turn hiking the price exceeding the allowed limit.

Al-Amal micro financing bank established

An Agreement to establish Al-Amal micro financing bank was signed between the Yemeni government, International Investors and the local privet sector last week. Newly assigned Chairman of the Bank Mr. Omar BaJarsh stated that the Bank's mission is a humanitarian one that aims

at the development of the most deprived segments of the society.

Hyundai Inaugurates Showroom and Service Center

Hyundai's agents in Yemen, Natco, has inaugurated Hyundai's showroom and service center last week in Yemen, with the presences of Hyundai Motor Corporation's CEO, the service center was described as the largest and most comprehensive service center in the country.

Al-Asbahi calls on NGOs to fight corruption

Member of the Anti-Corruption committee Iz Al-Din Al-Asbahi has called on the civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations to help the Anti-Corruption committee and play their watchdog roles to detect cases of corruption and support the mission and success of the committee.

Yemen & Malaysia discuss Islamic Banking Cooperation

Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen has discussed with the Malaysian Ambassador to Yemen Datu AbdulSamad Uthman cooperation in the field of Islamic Banking and also the possibility of issuing the Islamic Golden Dinar, as well as the bilateral economic interests of the two countries

DNO announces new oil exploration activities

Norway's DNO and its partners TransGlobe has announced new oil exploration and production activities in Al-Masela Basin near Sayun, most of recent of which is jawadah (7) oil well, with a daily production of 438 bdp, in addition to Naizawah (1) which produces 200 bpd.

LULU Hypermarket expands to Sana'a

M Investment company has signed an agreement to establish a huge retail and entertainment center in Dhaher Himyar area in Sana'a. The initial capital investment exceeds 150 million dollars and the construction of the project is likely to start before the end of 2007.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights is seeking two Project Assistants.

www.humanrights.dk

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) in Yemen has two positions as project assistants vacant for immediate employment.

The purpose of the positions is to support DIHR programme implementation through assistance to the DIHR project activities in Yemen.

Dialogue Assistant

The work tasks of the project assistant shall exclusively focus on human rights dialogues.

Under the daily supervision of the DIHR human rights advisor and project coordinator responsible for the human rights dialogues, the programme assistant shall assist in the implementation of the human rights dialogue component.

Civil Society Assistant

The purpose of this position is to support DIHR programme implementation through coordination of activities and by adding local expertise. It has a specific focus on Civil Society organisations in Yemen.

For both positions the worktasks will include:

- coordination
- analysis
- logistical and administrative support
- translation and quality assurance
- ad hoc tasks etc.

Professional and personal skills required for the applications for the positions as project assistants:

- BA or MA Degree in the field of social sciences, with key knowledge and interest in the field of human rights and law.
- Written and oral English and Arabic must be fluent.
- Computer literacy: Word, excel, internet etc.
- Practical experience with project coordination and management
- At least 3 years professional experience from related fields
- Extensive knowledge of Yemen
- Recommendations and at least two referees

The duty station is Sanaa and office facilities will be provided.

For applicants interested in the position as project assistant for the human rights dialogue components written applications with copies of relevant documentation should be sent by fax for the attention of Ms. Sisse Bang Olsen to the following fax number: 01-414703 or by e-mail to: sol@humanrights.dk

For applicants interested in the position as civil society assistant written applications with copies of relevant documentation may be sent by fax for the attention of Ms. Lis Dhundale to the following fax number +45 32 69 88 00 or by e-mail to: ldh@humanrights.dk

Deadline for submitting applications is Wednesday 25. July 2007.
Only pre-selected candidates will be consulted.

DIHR is an equal opportunities organisation, and encourages all qualified candidates irrespective of age, gender, nationality, religion, ethnic origin, or other status to apply.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights, established by statute of 6 June 2002, is a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

UNICEF YEMEN

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SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
TEL: (967.1) 211 400
FAX: (967.1) 206 092

EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT #05/2007

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from qualified candidates for the following position:

Title	:	Educations Officer- Community Participation
Level	:	National Officer Category – A
Type of Contract	:	TFT (One year, with possibility of renewal)
Duty station	:	Sana'a

Under the supervision of the Chief Educations officer (L-4), the PO Educations Officer will perform the following responsibilities in support of UNICEF's commitment to Child Friendly Schools (CFS).

Responsibilities:

- Collects and assembles data and background information with regard to programmes/projects and provides updated information on programme/project financial and administrative status for analysis and report purposes. Support the authorities at governorate level and district level in implementing the (CFS).
- Monitors the flow of supply and non-supply assistance to local authorities. Drafts supply and financial documentation. Collects and records information on supply/non-supply inventory, distribution and utilization.
- Support the counterparts in the administrative UNICEF process interact and coordination with the education section. Ensures that activities are in accordance with plans of action and monitor the implementation and impact of activities of the community plans.
- Process and finalize the initial design and guidelines of the child friendly schools (CFS) concepts in Yemeni context. Communicates with counterpart local authorities on project details. Recommends courses of action to the supervisor.
- Undertakes arrangements for visits to project sites for government and other partners, which include providing information and briefing on project activities and status. Provide guidance on how to scale-up the CFS.
- Drafts programme budgets, ensuring accuracy and appropriateness of coding in accordance with PIDB system. Drafts and issues updated status reports.
- Drafts programme budgets, ensuring accuracy and appropriateness of coding in accordance with PIDB system. Drafts and issues updated status reports.
- Organize participatory process and event for monitoring, evaluation and planning both for CFS as girls acceleration community plans. Check the efficiency distribution and use of supplies when appropriate.

Qualifications and Skills Required:

- University degree in Social Science or related technical field related to the work of UNICEF.
- Minimum of 5 years of professional work experience in project administration, including research and data analysis.
- Strong management, negotiation and communication skills.
- Good judgement, initiative, high sense of responsibility, and ability to work in a team.
- Fluency in English and Arabic (speaking, reading and writing).
- Good Knowledge of computer applications.

Interested and qualified individuals should send their application along with the curriculum vitae and copies of the performance evaluation report (most recent two reports) to - The Operations Officer, P.O.Box 725, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen. Applications received after **July 21, 2007** will not be considered.

"UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non-smoking environment."

Yemen: Despite ban on arms, activists warn of increasing violence

Following a 2 July suicide car bombing that killed seven Spanish tourists and two Yemenis in Marib, the government and activists are stepping up efforts to rid the country of weapons. But doing this, they say, is a difficult and complicated process that requires awareness efforts at all levels to prevent tribal violence and revenge killings.

Abdul-Rahman al-Marwani, chairman of local NGO Dar al-Salaam Organisation to Combat Revenge and Violence, told IRIN that the availability of small arms among civilians poses a threat to the country's stability and development.

"Firearms threaten the lives of citizens, security and development in

Yemen as they help terrorist groups achieve their goals," he said.

Weapons possession leads to armed conflicts within tribes, between tribes and clashes often occur between powerful tribes and government forces, al-Marwani added.

Weapons will be available so long as there are increasing demands by citizens to possess them. It is not a matter of closing arms markets down, but rather a matter of awareness [against gun violence]," the activist said.

He added that the problem lies in the lack of public will to stop using arms.

"Tribesmen don't trust the judiciary system in solving their problems, and that is why they resort to using power in settling their differences," he said. "The rate of revenge will continue to be

high." Al-Marwani said his organisation recorded 21 tribal clashes in 2006. "Tribal clashes claimed the lives of women and children, who were just victims of weapons," he said.

Tribal clashes

Early June, five soldiers were killed and another eight were injured in armed confrontations between tribesmen and government forces in Marib governorate, 173 km east of Sanaa. The confrontations occurred after the armed men set up a checkpoint to stop cars on a public road, demanding that the government employ their relatives in a local oil company.

In the same month, armed clashes between tribesmen and government

forces in the southern governorate of Shabwa claimed the lives of three soldiers and one civilian. The armed men resorted to using force to press security forces to release two of their detained relatives.

Government attempts

Yemen's Interior Minister, Rashad al-Alemi, said on 7 July that the government had formed committees to count and document firearms and ammunition belonging to security and military forces. The weapons' serial numbers will be registered in a database so that they can be detected should they be found in the wrong hands. He said this process would take about six months.

Al-Alemi added that the next phase would involve the government giving civilians a six-month period to give up their weapons for good.

Late April, the government decided to close down all markets that sell weapons, ammunition and fireworks after clashes escalated between government forces and followers of dissident Shia preacher Abdul-Malik al-Houthi in Saada, a province in the country's north.

Official report

A recent report released by the interior ministry said over the past three years 24,632 crimes had resulted from the mishandling of arms. The crimes led to about 5,000 deaths and 18,500 injuries, according to the report.

The ministry seized 13,000 guns, 3,115 pistols, 251 bombs, and over 41,500 other munitions in this period of time, the report added.

Another recent study released late 2006 by a university professor said that tribes had turned to abducting tourists in attempts to force the government to implement development projects in their areas. Tribesmen also resorted to abductions to get their relatives released from government detention,



Protestors in Sana'a carry banners demanding a law to control firearms.

the study added. The study said 125 foreigners were abducted between 1991 and 2001.

Now, Dar al-Salaam is to conduct a nationwide study on weapons. It will count the number of small arms and their manufacturers and will also focus on the impact of misuse of arms on society.

"We keep in contact with members of parliament to discuss the possession of arms issue. We've sat with over 71 MPs and briefed them on the tragedy of people who had fallen victim to weapons. By this we seek to gather as many voices of influential figures as we can to raise this issue," al-Marwani said.

Source: IRIN



An arms merchant displays two old British revolvers, while modern Russian weapons hang on the wall of his shop.

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Abdul Ghani Ali Al-Herwi earns top award from Philco

Abdul Ghani Ali ALHerwi was recently honored by Philco for their outstanding sales performance in 2006.

At the annual Philco New Products and Opportunities meeting in Orlando, USA, Abdul Ghani Ali ALHerwi received a coveted STAR Partner award.

The award recognizes top distributors who have increased their sales of Philco household appliances significantly compared to the prior year.

Abdul Ghani Ali ALHerwi achieved the Platinum level, which is the highest level in the program. For 3 years, Abdul Ghani Ali ALHerwi has earned STAR Partner status in this international program.



Accepting the award on behalf of Abdul Ghani Ali ALHerwi was Amin Ali. The award was presented

by Gioni Borsetti (President of Electrolux/Philco International Co.), Matt Young (Executive Vice-President and General Manager) and Gregg Sklar (Business Development Manager for the region).

Distributors who attended the Orlando gathering were the first to see a variety of new Philco refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, washers,

dryers, dishwashers, water dispensers, ovens and microwaves that will be introduced worldwide in 2007. Abdul Ghani Ali ALHerwi has been the authorized Philco distributor in Yemen since 1996.

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

Education crisis: What have we done?

By: Mohammed Al-Seragi
malseraji@gmail.com

Education matter started rising and increasing in many countries as well as the modern countries such as: Germany, France, and USA while this case has become a main concern in their election process for the political organizations. It has also become ranked in their top priorities where they set resolutions and solutions for any crisis that comes up associated with the Education step by step to solve it permanently. While in the developing countries, education problems pile up which makes it extremely hard to work out because of the heavy load. The governments in these countries (ex. our country) attempt to draw policies and plans, aiming to develop and improve the education.

Most of these plans are not applied and locked in cabinets (put aside in boxes).

What is spent in Yemen for the education sector is approximately 30% of the country budget overall. The big piece goes to salaries to instructors and staff working in the department who exceed 300,000 in total. In Yemen, for example, there is a big need for a national conference and a participation that involves all the academic personalities, political parties, and the local community organizations to study, research the educational situation, and to come out with a general view to develop our education foundations.

The size and the type of the problem can't be explained in this article in details but I will bring up a small comparison between secondary school systems here and in the United States, where I passed the exam with a 95% percentage, without the usual terrified and anxious experience the normal tester here experiences when taking the annual exam.

The injustice of the high school diploma

grades is another factor for the fear and anxiety the students go through annually nowadays. As a result of the cheating problem that our testing system is facing, a majority of students end up with final grades that don't belong to them or a made-up grade that equals the amount they paid (you get what you pay for). By observing the amount of articles that many local newspapers, with diverse interests, write about this problem, the reasons, and the disadvantages indicate how sensitive it is to our community especially in the last month before the finals. Knowing that this problem is widely and publicly spread in the rural parts of the country, there have never been any real attempts to stop, and cure this infection as well as to prevent it from happening.

I wish very much from the administrative leadership in the ministry of education who visit continuously the modern countries such as the United States to benefit from the experience of these nations and implement it in the local level in our country. This implementation could change gradually either in the governorates capitals level or in some selected schools. Knowing how successful these countries in education will encourage this new experience and system to us to improve the Yemeni institutions.

In this article, I will talk about the American school system from my personal viewpoint and from different angles such as:

- Building and equipments: It provides a good and comfortable environment for students. Cleanliness and neatness of the building is a significant rule in all public schools. Each teacher has their own classroom where students go from a class to another each period. All classrooms are provided with necessary equipments that students might need such as: computers to print, internet as a source of information, writing utensils, books and a mini-library, and so on.

- Teachers: they come up with a personal syllabus and course outline for their students according to their department. They make their own rules and students are expected to follow them all.

- Core Curriculum: Students choose what to take in a degree plan that the student counseling department make for them. The choose whether to take art or science this semester or to have it later on.

The more students take in the early high school years, the more chance to graduate a semester or a year earlier.

- Student activities: students are encouraged to do a certain amount of hours a week of service for the community. The students are to choose what to do with some regulations and planning from the school to be well organized. Any student can form his/her own student organization/club if it doesn't contradict with the school and state law.

- Grading system (evaluating the student): Final high school graduating grade is calculated through the four years of high school. Unlike in Yemen, the final exam at the end of school is 20% maximum or even less of the student's year GPA (total). If the student didn't do well in a year, it would not decrease his GPA that much. That way, students try to student and do well in all the years so they end up with a good final over all GPA.

- Exams: They are not something to lose sleep worrying about them by students. Teachers try to evaluate their students by other tools such as: projects, homework, attendance, class questions, and behavior. By having many test in each semester, one test doesn't count too much against the student.

- Alternatives for the high school diploma: The schooling system in the states provides another good alternative for students to succeed in their education. They have the choice whether to study for four years or to pass an exam that's called GED which includes: Mathematics, Science, and English.

In the president Ali Abdullah Saleh's election program, during his campaign for the presidential elections last year, it stated the following regarding the education issues:

1. Develop the general education quality in all the educational levels
2. The good care and support of the excellent students in their study
3. Establish an independent national center to evaluate the educational projects
4. Develop and improve the school curriculum

ERRATUM

This article was published under incorrect name. The article is written by Mohammed Al-Seragi. We apologize for any inconveniences caused by this mistake.

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



Internet: A bless or a curse?!

With the electronic upheaval that has invaded the globe, Internet service became an essential demand in the people's life just like electricity, and telephone. The spread of shops (coffees) that offer this service reflect the need of this service. This, to a certain extent, reflects the spread of education and culture among the nation. Some people, however, turn this bless into a curse. They spend long hours, not for browsing advantageous topics but for 'useless and worthless matters'.

An astonishing situation, or situations, makes one asks a number of questions. Suppose you get in an internet shop to check email, or search for a topic. Clicking on the internet icon on the computer desktop and typing the website URL result in a notice that "the page can not be displayed". You may think that you misspelled the site name. But again you get the same result though you get sure of the site name. No need to do more attempts. Checking the internet connection would show you whether the line is connected or not.

If this happens, do not be surprised since it would not be the first time to know this, of course, if you read this article. There remains something else to do. Click on any folder on the desk top like "video clips", "movies", "fun", and do not expect to find "that special folder" easily unless you are a regular customer and know how to access it. Also, do not wait for the line connection because there might be no internet connection at all.

Most of the cabins are full, and there might be others waiting. If you have no idea about that you may think that they are waiting for the connection line that sometimes disconnects due to 'technical faults', as they usually excuse. And since you know about such situations, it is better for you to go home after paying for the minutes in which you used the internet; 'exactly 'the computer'.

All of us, I think, have heard about something called "monitoring committees" appointed by the offices of culture in the governorates, to observe whether the internet shops follow the instructions or not, i.e. the computer screens must be visible to all, no 'immoral things' are computed, etc. The question that everyone should ask is that "what do those people do in the cabinets? And what for the others wait? And it seems curious to ask what the 'monitoring committees' do?"

Regarding the committees, one may suggest that they may not have any knowledge about the computer and how to use it so that they can reach what they search for- 'the cultural movies'. Or they may go to such internet shops in the morning time (when going to buy Qat", when most of the internet shops are empty, or even full by "school children" who leave the classes to play games in such shops. Or, as somebody (not me) suggests, that members of the committees come to these shops at night after showing Qat so that they want to 'culture themselves' for being 'representatives of the cultural office'.

Such committees observe only the internet shops, while the real blame is to be for the customers who must have their own observation over themselves. That is to say, everyone should observe, control, and subsequently, blame oneself when thinking about immoral or any bad behaviors. What I mean is 'a forbidden apple is always desirable'.

Personal observation must be, not only for the internet use, but in all the aspects of life. And since internet is a "bless", it is really a shame to be turned into a "curse". This must be everyone's belief if it is seriously looked at through the mind's eye.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz, Uni. He is an ex-editor of English Journal of the University.

I wonder if she remembers me

By: Syed Rehan Ali
basil_7@hotmail.com

I wonder if she remembers me
Or if I'm just a memory
I wonder if she thinks of us
Or if she finds it useless
I wonder how things would be
If she had never left me
I wonder how she is
And if I'm still a love of her
I think about her everyday
And wonder if she's okay
I think about how happy we were
And the memories make the tears stir
I think about the plans we made
While we were laying in the shade
I think about all we said
And the lives we lead
To not know
Where to go
To not know where to find
A place where she may hide
To not be able to see her face
Puts my heart so out of place
To not know when she's near
Is my greatest fear
There's so much in my head
That I wish I'd said
There's so many missed sayings
For my unanswered wishes

There's only so many ways
For me to make it through the days
There's so little light
In my heart tonight
What would I say
If given a day
What would happen
If I could have her
What joy it would bring
To hear her sing
What would I feel
If she were here for real
I miss him each day
That she is away
I miss him looking out for me
The way it used to be
I miss her love
That protected me like a glove
I miss him
So much it's made my heart dim
I wonder if she still cares
That's a question that tears
I wonder what she's like
If she'd tell me to take a hike
I wonder if she fears
That I don't hold him dear
But most of all
I wonder if she still loves me
Or if I'm just a memory
Of what used to be

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3. **Science Teacher: (Male or Female)**
Qualification: B.Sc or M.Sc
Experience: Not less than 3 years (Male or Female)
4. **Music Teacher: (Male or Female)**
Qualification: Graduate and should be able to teach with notes
Experience: Previous teaching experience required
5. **Computer Teacher: (Male or Female)**
Qualification: B.Sc or M.Sc (should also know computer maintenance)
Experience: Previous teaching experience required
6. **Biology & Chemistry Teacher for Higher Secondary level (IGCSE System)**
Qualification: M.Sc or Ph. D
Experience: Not less than 3-5 years.
7. **English Teacher for Higher Secondary Level. (Male or Female)**
Qualification: M.A or Ph.D
Experience: Not less than 3 -5 years

*** Note: Applicants preferably with American or British accent for English section are kindly requested to contact us with your C. V

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& Excel) - معرفه بالمواد السامة
وغير السامة وكذلك بالمواد العادمة
للتواصل: ٧١١١٨٦٠٥٨ -
٠١/٦٠٠٥٥١ - ٧١٢٣٨٦٠٥٨
بكالوريوس هندسة الكترونية
- تخصص اتصالات - مستوى
جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - اجادة
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للتواصل: ٧١٢٧٨٩١٩٥
٧١٢٧٩٨١٩٠
• بك أدا انجليزي - دبلوم صيانة
كمبيوتر - دبلوم برامج تطبيقية
فوتوشوب - خبرة في المراسلات
التجارية - السكرتارية - الترجمة
- الكمبيوتر - الإنترنت.
للتواصل: ٧١١١٤٣٩٤٨
• عبدالإله - بكالوريوس هندسة
حاسوب - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية
كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة في المراسلات
التجارية الإنجليزية - عمل لسنوات
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نظام مخزني - نظام مكتبة - نظام
مستلزمات كمبيوتر
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٠٩٦٩٠

• خليل العزاني - دبلوم صيدله
خبرة لمدة سنتين في هذا المجال -
يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه
(في شركة أدوية أو صيدلية).
للتواصل: ٧١١٨٢٣٣٤

• سليمان - مدرس متخصص بمادة
اللغة العربية لجميع المستويات
وخاصة الفصول من (٩-١٢)
- يريد إعطاء دروس خصوصية
وأسعار مناسبة.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٦٣٣٥

• فتاة ترغب في العمل في أي مجال
نسوي ودون اختلاط - المؤهلات:
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والأشغال اليدوية (كروشية +
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٢٠٠٢ - ٢٠٠٣
يرجى على من يجدها الإتصال على
الرقم التالي: ٧١١٩٥٣٤٦٧

• خلية العزاني - دبلوم صيدله
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يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه
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للتواصل: ٧١١٨٢٣٣٤

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يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه
(في شركة أدوية أو صيدلية).
للتواصل: ٧١١٨٢٣٣٤

مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
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مستشفيات

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مستشفى سدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠
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فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٧٧/١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠
فندق موفيك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٣٣٣٧٣
فندق ريلاكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٣٥٥ - ٦٠٣٥٥/١

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٥٤٨٣/٣/٤-٤٤٨٠٣٧-٣٧-٤٤٨
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٣٣٣
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٢٤٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٢٤٤٦
معهد لينك ت: ٤٤٠٨٣٣-٤٤٠٨٣٣/١٠-٦١٢٣ فاكس: ٣٥٥٥٧٧

شركات للتأمين

الوظيفة للتأمين ت: ٢٧٧٧٣/٢٧٧٧٣٧
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣
عند ت: ٢٤٤٨٠
تغز ت: ٢٥٨٨١

شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٧٨٠٦/٢٧٧٩١٢/٤٤
عند ت: ٢٤٧١٧٧
تغز ت: ٢٥٠٣٤٥

مدارس

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٣٧/٤٢٤-٤٢٤
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٣٧-١٩٣/٢ فاكس: ٣٧-١٩٣
مدرسة الزكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٥٨/٩
مدرسة الحاجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفرات

التسيم للسفرات ت: ٧٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
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زأويه (Budget) ت: ٠١-٩٦١٨٠٥-٦٣٧٤ فاكس: ٢٤-٩٥٨
يورب كار ت: ٢٧-٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧-٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٥٥٥٥٥
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تغز ت: ٤٠٢٥-٢٤٣
المكلا ت: ٠٥٠٣-٧٤٩٢

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المكلا ت: ٣٠٣٢٤١
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China, the prompt struggle towards the zenith

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

My limited knowledge about China inspired in me dreams of one day visiting the country. An opportunity to participate in the "Radio and Television Management Seminar for Officials and Managers" organized by the Training Centre and sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China brought my dreams to fruition. Hosted from June 13-27, the seminar involved participants from more than 43 countries spanning the five continents.

China's current condition had a lasting effect on me. I was surprisingly enamored with Beijing's cityscape, particularly the blend of nature and skyscrapers. Without a doubt, Beijing's architectural prowess with a unique Chinese touch stands up to the greatest of international cities. In fact, I was informed that the skyscrapers of Beijing feverishly compete with those of their sister-city Shanghai. Beijing strives to create a striking personal portrait in order to attract foreign investment.

Moreover, Beijing's streets are always crowded and full of motorbikes in the early morning. In the afternoon, an abundance of cars cause traffic jams. But in the evening the city of Beijing is overtaken by scoundrels and young beggars. All the hustle and bustle does not interfere with the seemingly never-ending process of construction within the city.



The writer (left) with a friend in the Great Wall of China.

The magnitude and scale of construction taking place in China presently, mirrors that of the historical construction of The Great Wall of China. On the Barikhisty River, the biggest dam in the world is being created.

However, more than 3,000 skyscrapers are being constructed in the centre of the capital city of Beijing at the same time. The city is also preparing to host the Olympiads of 2008 with the erection of various buildings of modern design. At the center of the Olympic village is a massive stadium on which the Olympiads will disperse. The cost of the stadium is roughly \$500 million with a capacity of more than one hundred spectators. Of

course, there is a dispute between those who advocate for the preservation of the traditional Chinese architectural style and those supporters of modernity.

China with DVD device

Those who criticize China of living off of piracy and counterfeiting do not realize that the innovative way has already began. This is what happened to their relations with the DVD device. DVD systems are the most sought after item next to automobiles. If the people of China cannot purchase a car, they opt for the more affordable DVD, which is sold for as little as \$30.

A lot can be learned from the economic strides being made by China, particularly their transition from an agricultural base to the world of heavy industry during the reign of Mawaty Twingh. This was a springboard for China's reign over the sophisticated world of technology. The communist country is depending on its huge population and free economy. Estimates of China's population range from 1.3 to 1.5 billion, making it one of the most populated lands overflowing with manpower.

As per the latest Chinese reports, the gross national profit (GNP) has reached up to \$1.98 trillion, making China the fourth economic force in the world. This is despite the country's homogenous economy.

However, many Chinese experts say that this high-ranking economic position that China occupies is deceptive due to the country's high number of foreign reserves, which are used to stabilize China's currency.

A perusal through the markets will expose the country's purchasing value. One US dollar is worth four times more in China. Since China has begun to make reforming steps in its economy, it has experienced a growth of 5.98 percent per year. Over the past 20 years, the GNP has doubled three times.

China has a fifth of the world's population. Yet the concentration of people within cities is low in comparison with the other cities of the world. Only 40 percent of the Chinese reside in cities, compared with 72 percent globally.

Chinese privacy

Attention to issues of privacy within China emerged with the mass migration of farmers from villages and rural areas to towns and cities. It is possible to make such a migration through China with roughly \$10 and the trip may take a number of months. The journey contains within it many dangers because local gangs track the migrants down rob them of their savings, despite security forces attacking the channels and bridge shelters of the gangsters.

The migrants rely on a local network to loan them money. They give this money back in double after they settle in the city. It is always expected to return this money within two or three years. Money is given only to those who migrate.

Visiting the Great Wall of China

I had been anticipating the opportunity to stand on the Great Wall of China for along time. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the world and the only physical landmark visible from space due to its height, spreading like a legendary entity, embracing the mountains, valleys and plains with a construction to insure safety and security.

One of the rulers of the Chini dynasty built the first parts of the Wall over 400 years before Christ to protect his country, Balor, against the attacks of the Eastern peoples such as Turks and Mongols. However, it is said that the main reason behind its construction was to unite the seven trading kingdoms

under the rule of one emperor. More than 300,000 people participated in the building of the wall. Also, succeeding Chinese dynasties continued to extend it and change its clay bricks into stones. The final height of the construction reached to (6.700km) paralleling to the neighboring rivers. The Wall's curves merged with the neighboring terrain of the mountains and hills.

The excellency of China's civilization, both past and present is apparent. Its openness to change and its strategic access to the world's major trading routes has contributed to the country's preservation and has made it a major power-player in the world economic arena.

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