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## Strategy to avert water crises in Yemen

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Oct 10 — Halving agriculture consumption of water, reducing urban water waste by 50 percent, and treating wastewater are the main measures proposed to avert a water crisis in Yemen.

An action plan has been drawn up after a two-year study by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Working with the General Authority for Rural Water Supply (GARWSP) and the National Water Authority (Nwra), they have warned that unless demand for water is reduced significantly, the water resources in the Sana'a Basin may disappear "in the very near future".

In order to mitigate the future threat of drought in five Yemeni governorates, a Japanese technical team conducted a development study funded by The team proposed a water resource management

action plan for Sana'a Basin of seven actions, which were agreed by the Yemeni authorities. They include reducing water consumption in irrigation, reducing physical loss of urban water supply, reuse of treated wastewater, constant consumption of industrial and touristic use, institutional and organizational development.

As a consequence, Yemeni farmers will be educated on new methods for irrigation, and their use of water will be regulated. The purpose of this regulation is to save 90 million of cubic meters annually by 2020. This means irrigation efficiency will be improved from 40 to 70 percent.

Similarly, the second action aims at saving 9.9 million cubic meters of water consumption by reducing physical loss from 30 to 15 percent. Awareness activities on wasting water and controlling leakage in the domestic water network are means to achieving this aim.

According to the action plan, treatment of wastewater will yield around 50 million cubic meters every year. This water will be dedicated to irrigation purposes. For this to take place, the only water waste plant in Sana'a must be increased 20 fold, according to engineer Moain Al-Muhajery at the Technical Department of Sana'a Municipality.

The action plan addresses the critical issue of the water shortage in Sana'a

Basin where water shortage has become worse and has been accelerated by continued imbalance between annual recharge and the growing water demand. It warned that if the projected future water demand continued to be satisfied, the groundwater resources may be depleted very near future. The action plan consists of eight actions to be taken immediately to reduce over-use of water resources, secure domestic water and develop institutional organization. The study also aimed at transferring Japanese technology and knowledge on water resources management to the Yemeni counterpart personnel through their direct participation into the study.

**Capacity building and advocacy**  
 The strategy also includes capacity building of GARWSP branches in the targeted governorates: Sana'a, Dhammar, Ibb, Taiz and Almahweet. Staffs were trained on job and through pilot projects, some had been sent to Japan to get training.

A public awareness campaign with a specialized awareness package is deployed during the strategy. A reliable source of information and analysis will also be available for political leaders in order to assist them to making the right decisions. The people working on the strategy ending in 2009 will work closely with the local councils in the five governorates in order to ensure



JICA funded team at Al Kharaba Area of Sana'a Governorate.

local ownership and decentralization. Ali Al-Surumi director of GARWSP confirmed that the idea of such decentralization is to improve local capacity around the republic. "I feel our job in GARWSP is to facilitate local bodies in

handling their own problems. Our job is to provide technical assistance and guidance. This is why we work closely with the local councils." JICA has been extending its technical assistance to Yemen since 1978 to con-

tribute to the socio-economic development of Yemen. This assistance is now focused on Basic Education, Public Health, Rural Water Supply and Vocational Training, which became a priority area of JICA's assistance after

**Development of legislative framework for Sana'a Basin water management includes:**

- A ban on well new drilling for agriculture and irrigation use
- Licensing of all wells irrespective of depth
- Mandatory water abstraction metering
- Groundwater pricing for agriculture and irrigation use.

**Readers' Voice**  
 Last edition's question:  
**Do you think it is true Hashem Hajar died in prison due to lack of medical care?**

I don't know (24%)  
 No (24%)  
 Yes (65%)

This edition's question:  
**Do you think that the new strategy to preserve water would succeed?**

- Yes  
 - No  
 - I don't know

Go to our website at: [yementimes.com/#poll](http://yementimes.com/#poll) and have your voice heard

## Red Sea locust risk increasing, warns UN Agency

By: Fatima Al-Ajel

SANA'A, Oct. 9 — There is a high risk that locust infestations will increase dramatically on both sides of the Red Sea in the coming months because of good rainfall since August.

The warning comes from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization which registers that young "hopper" locusts have formed several small bands on the northern coast of Yemen near Suq Abs. On the central coast, hopper groups were forming south of Hodeidah. Adults continue to lay eggs in many areas but so far no swarms have reached the coast from the interior of Yemen. Two months ago FAO termed the infestation in Yemen as "threatening and extremely serious" and in September it warned that it had worsened.

FAO experts expect that locusts will extend to other areas along the coast and into southwest Saudi Arabia near Jizan during this month. "We expect that swarm of locusts will extend to the winter coastline areas; at the Red Sea and Aden Gulf."

However, locust infestations continue to decline in outbreak areas in the interior of Yemen as vegetation dries out, but a few more swarms could still



Controlling locusts the natural way. Residents of Sana'a roast and eat locusts during the recent influx.

form from residual populations in October. They move into the central highlands and to the southern coast near Aden, with a moderate risk that some could cross the Gulf of Aden to northern Somalia.

There is good news for the northern governorates where the situation has improved in the last week. In general, all the northern governorates of Yemen have been announced clear of locusts. The winter season is the suitable time for the locusts' breeding. "The fast-response teams are ready to observe the situation in these areas and avoid the expected danger", Al-Romaih confirmed.

The cooperation of some directors of some local councils and residents in

the Lahj, Hodeidah and Hajah contributed in controlling the locusts' movements in these areas. "We use a special insecticide" biotic pesticide" which don't affect the bee farms. " Al-Romaih comforted the owners of the bee farms.

There are about ten anti-locust teams which have already controlled the spreading of the young "hopper" locusts in Hajah governorate in Abs district the situation is better during the last week. However, the danger is still expected because of some hoppers groups which appeared because of the breeding of the adults' locusts especially in Harath district in Hajah governorate.

Yemen's Desert Locust Control Centre has made a visit to Hajah and Hodeidah states to evaluate the areas where the locusts spread. " In Bait al-Faqi district in Hodeidah, about 1000 hectares were covered by the locusts and fortunately these areas are sandy lands.

There is an expected danger if the spreading of the locusts might cover most the winter areas from Hajah to the Red Sea and Aden Gulf. " the anti-

locust teams might not be able to cover all the areas so we call for more supports for the Yemen's Desert Locust Control Centre in order to control the locusts' movements inside Yemen and avoid them to spread abroad." Al-Romaih mentioned.

Al-Romaih ensured that Yemen plays a role in decreasing the locusts spreading to the neighboring countries if the Yemeni anti-locust teams could control the locusts' movements in the

few coming months. Recently, Saudi Arabia has offered assistance to Yemen to fight locusts. The total assistance is estimated at 6 million Saudi Riyals. The Desert Locust Control Centre is expected to receive the aids at the end of this month. In addition, the Yemeni and Saudi experts team and Omani experts' team will join together to fight the locusts in the south areas directly after Eid vacation (on the mid of October).

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## In brief

## Saturday the first day of Eid al-Fitr

Oct. 10 — The Yemeni astronomer and researcher Ahmed al-Joubi on Tuesday announced that Saturday 13 October 2007 will be the first day of Eid Al-Fitr, while there isn't yet any official statement in this regard. Al-Joubi said the crescent will disappear in Sana'a on 11 October one minute and 22 seconds and 4312 parts of a second.

## Yemen discusses UK support for Education

Oct. 10 — Minister of Education Abdul-Salam al-Jawfi discussed on Tuesday with the British ambassador to Yemen Tim Torlot cooperation aspects between both countries in education and ways to develop basic education in the country. The minister valued initiative of the UK Prime Minister to support education through additional support to be announced soon. Torlot pointed out that initiative of the British Premier comes within mutual cooperation between both countries.

## Earthquake Observation Station installed

Oct. 10 — Director General of Yemen Islands Development Authority Yahya al-Kaynaie on Wednesday said team specialized seismic observation installed on Monday a station for earthquake observation in Al-Zubair islands archipelago in the Red Sea. Those islands came under quakes during the past days and affirmed at the same time that the lava continued spewing from the volcano of Jebel Al-Tair Island. The official said in a statement that clouds of smoke emitted from the volcano up to 13-15 metres taking the shape of straight line towards the north-east of Jebel Al-Tair Island.

## Mukalla

## unique stones to be invested

Oct. 10 — A project of \$50 million to set up a harbor at Ras Brom area of Mukalla would start implementing to export building stones to Gulf states by the Yemeni-Qatari Company (YQC). The harbor would export mainly local building materials and stones to the Gulf countries, a member of the board of YQC Abdul-Malik Mohammed bin Malik said that YQC has signed initial agreements with investors in Kuwait and Qatar. Yemeni stones could find place in Qatari markets after some Qatari companies had imported a big quantity of construction stones from Yemen for their unique quality compared to other international kinds. Noteworthy, German experts have tested the Yemeni stones and found that Yemen has a commercial quantity of decorative and building stones that may be invested to support the GDP and economic development in the country.

## Taiz

## Fire in trade centre in Taiz

Oct. 10 — A big fire erupted in a trade centre's ground floor in the city of Taiz Tuesday evening. The incident caused a state of traffic chaos in the street where the trade centre is situated. That street is one of the most crowded and busiest in the city especially at the time for shopping for the Fitr Eid. Chief of the police station in the city described that the fire was a result of electric short circuit. civil defense and emergency teams carried out immaculately the operation of extinguishing the fire and evacuation of people from the stores.

## Al-Mahra

## Germany finances purchase of equipment for a health centre

Oct. 10 — The Federal Republic of Germany offered an 8000 euro financial grant to a health centre in Ghaidha, Al-Mahra governorate of Yemen. A source at the German embassy in Yemen said the grant was delivered on Tuesday to director of the centre for the purchasing of X-ray equipment the centre was in dire need of for using in treatment of Ghaidha citizens.

## University students' distraught over interrupted education

Education for students in government universities are likely to be disrupted end of October because of a probable professors strike. The teachers had been demanding an improvement of their conditions for the past two years from the Universities' administrations, Ministry of Higher Education, and Ministry of Civil Services. In the course of their protest they had gone on strike several times which significantly hindered education of university students.

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Oct. 10 — End of October was the deadline for concerned authority to improve government university teachers' conditions. The teachers' syndicate had had a meeting with the higher education council headed by the prime minister end of last month in order to understand why their demands for better salaries, pensions and academic and economic independence have not been met yet.

"We are going to continue protesting until we are given what we asked for. The committee said that they will solve the problem by the end of October, and although we feel optimistic we will wait and see," said Prof. Eqbal Al-Ales representative of Aden University referring to the committee created to deal with the teachers' demands.

However, the other side of the story lies with the students who feel they have been put between a rock and a hard place. For although they sympathize with their teachers they still suffer from the continuous disruption of their academic year.

The latest strike the professors carried was on May 2007. This was not

the first one, nor does it seem the last.

"The professors told us to do what it takes to pass the exams, although we did not get much teaching done. It was like they left us on our own to deal with the exams without being taught properly. We students are the ones who suffer in the end," said Sara Al-Tayeb a faculty of commerce graduate.

Eventually students depend on themselves to do the studying, most don't attend lectures because they know that there is always the possibility that they will not find their teachers. During the strike a lot of students used to come and wait everyday for hours, some got bored of coming everyday and decided not to attend anymore.

During the last teachers' strike, students also went on strike in order to put pressure on the decision makers including the teachers themselves. However it was "a waste of time" as they called it and they don't think they will do it again.

A second year student doing business administration at Sana'a University said that some teachers did not go on strike because they were not involved in the university teachers' syndicate.

"Because we were at our first year at the faculty, we had different groups which was useful, if our doctors didn't attend, we attend the lecture with another doctor of another group. The situation was some how stressful especially for those at higher levels who suffered more than us," he said.

Prof. Sauad Al-Sabia, Head of the Arabic Language department, faculty of Education at Sana'a university commented on the latest strike that some teachers went on strike while some refused because of the benefits of the students.

Dr. Al-Ales commented on the negotiation process: "We are negotiating with the Ministry of higher or university education and the Ministry of Civil Services. We had a meeting with the Minister on Oct. 7. We do care to find solutions for our problems, which includes; reorganization, categorization the academic system and the most important thing is that they must care for the allowances such as accommodation, and travel."

However other university professors say the most important demand is the financial and academic independence. Najat Al-Sabia, head of the child education section at faculty of Art was surprised to hear about the strike news. "As a professor in the university, I didn't hear about this. The fact is that we suspend two hours of the working hours for two weeks and then every thing was going on well."

## Blown out of proportion?

Majed Al — Alrasi president of student union at Sana'a University, commerce

faculty doesn't think much of the strike threat. "I heard that the Ministry of higher or university education, promised the syndicate to give them their rights. Moreover, students here are happy and everything is under control."

Mohammed Al — Saman, third year students at the faculty of engineering agrees that everything is calm in his college. "We have our regular lectures and results without any problems," however there is a catch as he continued, "because most of our professors are foreigners".

The fact is that foreign professors do not have any problems with their rights; it is just for Yemeni professors whose salaries and working conditions are controlled by other authorities despite the university independence law.

However, Faisal Mahbub a political science student said that the students were affected by the strike "Our results were postponed because of this strike, which made some of students angry as it has interfered with their career plans. They want their results as soon as possible."

On May 13 Sana'a University Staff Members Syndicate called for a partial strike, starting from Saturday, May 12 and continues for two days. The strike was scheduled to be two hours a day.

The staffers went on strike after they staged a number of protesting activities such as pleading a case against the government and meeting many officials in different government institutions.

Dr. Hasan Ali Mugali legal advisor

to the syndicate and professor at the Sharia and Law faculty at Sana'a University was assigned the case. However, the case has been suspended for unknown reasons, probably for negotiation purposes.

"The rector of Sana'a University Dr. Khaled Tumaim had been very supportive in the last meeting. Yet there is much beyond his control. Our biggest challenge is with the ministry of civil services and ministry of finance," he said.

The idea of the strike at first was due to some problems at the university related residence allowance, supporting the teaching staff and the subsidization for the academic members. However, in 2005 law number 43 came into existence through which more around half of the professors were made to retire because they were more than 60 years old. Then the decision to contract some of those professor became in the hands of the former prime minister who was chairing the high council for universities.

The syndicate indicated that the teachers are protesting because politics interfering with academic and administrative jobs and linking job appointments with political affiliations instead of capability and eligibility.

It demanded implementing wages and salaries law numbered 43 issued in 2005, stressing the importance of correcting all shortcomings that accompanied transferring them to new jobs ladder. It also demanded clearing campus from arms especially when many aggression cases were recorded against some staff members.

## Government policy to stamp out laziness and absenteeism

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, Oct. 8 — A new government policy is underway to stamp out laziness and absenteeism at ministries and public service units. The Civil Service Minister, Hamoud Khalid As-Sufi, confirmed to The Yemen Times that they have launched an initiative "to correct negative things hindering job performances of the state's administrative system".

The policy came to light with reports that legal action is being taken against the leaders of the Ministries of Youth, Education and Information for not doing their jobs properly. The Minister agreed that he was behind this decision: "I surveyed for three days some of those services units including these three ministries along with their leaders. They will be referred to the prosecution".

"Experience taught me that some employees do not abide by rules and regulations," said As-Sufi. "Consequently I paid these three ministries a personal visit so as not to be in

any doubt about what was happening. My purpose was to obtain a real portrait of the current situation."

"It is a pity to find that all the reports we had received were right. During my field visit I also found some institutions completely closed during working hours. This is a fact that should not be dealt with in friendly way, especially when I personally observed it. I have to give an honest picture of what I found so that it can be a driving force for colleagues to review or look back at their job performance."

And, Al-Sufi asserted, the new policy is successful. "When we intensified our inspections, the situation improved and everything is now going on the right track."

The new policy will continue beyond Ramadan, said the Minister. "Field visits must to continue to monitor job performances of all the official state institutions as well as to attempt to tackle the 'infringements and imbalances for the sake of public interest,'" he added.

It seems there has been some misunderstandings in the way the prosecu-

tions have been reported by some news organisations. The Minister said that the directives that have been issued apply to senior officials and not to ministers. He said his inspections provided the ministers with the opportunity to improve the performance of their staff. "They should hold an instant meet-

ing," advised As-Sufi, "to discuss this issue seriously since it has reached such a state of unbelievable indifference. It is also a good chance to take decisions against those who manipulate and do not abide by the rules and regulations regarding their job performance."

The Deputy Minister of Information, Ahmed N. Al-Hamati, told The Yemen Times, "all state media institutions are working 24 hours even in holidays and official leaves. They are not connected to the official working hours and what has been reported in this respect is a misunderstanding."

## VACANCIES IT Specialist and Procurement Specialist

Under the National Reform Agenda, the Government of Yemen, represented by the High Tender Board (HTB), is in the process of acquiring a Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) to be set in the HTB. Therefore, the High Tender Board seeks applications from Yemeni nationals for the two above mentioned positions.

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## Primary Court releases Ameena Al-Tuhaif, adultery charge remains

SANA'A, Oct., 10 — The Yemeni government represented by the Attorney General has released Ameena Ali Abdullah Al-Tuhaif along with her child who was born in the prison. Ameena is one of the citizens of Shibam district, Mahwait governorate. She and her accomplice who was passionately in love with her were convicted of murdering her husband in January, 1998.

The primary court in Al-Mahwait issued a verdict in May 2007 sentencing Ameena to ten years of imprisonment as well as paying blood money to her husband's heirs in addition to two months of fasting.

However, the husband's relatives refused to take blood money, making an appeal. The primary prosecution of Al-Mahwait did not release Ameena as the latter was also accused of committing adultery resulting in giving birth in prison.

Ameena's case has evoked widespread interest among European organizations expressing their readiness to stand up for her. She was convicted of killing her husband before she had attained legal age. Subsequently, Italian CR organization for researches and studies adopted Ameena's case and substantially supported the issue of releasing her.

IAO, International Amnest Organization, made a big deal of the issue, intervening seriously. It issued an



Ameena Ali Abdullah Al-Tuhaif

immediate call to stop the death penalty which was to be carried out on April, 26, 2005. It also addressed all the Yemeni officials and parties in the negotiating process.

Likewise, The European Union played a big role in this respect; they summoned the Yemeni ambassador in Belgium, demanding that he stop the execution of Ameena and release her. The European Union office based in

Sana'a also followed up the case with the president.

Ameena received a lot of international sympathy in America, Europe and worldwide. They followed up the case seriously with the convict's lawyer, Shatha M. Nasser.

### Shatha's efforts

"I worked since April, 2005 without any return. I did that to serve justice and humanity where I, on a daily basis, followed up the case in the Ministry of Human Rights, as well as the office of the Attorney General. I also contacted the Yemeni and the foreign newspapers in addition to organizations concerned about human rights and other concerned parties," Shatha said.

"I desired to hand over blood money and to release Ameena quickly. Yet officials especially those in the republic presidency office ignored my continuous follow-ups. This is attributed to the fact that I come from Aden governorate- south of Yemen. If she came from north governorate, they would have facilitated her task and informed her about the release decision issued by the president since then," she further explained.

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(إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ)  
الْأَسِيْفُونَ:  
أَعْضَاءُ مَجْلِسِ إِدَارَةِ صَحِيْفَةِ يَمَن تَايْمَز  
وَكَافَةُ مُوظَّفِيهَا



## VACANCIES

UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a, is looking to fill the following posts for Gender-Based Violence Project (2008-2009)

### 1- Programme Assistant

#### Unit: Gender Programme Component

Under the direct supervision of the Gender Programme Officer, the immediate duties and responsibilities of the incumbent will be, but not limited to, the following:-

- Assist project coordinator in reviewing GBV work plan for the project, ensure their regular updating and consistency with expected project objectives.
- Help to maintain close relationships with UNFPA staff and project personnel and counterparts and monitor progress and highlight need for corrective actions and policy implications, including drafting correspondences and translation of relevant documents. Liaise with the Operations Unit for the Mobilization of inputs.
- Assist in the preparation required substantive reports and arrange for standard monitoring and evaluation exercises, including the preparation of terms of reference.
- Assist in mandatory and budgetary revisions, verifies data from project delivery reports; Maintain records, documents and work plans for the monitoring of project implementation; organizes data and information for easy follow-up.
- Plan and contribute to gender portfolio-related activities and events (workshops).
- Discuss with supervisor competency development plan, devote time for self-learning and maintain close working relationship with other CO colleagues.
- Reports to Gender Programme Officer on progress of work and related tasks.

#### Minimum Qualifications:

- University degree in development or social science.
- Extended experience (3 Years) in Programme/Project management and development issues at the national or international level.
- Excellent knowledge of computer and Internet use including mastery of word processing.
- Excellent drafting and communication skills.
- Excellent knowledge of Arabic and English Languages.

### 2- Programme Assistant

#### Unit: Gender Programme Component

Under the direct supervision of the Project Coordinator, the immediate duties and responsibilities of the incumbent will be, but not limited to, the following:-

- Assist project coordinator in reviewing GBV work plan for the project; ensure their regular updating and consistency with expected project objectives.
- Help to maintain close relationships with UNFPA staff and project personnel and counterparts and monitor progress and highlight need for corrective actions and policy implications, including drafting correspondences and translation of relevant documents. Liaise with the Operations Unit for the Mobilization of inputs.
- Assist in the preparation required substantive reports and arrange for standard monitoring and evaluation exercises, including the preparation of terms of reference.
- Assist in mandatory and budgetary revisions, verifies data from project delivery reports; Maintain records, documents and work plans for the monitoring of project implementation; organizes data and information for easy follow-up.
- Prepare financial forecasts and reflect them in budgets; monitor expenditures.
- Assist in planning and conduct of project-related activities and events (workshops).
- Reports to Project Coordinator on progress of work and related tasks.

#### Minimum Qualifications:

- University degree in development or social science.
- Extended experience (3 Years) in Programme/Project management and development issues at the national or international level.
- Excellent knowledge of computer and Internet use including mastery of word processing.
- Excellent drafting and communication skills.
- Excellent knowledge of Arabic and English Languages.

#### Competencies required for all assistants:

##### Corporate Responsibility & Teamwork:

- Serves and promotes the vision, mission, values, and strategic goals of UNFPA;
- Plans, prioritizes, and delivers tasks on time.
- Participates effectively in a team-based, information-sharing environment, collaborating and cooperating with others.
- Responds flexibly & positively to change through active involvement.

##### People Skills

- Recognizes & responds appropriately to the ideas, interests & concerns of others; gives credit to the contributions of others.
- Establishes clear performance goals, standards & responsibilities; manages them accordingly.
- Promotes a learning environment; facilitates the development of individual and team competencies.

##### Innovation & Judgment

- Contributes creative, practical ideas and approaches to deal with challenging situations.
- Pursues own personal and professional development.

##### Communication:

- Formulates written information clearly and persuasively.
- Presents oral information clearly and persuasively.

##### Job knowledge & Expertise

- Executes day-to-day tasks systematically & efficiently.
- Uses Information Technology effectively as a tool and resource.
- Is motivated & demonstrates a capacity to pursue personal development & learn.

### 3- Coordinator

Under the guidance of UNFPA Gender Component Manager, the incumbent for this component funded post will be responsible for the following:

#### I. Programme Coordination:

- 1) Coordinates the implementation of Gender Based Violence Project supported activities of the national implementing partners (IPs) including Yemeni, Women Union National Women's Committee, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Information, and others.
- 2) Monitors progress in implementing activities and expenditure of each IP through the project work plan and quarterly reports.
- 3) Undertakes monitoring field visits to the targeted governorates and districts agreed upon and according to coordinated plans.
- 4) Contributes to preparation/organization and participates in UNFPA project reviews, evaluations and assists in completion of the relevant reporting.
- 5) Facilitates knowledge sharing on lessons-learned and effective practices among IPs and supports UNFPA data collection and processing activities.
- 7) Organizes quarterly progress meetings with IPs, and produces quarterly and annual project reports.

#### II. General:

- 1) Liaises between UNFPA gender staff and different project implementing partners and project stakeholder including donors.
- 2) Keeps abreast with gender based violence related developments in country and monitors how they affect project progress.

#### IV. Working Environment:

- 1) The incumbent will work at YWU premises. He/She should move between centres and sites of the component projects as appropriate and agreed upon with UNFPA.
- 2) She/he reports on all above-mentioned tasks to the UNFPA. UNFPA will supervise the performance of the incumbent. He/She will be subject to an annual Performance Appraisal (PAR) that will be completed by the UNFPA Representative in consultation with gender component manager.
- 3) Works closely with YWU branches in governorates and other national partners, UNFPA National Programme Officers, UNVs, NPPPs, CST advisors and missions fielded by UNFPA as may require.

#### Qualifications and Experience Required:

- Post graduate degree in social or other relevant sciences.
- At least 6 years of professional experience, preferably in gender or women empowerment programmes/ projects.
- Excellent professional knowledge of English and Arabic and the ability to clearly communicate and report in these languages.
- Adequate computer skills, good interpersonal communication and team building skills.

Please send your resume with a covering letter, indicating the post title in the letter and on the outside envelope.

UNFPA offers an attractive compensation package commensurate with experience.

Please send your application to: UNFPA, P.O. Box 7272, Sana'a.

Deadline for application: October 31st, 2007

Please note that only candidates who fulfil the above requirements will be considered and notified.

# MTN Yemen Family Iftar

MTN Yemen, in its continues efforts to gather its employees as one family, has successfully celebrated its annual Iftar that took place in Taj Sheba Hotel on Sunday the 30th of September. In this occasion, all the employees, including senior management of MTN-Yemen enjoyed this gathering which revived the feeling of unity that MTN has always been proud of. The occasion of Iftar was warmly appreciated by all those who attended. It carried with it a symbol of the real spirit of co-operation among the .MTN- Yemen team

The Iftar celebration was met by a crowd of MTN Yemen employees. They came individually and as a family including their wives and children. Soon after, they settled in the tables that filled the area of the compound of the hotel. After some socialization and warm greetings, the call for prayer was heard

The employees exchanged their opinions and ideas concerning different issues related to work and social relationship. The environment created by MTN employees was extremely inspiring. The happiness portrayed on the faces of all MTN employees on this event encouraged them to pursue the continuation of their series of social events that occur throughout the year. The blend in the combination of work with the marvelous party increased the employees' enthusiasm. It energized them to ever be more conscientious towards their duty to Allah on this religious event, and more significantly increased their obligation to the company. Employees of MTN were sincerely touched by this unique social event. The great symbolism of harmony, peace and love was crystal clear among the employees. The superb admiration caused by this event has left all the



## وجبة الإفطار و الغداء المميزة في فندق موفنبيك صنعاء خلال عيد الفطر المبارك

فندق موفنبيك صنعاء هو المكان المثالي للاستمتاع بالمذاق الجديد من الاطباق الشهية المجهزة خصيصا لكم ولعائلتكم خلال عطلة العيد!!

نستقبلكم من الساعة ١٢:٠٠ ظهرا و لغاية الساعة ١٦:٠٠ فقط ب ٢٢ دولار أمريكي مضافا اليها الضرائب وبدل الخدمة. و نصف السعر للأطفال من سن ٦ - ١٢ سنة. و سيكون هناك زاوية خاصة بالأطفال مجهزة ببرامج الكرتون، تلوين الوجوه، والعباب الفيديو... الخ.

اجلس في شرفة مطعم الفريسكو بعد وجبة مثالية و استمتع بمذاق الأرجيلة المفضل لديك، المجهزة من قلاب لموظفينا المحترفين.

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## اجازة عطلة العيد في فندق موفنبيك صنعاء

للتمتع بإجازة خالية من العوائق لك ولعائلتك لا داعي للسفر الى الجنوب، فندق موفنبيك صنعاء بانتظارك انت وعائلتك لقضاء والاستمتاع بعطلة العيد. اجعل من هذه الإجازة مع عائلتك لحظات لا يمكن نسيانها ، و ذلك بالاستفادة من عروضنا و أسعارنا المميزة خلال فترة العيد.

عروض الأسعار خلال فترة العيد:

- ٩٩ دولار أمريكي سعر الغرفة الفاخرة لشخص واحد أو شخصين لليلة الواحدة، شريطة الإقامة ليلتين على الأقل، مضافا اليها الضرائب وبدل الخدمة، هذا السعر يشمل كذلك وجبة الإفطار، عصائر الترحيب عند الوصول، و كذلك سلة فواكه في الغرفة، و سيتم إضافة مبلغ ٥٠ دولار أمريكي في حال طلب سريرين إضافيين لأطفالكم.

هذه الأسعار ستكون سارية من تاريخ ١٣ و لغاية ١٦ من شهر تشرين أول المقبل، و تكون خاصة فقط باليمنيين و الأجانب المقيمين في اليمن.

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# Qat causes nervous tension for men

The Family and Development Magazine conducted an opinion poll of 73 persons under the age of 35—52 males and 21 females. The poll focused on the reasons behind nervous tension during Ramadan. Youth categories had been questioned as they are mostly affected by nervous tension. This targeted category belongs to different working parties, public and private. They come from different backgrounds and various educational institutions.

## "Switch on and switch off strategy"

Sadiq Shamsan, a secretary of one of the capital secretariat courts, said, "Switching the electricity off during working hours makes him feel nervous. It is the worse thing to be done while you are fully occupied doing your duties. Electricity is off every night in Ramadan."

## Nervousness causes crimes

Saqr As-Samawi, a lawyer, stated, "I feel very nervous during the daylight of Ramadan especially after Al-Assr prayer." Hunger and changing the way of life are the driving force behind nervous tension, he added. He spent a lot of time with his children in Ramadan. He is very surprised at the behavior of people as they pay very close attention to their food. The crime rate remarkably increases during the holy month of Ramadan, he further maintained.

## Congestion comes before "call for prayer"

Ameen Al-Warafi, a journalist, pointed out that fasters feel very nervous before the call for prayer. It is remarkably observed when they are in the markets and streets.

## Work and staying up at night

Saddam Al-Kamali, who is a private sector employee, feels nervous though he does not chew Qat. He thinks that work and staying up at nights cause nervousness. Most of the people are obliged to work while being sleepless. This is reflected during their working hours. People find it very hard to final-

ize their deliberations during Ramadan. They may be not completed in Ramadan due to negligence of the employees.

## Family harmony

On the contrary, Abdullah Sa'eed does not feel nervous in Ramadan. He suffers only from staying awake at night. He deals with his family with familiarity and harmony. Familiarity and comfort increases among his family members.

## Changing life style

Ameen Al-Warafi affirms that the key reason behind nervousness is changing the way of life. It is radically changed. The daylight becomes night and vice versa. Staying awake caused by chewing Qat is another reason of nervousness.

## Men are more nervous than women

Most of the informants unanimously agreed that men are more nervous than women in Ramadan.

As-Samawi thinks that women have no right to be nervous before their husbands due to the masculine nature of the community. So, men are more nervous.

## Ifar meals make women nervous

Abdullah Sa'eed urges that men are exposed to nervousness mostly. Women are away from violence. They have delicate nature. "The most nervous people are those who fast unwillingly. They fast only to make an excuse of fulfilling this obligation. They are not spiritually exalted nor morally purified. Fasters who know the importance of fasting do not feel angry or nervous," he added.

However, Saddam shared that women are more nervous than men because the former feel exhausted due to making Ramadan meals.

Fatma thinks that men are more nervous than women. It is attributed to their work and staying awake at night caused by chewing Qat. She, however, says that women are more exposed to nervousness especially if they work outside and have home liabilities such as looking after children and or making Iftar meals.

## Fighting and chases

Asma'a, a computer teacher, thinks that children are the cause of nervousness. Disputes take place between neighbors because children have fun in the morning while adults go to bed. These disputes cause fighting between neighbors, bringing them into police stations. Female students and women are exposed to flirtation and chasing by some street loiterers. The later make use of empty streets and alleys in the morning to do so. Asma's biggest problem is that she stays awake at night, though she does not chew Qat.

"I do not feel nervous. I rather become quite more in Ramadan. Most of the people feel nervous at the climax hour, before Iftar time," Fatma Doghnan shared.

## Nervousness affects couples

Most of the poll's participants affirm that disputes taking place between couples are more in Ramadan. They may end it up by divorce.

In this respect, the social researcher, Nabeel Al-Hamadi, says, "Couples' disputes and divorce are caused by the living circumstances of Ramadan. This holy month requires a lot of demands bringing disputes between the couples particularly in the families with low income. Sometimes the husband is jobless. The wife can tolerate that but she could not do so in Ramadan. She becomes impatient. This is a common thing in my point of view. In Ramadan, families should be provided with all the food supplies dispensable in the other months."

"Divorce may occur in this holy month due to the influence of nervousness as well as to problems caused by Ramadan living circumstances such as hunger and staying awake at night. Some of the couples can not keep a curb on their anger, so divorce happens by trivial causes," Al-Hamadi added.

The researcher also affirms that the youth category is mostly exposed to nervous tension. Youths chew Qat and stay awake. They do not have enough experience at life and are negatively affected by the deteriorated economic situations, he further explained.



Qat chewing changes the Yemenis' daylight into night and vice versa. They stay awake at night, falling asleep in the morning.

## The Questionnaire's findings

The findings of the questionnaire indicate that 39 participants including 6 females confirm that the main reason behind the nervous tension is the deteriorated situation of the economy—namely price hikes. Some of these foodstuffs disappeared. Consequently, people become more worried. Hence, family disputes take place driving fathers and housewives nervous.

Moreover, Qat chewing changes the Yemenis' daylight into night and vice versa. They stay awake at night, falling asleep in the morning. As a result, most of the employees of the administrative system are being absent or nervous if present. Here is the special problem of Ramadan in Yemen.

Furthermore, women are more tired in the whole days of Ramadan, involving in making Iftar meals.

## Security opinion

The Major of Al-Ka'a police station, Faris Al-Abasi, shares with us saying:

"Police stations face great pressures during the holy month of Ramadan especially stations located nearby markets. Problems occur during daylight particularly in the afternoon as well as in As-Sahour time, adding that two gross crimes happened in the last Ramadan. The first one is a murder and the second one is an attempt to commit murder nearby the police station."

An official source in the criminal investigation bureau released that the murder rate, informed by daily notices during last Ramadan, reached to five killings every day.

However, different crimes occur every single minute in addition to the gross crimes. In 2006, Yemen topped the Arab countries with the highest rate of crimes where 15,645 took place. Furthermore, material losses of criminal acts were estimated at YR 3.385.931.391 according to the statement of major general Mohammed A. Al-Qawsi, deputy of the Ministry of Interior for public security affairs.

## Legal Opinion

Yahya Nasser Al-Dorah says, "fasting is a spiritual worship before it is a physical one. Fasters should maintain good manners of fasting and worshippers. Fasters should be more patient and more tolerant of others during this month."

Al-Dorah also maintains that those who fast unwillingly are troublemakers in Ramadan. They seek to do so under the pretext of fasting. They fight with one another. Allah, the Almighty, is not in need of their fasting.

Nervousness, follies and being impatient are not caused by fasting nor are they morals of fasters. They refer to the morals of the individuals themselves, indicating their weak belief in God.

Strong believers are patient and able to tolerate troubles as well as to keep a curb of their anger and fancies. They act according to the instructions of the prophet. Mohammed (pbuh).



**المؤسسة العامة للأثاث والتجهيزات المدرسية**  
تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى  
فخامة الأخ / **علي عبد الله صالح** حفظه الله  
رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية  
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٤ لثورة الـ ١٤ من أكتوبر المجيدة  
وعيد الفطر المبارك  
كل عام وأنتم بخير

**CORPORATION OF SCHOOL FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES**  
Express their best wishes to H.E.  
President  
**Ali Abdullah Saleh**  
And the people of Yemen  
on the Occasion of the 44<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the  
14<sup>th</sup> of October Revolution and Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak

المهنتون:  
معالي الوزير / عبدالسلام الجوفي وزير التربية والتعليم  
الدكتور / عبدالعزيز صالح بن حبتور نائب وزير التربية والتعليم  
الاستاذ / فضل هيثم الهاللي المدير التنفيذي للمؤسسة

**October**  
14

السلام عليكم  
Qatar 1994

Hello  
UK 1976

Bonjour  
France 1978

سلام  
Iran 2005

مرحبا  
Libya 2007

喂  
Singapore 2007

حيا

We are now open in Yemen  
You are welcome in any of our branches in 12 nations around the world

Qatar National Bank has spread its wings in 12 nations around the world. Our growth is a result of successful partnerships. Our new branch in Yemen (Sana'a) will offer a complete range of corporate banking services. We intend to grow further. Your support is the key.



Professor Dr. Abd al-Fattah El-Awaisi, a British Arab historian, to Yemen Times:

# “Research in Humanities and Social Sciences is a MUST for Yemen to face the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century”

Two months ago Prof. Abd al-Fattah El-Awaisi came from the UK to Yemen with a dream in his heart and gleam in his eyes. After researching and teaching in the Study of Islam and Muslims at both Arab and British universities for 30 years, he decided it was time to invest his knowledge in an Arab country.

El-Awaisi had received training in Political Sciences, History, Middle Eastern Studies, and Islamic Studies; and taught for a number of years in History, Religious Studies, Arabic and Islamic Studies Departments. The Study of Islam and Muslims has always been the focal point of his work and a field. He challenges current teaching and scholarship, recognizing that this is a time for change in Islamic Studies. There must be better education on Islam and Muslims in today's world which reflects the needs of our contemporary multicultural society.

Now Prof. Abd al-Fattah El-Awaisi is establishing a center for research and development for humanities and social sciences at the University of Science and Technology. Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed El-Awaisi for Yemen Times.



Professor Abd al-Fattah El-Awaisi is a British Arab historian, specialized in the interaction between early Arab and Muslim history and politics in the Arab and Muslim countries. He is founder of the New Field of Inquiry of IslamicJerusalem Studies.

## A research center in Yemen

My experience enabled me to form a much broader approach to the field of Islamic and Muslim studies and compare the differing views of Arab, Muslim and Western schools. At this stage I felt that I need to move to the Arab world with a clear aim to bridge and transfer this long and extensive academic experience to the Arab region, in particular to the most needed Arab country for these experiences. To the country that is trying seriously to develop itself with its limited resources. In other words, I decided to come to Yemen to contribute in helping Yemen in the field of humanities and social sciences to face the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century through serious and high standard research. One of my top priorities is to help bridge, create and transfer the knowledge and its tools to the Arab world through the wider gate of Yemen. As knowledge is a two-way traffic, I am hoping that through this bridging and transfer of knowledge I contribute to break down the barriers that separate and divide the contemporary world.

As to why a research center, I believe that establishing serious research centers is a MUST to any country in the 21st century trying to face the challenges and opportunities of our current time. They should be a response to the national and international needs of that country. Indeed, that country needs to develop its research within global framework while remaining attentive to local perspectives.

Research is the planning for the present and the future. It is the key to effective decision making and the key to create and transfer any country into a knowledge-based society. Indeed, any developing country needs to seek scholarly solution to its social problems which will help the leaders of that country to make the right decision on the right time. Research will also ensure that produced knowledge is sensitive and useful to that particular country. We need to ask questions and seek answers in order to avail knowledge like truly instructed in Islam. To find knowledge which is suitable to our time and place and not suitable to other countries or produced to address the need for previous generations. I was shocked to see the curriculum and methodologies in humanities and social sciences in some universities in the Arab countries which is not relevant to the 21st century or addressing our contemporary issues. This discovery about the Arab world helped me to understand why the Arab world is now a static entity and not developing.

## A world less divided: a new agenda for cultural engagements

To break down the barriers that separate and divide the contemporary world, there is an urgent need to establish and develop this new agenda for cultural engagement through education in both the west and the Arab and Muslim world. Although I was successful in setting the new agenda for cultural engagement in Scotland and the UK at both academic and communities levels through the establishment of Al-Maktoum Institute in Scotland (2000 – 2007), we urgently need to establish this new agenda in cultural engagement

in the Muslim world. Through the Institute in Scotland, we have done everything possible to encourage a two way traffic in developing cultural engagement, in particular through serving the local, national, and international communities, and by forging international academic links, scholarship and collaborations with sixteen of the world's leading Universities in Europe, Africa, Asia, the Gulf States, and South East Asia, BUT this is not enough.

At this stage of setting the new agenda in cultural engagements, it is time to establish a similar institute in the Muslim world which will hopefully complete the circle of laying the foundation for the new agenda for cultural engagement. Indeed, to ensure really successful cultural engagement, it should be well established and accepted by all the peoples in the world including China, Japan and Africa BUT at least at this stage by both the Western and Muslim worlds. Setting this new agenda in the Muslim world will be at the top of my priorities in the coming years.

I am looking forward to continue working with colleagues in both western and Muslim worlds to face the challenges and opportunities of the twenty first century.

*To improve the quality of life in a country and to transfer that country into a knowledge-based society, the leaders of that country need to work with scholars to provide world-class educational opportunities for its citizens.*

## The leading humanities and social sciences research center in Yemen

As a scholar and leader who established several academic projects nearly from scratch, I enjoy innovative, creative, and challenging big ideas. As a person and a professional, I am very passionate about progressive education, research and community welfare. One of my central arguments is that, to improve the quality of life in a country and to transfer that country into a knowledge-based society, the leaders of that country need to work with scholars to provide world-class educational opportunities for its citizens.

My vision is to establish a leading research centre in Yemen for excellence in humanities and social sciences. To achieve this vision, my strategic plan for the Centre is to seriously contribute to the development of an academic-knowledge environment which encourage research and preparing young human capital in the field of humanities and social sciences which will be capable to contribute to human development in Yemen. One of

the central aims of the Centre is to contribute to develop and foster a research culture in Yemen, advance knowledge by supporting original competitively selected research, and to encourage research-based education in the whole of the Country.

Accordingly, the Center will not be for the University only but for the whole of Yemen. The Center will serve the country and its establishments, the Yemeni scholars, researchers and postgraduate students; and the serious research centers in Yemen, which are seriously in addressing the need of the Country. In addition, we will be working with decision makers in Yemen, and all who concern to support the human development in Yemen through research activities.

We are planning a serious of research activities during the first establishing year of the Centre. The aim of these activities is to help build and develop young human capital in Yemen, connect Yemen to the international research community, raise its visibility, and offer additional mentors and inspiration to researchers in Yemen.

## Al-Maktoum Institute for Arabic and Islamic Studies

Al-Maktoum Institute for Arabic and Islamic Studies was my latest project that I developed in the last seven years (2000 – 2007) in the UK is a new and exciting development in teaching and research in the Study of Islam and Muslims in Scotland. Indeed the Institute is a distinctive and unique development in British higher education and Scotland's first academic institute of its kind. This experience of unique development of innovation in cultural engagement at academic and communities levels has been documented in one of my recent publication *Setting the New Agenda for Cultural Engagement*. As a historian as well as the Founding Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the Institute, it was my honor to write and document this distinguished history of achievements and contributions for our time and for the coming generations to prove that there is nothing impossible in this life.

The Institute was founded in October 2000, and in January 2001 I was appointed as the Founding Principal and Vice-Chancellor. I was aware of the big challenges ahead of me in establishing the Institute. In simple terms, I knew my task was not only to set up a new institute of higher education from scratch but to build, lead and develop the newborn Institute from the start right through to its successful establishment and day-to-day running.

In the last seven years (2000-2007), I have successfully established a leading distinctive national and international centre of academic excellence for developing teaching and research in the Study of Islam and Muslims of the highest standard. This is based on critical and analytical debate in which better understanding of Islam and Muslims can be developed – both for Muslims and non-Muslims – in an environment focused on a common sense of purpose and belonging. I feel proud that the Institute is playing a unique and key role in setting the new agenda in cultural engagement and shap-

ing and developing teaching and research in the Study of Islam and Muslim at university level in the UK and internationally. Indeed, the Institute now is a unique seat of learning and research-led institution of higher education, which offers postgraduate programs of study (validated by the University of Aberdeen).

The Institute takes great pride in the continual growing success of our Master and PhD students. With the 14 graduates in 2006 (7 with PhDs), this brings the total of PhD and Masters Graduates to 54. Indeed, as the Founding Principal and Vice-Chancellor, I feel very proud that we have now a community of 54 graduates working across the globe at several levels. I am absolutely delighted that we the Institute is playing its part in educating the new generation of scholars who will take that message of cultural engagement and multiculturalism out into the wider world, and will go out into the world of work ready to challenge the old ways of thinking, teaching and learning.

## Islam and Muslim studies

I am proud to be one of the key leading scholars behind the development, implementation, and dissemination of this new innovative agenda in the Study of Islam and Muslims. Which defined the field as Post-Orientalist, Post-Traditionalist, Multicultural, and Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary in its methodology as well as its theoretical framework. The aim of this unique new agenda is to challenge and develop current teaching and scholarship, recognizing that this is a time for change in Islamic Studies. There must be better education at university level on Islam and Muslims in today's world which reflects the needs of our contemporary multicultural society. The agenda has been developed to bring

*IslamicJerusalem Studies is an intellectually exciting and stimulating new field of inquiry that seeks to understand the region of IslamicJerusalem from an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary perspective.*

For me, the Study of Islam and Muslims is a field which should include a number of disciplines and approaches, looking both at the religion of Islam and also Muslims in particular social and historical contexts within a number of different methodologies, e.g. political sciences, history, geography, anthropology, and Islamic Studies. The aim is to gain understanding of a broad range of issues relating to the study of Islam and Muslims, looking at the field in many different ways, and in many global contexts, spanning a variety of disciplines and methodologies; and distinct from traditional approaches where the focus has been to study Islam and Muslims from just one limited perspective. My philosophy is to offer interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary training in the Study of Islam and Muslims within a number of different methodologies, e.g., history, political sciences, geography, as well as traditional areas in Islamic Studies.

context of the relationship between the land, the people, and the vision of IslamicJerusalem as a model for multiculturalism.

It was founded in the UK in 1994. It is working towards educating the next generation of scholars, both nationally and internationally, and addressing the needs of our societies by investing in human capital through preparing and developing an international core academic team of young graduates, as specialists in the field, who meet the international standard. It has published an academic referred journal *Journal of 'IslamicJerusalem' Studies* in both English and Arabic languages, since 1997; and holds an 'Annual International Academic Conference on 'IslamicJerusalem' Studies' in the UK since 1997 (the forthcoming conference is the tenth conference which will be held on 4 February 2008). To institutionalize this new field in the UK: the post of 'Chair in 'IslamicJerusalem' Studies' was created in 2001, the research centre 'Centre for 'IslamicJerusalem' Studies' was established in 2002, taught and research postgraduate programs which lead to M.Litt and PhD degrees from the University of Aberdeen were founded. A number of monographs have been published in this field, including the groundbreaking monograph *Introducing 'IslamicJerusalem'* which was launched in three countries.

## The way to the future

In the last seven years, my main focus has been to set the new agenda for cultural engagements to generate an atmosphere in which a constructive dialogue can take place rather than a clash. I firmly believe that through education as the



Mrs. Nadia Al-Sakkaf, Editor-in-chief with Prof. El-Awaisi

scholars together from all backgrounds, based on a principle of mutual respect, in order to develop a common intellectual goal in the field of the Study of Islam and Muslims.

*We need to ask questions and seek answers in order to avail knowledge like truly instructed in Islam. To find knowledge which is suitable to our time and place and not suitable to other countries or produced to address the need for previous generations.*

Indeed, there is an urgent need for a new agenda to develop Islamic Studies into the Study of Islam and Muslims to challenge both the more traditional approaches that were often faith based and excluded non-Muslims and the orientalist approaches that often alienated Muslims. Indeed, the call for a new agenda is truly timely and necessary, particularly to prevent the misguided and narrow interpretation of Islam which is the source of so many problems in many societies. It is only through multicultural education that we can work to eliminate extremism and fundamentalism.

## 'IslamicJerusalem'

'IslamicJerusalem' is a new terminology for a new concept, which may be translated into the Arabic language as *Bayt al-Maqdis*. It can be fairly and eventually characterized and defined as a unique region laden with a rich historical background, religious significances, cultural attachments, competing political and religious claims, international interests and various aspects that affect the rest of the world in both historical and contemporary contexts. It has a central frame of reference and a vital nature with three principal intertwined elements: its geographical location (land and boundaries), its people (population), and its unique and creative inclusive vision, to administrate that land and its people, as a model for multiculturalism.

'IslamicJerusalem' Studies is an intellectually exciting and stimulating new field of inquiry that seeks to understand the region of IslamicJerusalem from an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary perspective. The field explores the historical and theoretical framework within which Muslims approach 'IslamicJerusalem', as well as examining the ways in which the region has been manifest in particular historical and social contexts. The approach consists of social, religious, historical, geographical and political perspectives on IslamicJerusalem with in-depth studies and critical analyses of particular aspects and approaches. In particular, 'IslamicJerusalem' Studies addresses the key social, religious, historical, geographical, and political aspects of IslamicJerusalem from the time of the rise of Islam to the present day, and how can the region be understood within the

key means to defeat religious and secular fundamentalism and extremism, we will contribute to achieve a common ground and space, mutual understanding and respect, and peaceful co-existence between and within people, nations, religions, and cultures. I recognise that not everyone will agree with this vision, and I do not pretend to have all the answers, but at least I am putting forward some ideas on how to improve understanding between people of different religions and cultures.

For my part, I have been doing all I can to promote cultural engagements that will see people acknowledging and respecting their differences but willing to share a common ground and space, living and working together in a peaceful co-existence.

One of my central aims has been to promote a greater understanding of different religions, and cultures in a multicultural context, for the benefit of the wider community, and to build bridges between the Muslim and Western worlds of learning at this crucial time.

The issue of multiculturalism is also firmly at the heart of my work. This includes, for example, the creation of a professorial chair in multiculturalism. We were the first higher educational institution in the UK to create such a post, currently held by Professor Malory Nye. The chair was created in response to the dire need to engage in a more serious and structured way in research and teaching in multiculturalism. We also established 'The Centre for Research on Multiculturalism and Islam and Muslims in Scotland', which aims to contribute to the development of awareness of multicultural Scotland.

## When the state has no wise security policies

When Sarkozy was serving as Interior Minister in France prior to his being elected President of the country, he addressed the security personnel, who moved to disperse protesters and rioters in suburbs of the capital Paris saying: "You have to treat protesters kindly since they are citizens too."

People worldwide heard and saw on T.V. screens all the riots that took place in France over the past two years. Viewers worldwide also watched the damage to public and private property caused by the younger protesters, who came from different suburbs around the capital, but the French Interior Minister, expected to be the top official in charge of ordering the crackdown on rioters, advised his soldiers to respect protesters and rioters and treat them humanely.

We have never heard any interior minister giving such a piece of advice to security personnel under his command while going to disperse peaceful sit-ins in several governorates, even once, in Yemen's history. No advice of this kind has been given to soldiers tasked to disperse demonstrators, who claim their constitutional rights in a way comply-



By: Ali Al-Sarari

ing with the effective laws.

Protesters streamed into streets of main cities in Yemen as they could no longer tolerate the government's barbaric policies and behavior toward government officials who neither considered their opinions nor promised to fulfill their demands and amend the false policies that made public and private property permissible for influential persons to loot them without an exception. Many senior government officials have never suggested alternatives to outstanding policies in order to ensure that human rights and dignity are respected.

When the oppressed citizens decided to stage sit-ins as legal means to voice their legal demands, the higher authorities sent troops to assault and arrest

them without taking into consideration their humanity and dignity, nor did these authorities respect the law that grants all citizens equal rights in terms of treatment and self expression.

The forces, authorized to crack down on the peaceful sit-ins, destroyed all the rules of legitimacy and put themselves as an alternative to the legislative authority, as they nullify effective laws and legalize violence and barbarism. Indifference toward the legal system culminated with the episode of a Central Security officer who instigated his soldiers in public at their camp in Khor Maksar, Aden, to attack the MPs Ansaf Ali Mayo from the Islah Party and Dr. Mohammed Saleh Ali from the Yemeni Socialist Party. The officer said to his soldiers, "Do exploit any chance to beat both MPs severely," confirming to them that he is ready to be held accountable for any consequences of violating the parliamentary immunity of both MPs. He justified his instigation saying that the two parliamentarians support apostasy and secession.

A few weeks ago, obedient security personnel kidnapped the journalistic writer, Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani, and beat him mercilessly, alleging that he has the cheek to his masters. They

threatened to kill him along with his wife and children if he returns to criticize performance of government institutions in his writings.

Over the past few weeks, policemen killed many protesters and injured dozens more. They also arrested hundreds of citizens before the peaceful sit-ins began. According to obtained information, the military and security bodies are preparing to introduce new forms and means of repression and hostile practices against peaceful demonstrators who claim their constitutional and legal rights and protest the skyrocketing prices of basic foodstuffs.

The Yemeni regime has proved that it has no wise policies or programs to run the country's affairs and address the persisting issues of its citizens. What this regime has or what it can do in order to manage the country's affairs is only subjugating and torturing innocent citizens, who claim their constitutional rights and voice their demands via peaceful means.

*Ali Al-Sarari is a Yemeni Journalist and a well-known politician. He is the head of the information department at the Yemeni Socialist Party.*  
Source: Al-Nass Weekly

## COMMON SENSE

### "The Sky is the Limit" Malaysia takes the initiative, again!

Any Moslem, who heard the news last Sunday (see this link [http://www.space.com/missionlaunches/ap\\_050829\\_malaysia\\_moon.html](http://www.space.com/missionlaunches/ap_050829_malaysia_moon.html)), should turn a once somber face at the pathetic state of the Moslem World today. This is of course thanks to the epitome of bad rulers that have taken the helms in just about most of the Moslem countries that span literally the richest part of the Earth.

Anyone who visited the beautiful country of Malaysia some 30 years or so (this observer was there in 1978), would never forget who pathetic many parts of Kuala Lumpur was. With all the wretched poverty that prevailed and the filth that was scattered amidst the beautiful surroundings, one could not help but see how the land just beckoned for someone to come and save the country from utter degradation. Apparently, the Al-Mighty was listening for God indeed brought the memorable Dr. Mahathir Mohammed to this paradise of country, just to give humanity a slight hint of what the eternal paradise might be like if one stuck to the guidance of the Divine and persisted in looking at the world goaded by spiritual mores and a relentless appreciation of what the Al-Mighty can paint in the face of the Earth.

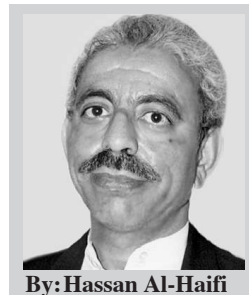
Yes, Mahathir Mohammed was able to take the helms and steer his ethnic mixed nation to a path of development that surely showed most Moslems what the right way is to assume authority and take on the responsibility of bringing the nation into the Second Millennium, without causing any major social upheavals, bringing pain to his people or exploiting the trust of his people to bring all the wealth that the resources of the land could muster up solely for himself and his cronies. Mahathir Mohammed realized that his country contained enough resources that, if they were used properly could uplift the entire population of the country from the abyss of poverty to a steady level of growth and development eventually causing poverty as a dreadful feature of the land to be replaced by a high degree of shared output from what the land could produce.

If that was not enough, and believe this observer there is a lot in what has been said above, when a leader tells his people, "Okay folks this is what I am leaving you with, please don't stop there, just carry on and the sky is the limit!" and the people take the pleadings of such a resourceful leader seriously, indeed the sky is the limit and now it can be seen that the Malaysians understood this well. The announcement that Malaysia is sending someone to outer space in two years and hopes to send men to the moon by the Year 2020 literally brings goose pimples to any Moslem who cherishes being a part of the "Middle Nation" that the Lord Al-Mighty spoke about in the Holy Quran. For one thing, to the Malaysians Islam is an integral part of their social fabric, albeit with all the due respect properly accorded to the elements of the other religious and ethnic affiliations that live in a remarkable environment of economic harmony and social cohesion. This is bound to be received very well in the Heavens because there is nothing more pleasing to the Lord Al-Mighty than to see his believers manage their mundane affairs with the resilience and gusto of a nation that lives under a gold mine. Moreover, when a nation seeks to prove on the ground what Islam is really all about and manifest all the principles of Islam of tolerance, good will and social welfare, it is almost imperative that the Lord Al-Mighty will reward that nation with all the bounty that their land could come up with and their minds could envision pragmatically and realistically.

#### As for the Holy Land

Coming back to our wretched surroundings, it is understandable that Ehud Olmert, the current Israeli Prime Minister, simply will not be outdone by the Zionist Organization Of America ([http://www.zoa.org/2007/09/the\\_zoa\\_teaches.htm](http://www.zoa.org/2007/09/the_zoa_teaches.htm) which is reproduced from the YT Issue 1088). The Israeli leader has manifested his desires for peace in the Holy Land by claiming hundreds of square kilometers in and around Jerusalem and is now working to turn the confiscated property as Jewish as Matzo meal (<http://www.naharnet.com/domino/tn/NewsDesk.nsf/story/1E3852F3F6C20DEF2C225736F0065CC19?OpenDocument>). This is the great civilized country that Israel is being made to appear in the Zionist controlled media in many of the countries of the modern west.

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## When solutions create more problems

One of the most famous Yemeni jokes says that Abdullah Al-Sallal, the first president of what was known the Arab Republic of Yemen, had conducted a visit to Hodeida city. Upon his arrival, people started chanting, "Mina...Mina Ya Sallal", meaning 'we need a harbor' in English. It appears that inhabitants of Hodeida, a Yemeni city, which is overlooking the Red Sea, were in an urgent need for a harbor and that President Al-Sallal promised to fulfill their demand.

By chance, inhabitants of Dhamar governorate, which is the second station for Al-Sallal's visit, had heard about the proceedings of Al-Sallal's visit to Hodeida via the Radio. Upon the arrival of the President to their city, the Dhamari people went out to receive him and at the same time chanting, "Mina... Mina Ya Sallal". The then President of the Arab Republic of Yemen was witty and wise enough to deal with this demand. Instead of opposing or rejecting such an impossible idea (constructing a harbor in Dhamar), he threw the ball into a field of Dhamaris saying to them, "Bring the sea, and I will con-



By: Dr. Abdullah Al-Faqih

struct a harbor for you."

Such a simple joke is rich with evidence clarifying the nature of Yemeni people. It has been made clear that it is very easy for a ruler to have a strong influence on the people regardless of their number. As the Dhamaris heard about Hodeida people claiming Al-Sallal to construct a harbor for their city, and in the meantime, the joke indicates that the Dhamaris didn't know what a harbor is, they turned to chant the same slogan and raise the same demand.

In the past, people of Dhamar, as it is their case in the present time, had problems of this type and therefore searched for solutions to them.

Remarkably, the elements of surprise, lack of awareness, the traditional culture, as well as other similar factors, contributed to their being convinced that Hodeida locals can voice such demands on their behalf. The result was an inauthentic definition of the problems of Dhamari people, and one can imagine how the result would look like if the Dhamaris took Al-Sallal's words seriously and started to build a sea for the harbor project.

What applies on Dhamari people does apply on states, parties and leaders, as people might once find themselves victims of a malicious person, who wanted to shift their attention from authentic and persisting problems. Another people may become a victim of an ignorant expert, who wanted to apply an experiment, the implementation of which once succeeded in one of the South American countries.

There is a simple rule, ignored by many people, which is 'what works well in Hodeida that is overlooking the Red Sea may not necessarily work in Dhamar.' The direct result of ignoring the rule is the attempts by some people who try to resolve the Hodeida's problems in Dhamar and

Dhamar's problems in Hodeida.

It appears that the case of all the Yemeni people is not that different from the case of Dhamaris. Only God knows who created various obstacles to engage people and draw their attention from the real problems. Instead of talking about their longstanding problems, the Yemeni people turned to talk about how to create new problems. It is enough for the wise observer of the situation to contemplate on talks about gubernatorial elections, the parliamentary system, constitutional amendments, generating electricity from nuclear energy, artificial intelligence institutes, anti-corruption authority and establishing a university for the orphans, and then release his judgment of the situation.

Is it not the right of human beings to question what the problems that need to be resolved are? My advice to those concerned is that they should give top priority to any persisting problems.

*Dr. Al-Faqih is an activist, analyst, and professor of politics at Sana'a University. He welcomes comments by email to: [drafffaqih@yahoo.com](mailto:drafffaqih@yahoo.com)*  
Source: Al-Ahali Weekly

## When people are put in the conspiracy bin

By: Adel Amin

The authority puts any work that doesn't satisfy its symbols in the bin of conspiracy against the nation, regime, and goals and achievements of the Revolution. The ruling party put itself as the only representative of all such issues, as well as an official spokesman of the Revolution, Republic, unity, democracy and everything in the country, except for the poor community that continues to expand. For the ruling party, the poor doesn't represent one of the national principles, which it highlights on the face of the opposition when it wants.

According to Dr. Al-Mutawakil, the General People's Congress turned to fight the poor instead of combating poverty and unemployment. Consequently, citizens streamed into the streets of main cities nationwide claiming their constitutional rights and better living standards. They asked the authority to consider their demands, as they are the cornerstone of development.

The ruling party viewed those who joined peaceful demonstrations in differ-

ent Yemeni governorates as conspirers against the republican regime, national unity and social peace. In the ruling party's eye, Joint Meeting Parties, which stand in solidarity with demonstrators and back their listed demands, lead the conspiracy and instigate people to pay harm to the nation, and here, the nation means nothing more than the ruling General People Congress.

#### A plan to raise tension nationwide:

Published by Al-Jumhouria.net, a ruling party statement revealed that it has its own sources inside JMP, who, leaked 'secret and exciting information confirming that JMP had prepared a malicious plan to raise the level of tension in main cities nationwide during the year 2007.

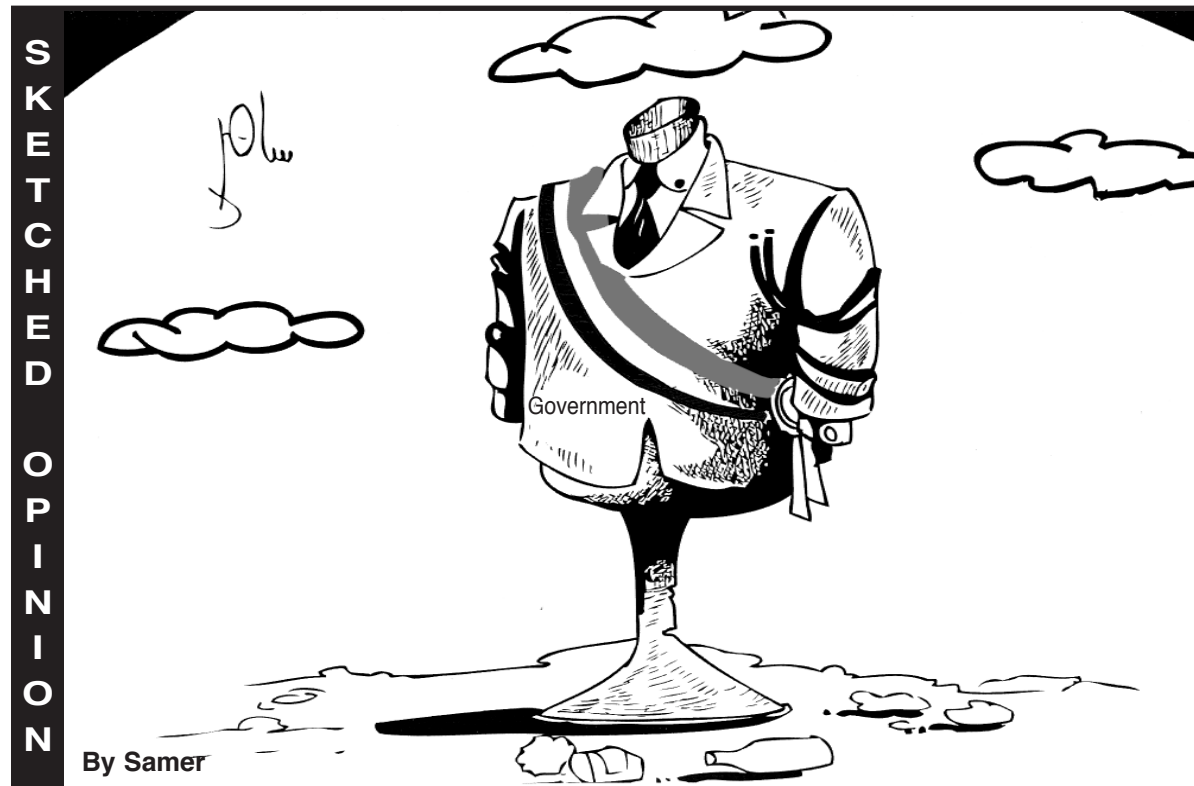
According to the source, the plan in question was machinated by Faisal Bin Shamlan, Mohammed Qahtan and Ali Al-Sarari, and funded by Yemeni tradesmen. It added that the JMP's plan receives funds from foreign sources, which it declined to name, pointing out that a committee was formed from JMP leaders and supporters to follow up activities of the opposition elements abroad. Activities of the opposition elements

were coordinated and planned to be implemented in the field during the second phase due to the advent of the new year.

The second part of the JMP's plan to shake stability and security of the nation and threaten its unity was revealed by a local newspaper in the name of Itejahat (equivalent to Directions in English). The newspaper's source stated that JMP leaders are studying a plan that aims to exploit the escalating public rage over poor living standards and price hikes to collect as many as 3 million signatures to urge the President of the Republic to carry out his platform and fulfill the promises he made during the 2006 presidential elections.

The ultimate goal of the plan, according to the newspaper, is egg in the face of the President and his party for not fulfilling the promises they made while campaigning in the run up to the most recent presidential and local council elections that took place on September 20, 2006. The newspaper added that for JMP, the collection of signatures will function as a public survey reflecting the real-life situation and concerns of Yemeni people.

Source: Al-Wasat Weekly



By Samer

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## Egypt Muzzling Independent Voices

By: Mona Eltahawy

The first time I met Ibrahim Eissa, the editor in chief of the independent Egyptian daily *al-Dostour*, I asked him how he was still a free man. Eissa is known for blistering essays that skewer President Hosni Mubarak and his family — by name and not by insinuation, which is the safest way to criticize leaders in the Arab world.

Instead of answering my question, he took out a letter from a prisoner who had written to tell him that *al-Dostour* was the most popular newspaper in jail — much to Eissa's delight — and to ask him a series of questions that he urged Eissa to answer.

"I'm thinking of writing to tell him that I'll probably be able to answer him in person soon," Eissa said in December 2005, keenly aware how swiftly the Egyptian government could run out of tolerance.

And run out it has in the form of a trial that opened on October 1, that put Eissa on the dock on charges of reporting rumors that Mubarak was ill, and which could send him to jail for three years.

The case was the latest manifestation of a trend that signals it isn't just individual journalists who are being targeted by the government but rather the very notion of a free press. In the past month alone, Egyptian courts have issued custodial sentences against at least seven journalists on charges ranging from misquoting Egypt's justice minister to reporting the rumors over Mubarak's health.

The recent trials, including the latest involving Eissa, were brought by private individuals who claim to be acting out of concern for society at large but whose affiliations clearly ally them with the ruling party in Egypt. Under Egyptian law such lawsuits can carry criminal convictions. Eissa is the target of eight such private cases.

In recognition of the dangers they face — the Committee to Protect Journalists in May named Egypt one of the world's worst backsliders on press freedom — editors from 15 opposition and independent Egyptian newspapers have said they will not publish editions on October 7, to protest the growing clampdown against the press.



Mona Eltahawy

Eissa and most of the other journalists targeted by the recent press trials have become thorns in the side of a regime increasingly sensitive to criticism as it reportedly prepares Gamal Mubarak to take over from his father. As the case with the rumors over Mubarak senior's health that got Eissa and the others in trouble, nobody is really sure what's going on. Will the Mubaraks be able to pull off such a scenario? And, will the powerful armed forces accept Gamal as the first civilian president since a 1952 coup that ended the monarchy?

Eissa's paper is one of a new crop of privately-owned, independent publications that crowd Egyptian newsstands and are happy to point out the absurdity of such uncertainty in such a powerful Arab country. They have made important allies in their fight to push the red lines that long dominated the Egyptian media.

During the 2005 parliamentary elections, for example, a young judge leaked to another independent daily, *Al Masry Al Youm*, documents that she said proved how the ruling party snatched victory in a constituency she was overseeing from a Muslim Brotherhood candidate and gave it to one of their own. *Al Masry Al Youm* is now one of the most popular and trusted papers in Egypt.

Soon after that leak, the Egyptian regime began to silence judges who spoke out against election forgery and it has spent the past two years rounding up its opponents — including bloggers, secular activists, and the banned Muslim Brotherhood movement, which holds one-fifth of parliamentary seats.

While the regime doesn't hesitate to employ the courts and intimidation against journalists, judges and other opponents, it is having a harder time silencing the increasingly restless public

sector which employs hundreds of thousands of workers who seem to be recognizing their power in what analysts have called the biggest wave of strikes in Egypt since the 1950s.

At least 200 instances of labor unrest took place in 2006, according to the Center for Trade and Union Services, a pro-labor non-governmental organization that the regime shut down in April, accusing it of fomenting labor unrest.

The most recent and impressive show of labor force came at the end of September, when 27,000 employees at Egypt's largest textile factory took over their factory for a week in their second strike in less than a year to protest pay and work conditions.

The various opposition groups in Egypt never commanded such impressive figures of dedicated and mobilized followers at the height of anti-government demonstrations in 2005. Recognizing that, the government sent representatives to resolve the strike, which coincided with a World Bank report that inadvertently made clear the injustice of the public sector's plight and how little Egypt's ruling class cared for it.

While the striking textile workers complained they made \$43 - \$57 a month, the World Bank ranked Egypt as the world's most improved economy for investors in 2007. The country's average rate of growth had risen to 7 percent for the last three years thanks to the new government's wide-ranging economic reforms.

Why hasn't such an improvement translated into a better life for the average Egyptian?

Just as with the questions over Mubarak's health and Egypt's political future, the independent press will continue to demand answers because it too has recognized its power. And whether Eissa remains a free man or ends up in jail with that prisoner who sent him a letter full of questions, his demands of accountability are sure to be as blistering as ever.

Mona Eltahawy is an award-winning New York-based journalist and commentator, and an international lecturer on Arab and Muslim issues. Copyright 2007, Mona Eltahawy / syndicated by Agence Global.



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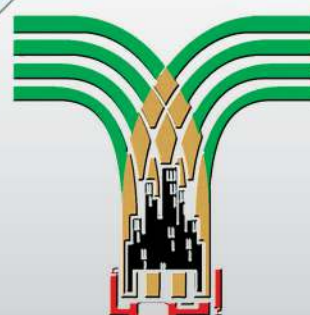
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يتقدم كلاً من  
السيد / جريجور ماوهيني  
الرئيس والمدير العام

و  
الأستاذ / علي محمد السحيقي  
المدير التنفيذي

شركة كنيديان تكسن بتروليم يمن - قطاع المسيلة " ١٤ "  
وشركة كنيديان تكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة - قطاع شرق الحجر " ٥١ "  
والإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين  
بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / **علي عبد الله صالح** حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك أعادة الله علينا وعلى الأمة العربية والإسلامية  
بالخير والبركة

والذكرى الـ ٤٤ لثورة الـ ١٤ من أكتوبر المجيدة

كل عام وأنتم بخير

Mr. Gregor S. Mawhinney,  
President & General Manager

&

Mr. Ali Mohammed Sohaiki,  
Executive Director

of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen - Masila Block (14)

&

Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd. - Block (51)

As well as the Management Team & All staff of both  
Blocks, present their warmest Congratulations to

*H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh*

President of the Republic of Yemen

On the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak

And the 44<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the 14<sup>th</sup>

of October Revolution day.

Many Happy Returns

October



كنيديان تكسن بتروليم يمن وشركاؤها في

قطاع المسيلة " ١٤ "

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen  
Masila Block (14)

**CANADIAN**  
**nexen**

كنيديان تكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة

قطاع شرق الحجر " ٥١ "

Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd.  
Block (51)

# إعلان

يسر شركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن قطاع المسيلة (١٤)  
وشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر قطاع (٥١) أن تعلن أن

السيد / جريجور ماوهيني

قد عين ابتداءً من الأول من شهر أكتوبر ٢٠٠٧م بوظيفة

الرئيس والمدير العام

للقطاعين (١٤) و (٥١) في الجمهورية اليمنية.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen – Masila Block (14)

&

Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd. – Block (51)

are pleased to announce that

Mr. Gregor S. Mawhinney

Has been appointed as

President and General Manager

of both Blocks (14) & (51) effective October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007 in

the Republic of Yemen.

CANADIAN  
nexen

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن وشركاؤها في  
قطاع المسيلة "١٤"  
Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen  
Masila Block (14)

CANADIAN  
nexen

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة  
قطاع شرق الحجر "٥١"  
Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd.  
Block (51)

# What are your buying habits?

By: YemenTimes Staff

Consumerism is one of the oldest phenomenon that has accompanied capitalism. In many countries and throughout the ages, consumers evolve and adjust in accordance to their own socio-economic realities and attempt to fulfill their needs and desires in buying and acquiring objects and products, thereby playing a role in shaping the trends of consumerism and affecting the needs and desires of their fellow consumers.

In a micro scale, everyday people do not think about their role in shaping the economy through consumerism, buying groceries, preferring a brand over another, buying a car, spending a holiday, and any other purchase decision made by consumers affects the economy as a whole. This survey attempts to discuss the buying habits of Yemeni consumers in an attempt to understand how their consumption shapes the markets and economy.

## Routine Buying Habits:

Almost all people have their routine buying habits, products and brands which they buy on habitual bases depending on their impulses and instincts telling them that 'this is the right product for me'; 'this fits my tastes and budget'; 'this is what I feel comfortable using'; and so on. Routine buying habits apply mainly to buying foodstuff such as canned foods and soft drinks; in addition to buying fast moving consumer goods such as shampoo and toothpaste.

"Routine buying habits are very hard to change" said marketing specialist Fouad Assad, who works with one of the prominent retail establishments in Sana'a. "Yemeni consumers are fixated on a selected range of products they trust and can afford, and it is next to impossible to change these habits unless you market a similar product which is significantly cheaper than their usual product".

He also adds: "There are products that have been on the retail outlet shelves for some twenty years, and will continue to stay there for many more years, such as the Mary biscuits and AbuWalad cheese, these products have become a part of the Yemeni culture."

Mohammed Shamhan, who works with a competing retail firm, contradicts that opinion saying that supermarket shelves have seen an amazing



There is a huge range of products just waiting to come to your supermarket shelf

transformation, where many imported products have invaded the local markets and therefore attracted their own buyers, who fancy changing their routine buying habits, he adds: "we see new brands popping out of no where, this made in Saudi, that made in Egypt, and consumers try new brands every day, and no longer want to stick to their old favorites".

Among this and that, Cashier, Abdullah Aqil, states that consumers are slowly changing their routine buying habits, however, it is still the price that determines what consumers buy, it is always about the offers and discounts offered to help consumers change their minds.

What's a discount and what is not. In spite of the notion that consumers tend to be attracted to discounts and sales, many consumers indicate that they do not trust that there are real discounts or that the limited-time offers being advertised are genuine, Housewife Abeer M. says: "Discount offers are just another way for businessmen to boost their sales, they are either selling old products that are out of fashion, or are about to expire." She also added that in many occasions such offers have a very limited discount accompanied with a harsh no-return, no-refund, and no-exchange policy, which makes one hesitates if it is a good idea to buy during a discount sale.

Other respondents also confirmed that they doubt if such sales are really worthwhile, AbdulSallam Muhsen, a government employee, stated that the public depends on word of mouth to know if the sale in a particular outlet offers a good value proposition or not, especially since there is no competition between retail outlets in Yemen which have – more or less – the same prices on offer, with slight discounts, contests, and other promotions to increase publicity and in turn consumer demand.

Renown marketing consultant, Hamoud Al-Bukhaiti, stated that 57 percent of the people do not trust the sales and promotional contests being publicized in the market, adding that 71 percent of people believe that all advertising and paid-for publicity campaigns are misleading and includes false information. This false information ranging from an exaggerated discount percentage to misstating the features and revised value proposition being offered, such as increasing the quantity for the same price or giving free gifts with the product.

Contradicting this view, in defense of the value proposition of discount seasons, Businessman, AbdulRahman Al-Haidary, stated that his corporation offers genuine discounts during their sale period of up to 70 percent. Furthermore, he stated that consumers can compare the prices throughout the

year with the prices of the sale period to realize that the discounts are serious; this also explains the rush of people who buy from his retail outlets during sale period.

## Semi-rational beings

There are several factors which come into the purchase decision, says economist Raidan Al-Saqqaf: "Human beings are semi-rational when it comes to making a purchase decision, they rely on rational arguments such as price, quality, and utility, as well as irrational aspects such as liking, tastes and perceptions, and this is where marketing kicks-in in order to affect the purchase decision". He explained that people might buy a particular product because of the associated feelings and status it gives them, while others buy a different product because they care more for its utility.

Branding professional, Farouk Alwan, stated that most marketing strategies start where the value proposition falls short, if your product cannot compete with another product in terms of the rational aspects of the product, then you should start improving your brand name towards making your brand more appealing and therefore it can compete with other brands, touching on the irrational side of consumers.

Editor of Family and Development Magazine, Imad Ahmed, said that consumers fall, in many instances, victims to their own choices which are dominated by emotions, the irrational aspect of the human nature makes the consumer believe that brand A will make me look better or brand B will make me feel better about myself, he adds: "this behavior is one worth studying in great detail as it is directly related to how people understand and perceive what they need and what they desire, because experience shows that people do not really know what it is they need and end up making choices that are – to

## Business in brief

### Al-Sohibi: Government faces financial difficulties

The Minister of Finance, Noman Al-Sohibi, stated that the government of Yemen is facing financial difficulty in funding its operations especially with regards to the new wages strategy which is being financed outside of the government's initial budget. He also said that the majority of Yemen's oil production is being consumed locally and the value of oil sales are declining, which is a worrisome issue for his administration.

### SNACC demands investigation of nuclear power agreement

The Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission has sent a letter to prime minister Mujawar demanding access and review of the agreement which was signed between the Ministry of Electricity and Powered Corporation, in order to investigate claims of corruption which surrounded the US\$ 15 billion agreement.

### PM appreciates WB support

Prime Minister Mujawar has reiterated the importance of the World Bank support in terms of helping administrative reforms within the Yemeni government, especially in terms of reforming civil services and the restructuring of the government pay role. He stated that after meeting with a high level technical delegation from the World Bank.

### Aden expects half a million visitors this Eid

The Tourism Office in Aden governorate has stated that Aden expects up to half a million visitors to spend the occasion of Eid in Aden. The governor's office, as well as local authorities, have undertaken extreme measures to ensure safe and comfortable accommodation of the tourists arriving to the city, especially in terms of traffic, touristic spots, and other attractions.

### Yemen, UK discuss cooperation in technical education

Minister of Vocational Education and Technical training Ibrahim Hajari has met with the UK's ambassador to Yemen and discussed areas of cooperation, including support for the vocational education sector starting with the capacity of building within the ministry and updating the curric-

a large extent – dominated by their irrational choices".

### A bit of Advice

Our survey indicated that although most people have less real income to spend considering the skyrocketing inflation the country has been experiencing, Yemeni consumers try to be as creative as they can with the money they have at their disposal, and this

ula within vocational training centers and maintenance in order to provide the job market with the needed skills.

### Al-Mutawakel: sound trade policies encourage private sector growth

Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr. Yahya Al-Mutawakel, stated that new trade policies have encouraged private sector growth and an increase in its imports to the local market, especially in terms of foodstuffs. He also praised the role of the government-subsidized Yemen Economic Corporation in terms of stabilizing the market prices of foodstuffs and breaking the oligopoly in the wheat sector.

### Allegations of corruption within Al-Saleh Charity

Al-Ayyam newspaper reported that the distribution of food aid by Al-Saleh charity in Abyan governorate is subjected to political affiliations and the interests of the ruling party, quoting a local source who said that food aid is being distributed to officials and influential people instead of going to the needy in spite of the mandate of the organization, calling upon the charity's leaders to investigate into the matter.

### Malaysia to Train Yemen in car-building

Minister of Vocational Training Hajari has met with the Malaysian ambassador to Yemen, AbdulSamad Othman, and discussed areas of cooperation in vocational training. Ambassador Othman suggested that Malaysia establishes a vocational training institute in Yemen specializing in car manufacturing and automotive technology to supply the local market with qualified engineers in this area.

### The Capital Secretariat reviews its infrastructure investment plan

The local council of the Capital Secretariat has recently held a meeting to evaluate the progression of its infrastructure investment plan, which includes reviewing the construction of several fly-over bridges in selected parts to reduce traffic congestion. The meeting resulted in closer follow up in order to speed up the completion of pending projects and also study prospects to attract additional private investment in selected areas.

explains why people tend to try new products and brand that seem to have a better value proposition for the money or are sold at a discount, therefore it is advisable to depend on common sense when making the purchase decision, and asking oneself if the product is the best choice to serve the purpose it is being bought for in terms of utility, or if there is a replacement which will cost less and perhaps is more effective.



Now you know the big idea behind branding activities

# High Noon at the IMF

By: Kenneth Rogoff

This month's International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings in Washington will bring together the world's top finance ministers and central bankers at a critical juncture for the global economy.

For starters, the roof is starting to collapse on the global housing bubble, as housing markets begin to freeze up not only in the United States, but also in many other countries, such as high-flying Spain. Moreover, money markets, especially in Europe, remain traumatized by the festering global credit crunch. Record-high food and energy prices, combined with sharply rising wages in China, are pushing up inflation in much of the world. Last, but not least, the US productivity boom is decelerating.

These combined pressures will make it far more difficult for central banks to sustain the so-called "Goldilocks" economy ("just right" inflation and growth). At the same time, the outside world will be looking especially carefully at what, if anything, officials plan to do if the dollar continues to sink. Though exchange rates are notoriously unpredictable, the best guess is that a slow unwinding of the massive US trade deficit will keep the dollar on a path of gradual long-term decline.

But the fact that several Asian and emerging-market countries are resisting this decline by buying dollars is putting inordinate pressures on the more flexible currencies, such as the euro and the Canadian dollar, which are trading at record levels. (What are the Chinese planning to do with all their ever-growing \$1.4 trillion in reserves? Do they intend to give

foreign athletes paper bags stuffed with dollars as a welcoming present at the Olympic village?)

European leaders are arguing, with some justification, that their exporters are paying the price for America's huge trade imbalance with Asian and oil-exporting countries. If the US goes into recession, the acrimony will get a lot worse.

The IMF's leadership tried to broker a deal over currencies at its April meeting, but without tangible results. Given that China's ruling Communists are holding their Party Congress at the same time as the current IMF meetings, a deal seems unlikely now, too. Yet, given clear inflationary pressures in countries like Saudi Arabia, Argentina, and Russia, and notable price spikes in China, the world just might have reached a moment when agreement can be reached.

Let's hope so. There could be a real disaster if US growth woes turn today's mild downward pressures into something much more serious. The Federal Reserve would be forced to lower interest rates further, making the dollar even less attractive, and the concomitant shift in global demand away from the US, marked by a sharp decline in the US trade balance, would put still more pressure on the dollar. According to my own calculations in a series of research papers with Maurice Obstfeld, the trade-weighted dollar would likely fall by 20% if a global demand shift (say, due to a US housing recession) were to cut the US trade deficit in half.

In principle, such a depreciation against all of the world's currencies is manageable. But if emerging markets force Europe to take all the adjustment, the results would be catastrophic, pushing up the euro to

\$1.50, \$1.60 or beyond, with truly dire consequences for trade.

Indeed, the US Congress has already produced a series of ominous bills aimed at retaliating against China and other countries that engage in one-way currency intervention. The leading Democratic US presidential candidates have indicated their support. Fortunately, the IMF recently asserted the right to take action if countries engage in sustained one-way currency intervention. But will incoming IMF Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Kahn be able to exercise this new power quickly enough to avert a crisis?

The IMF itself, of course, is in a deep crisis, with many questioning its mission and legitimacy. For better or for worse, however, current circumstances offer an opportunity. It would be unfortunate if the finance ministers merely sit around and beg

Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke and European Central Bank head Jean-Claude Trichet to rescue them with rate cuts. It would be even worse if European ministers, frustrated with gridlock over exchange rates, started sharing ideas for creatively managing their budgets to stimulate short-term demand, rather than long-term growth.

For the past couple of years, finance ministers and central bank heads have had the luxury of using the IMF meetings to congratulate themselves on rapid global growth, regardless of how much they actually contributed to it. (Globalization and China were the biggest part of the story.) This time needs to be different.

*Kenneth Rogoff is Professor of Economics and Public Policy at Harvard University, and was formerly chief economist at the IMF. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2007.*

يسر

## مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم و شركاه

أن تتقدم بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات  
القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ المشير /

## علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

وإلى اللواء الركن /

عبدربه منصور هادي

نائب رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى رئيس وأعضاء مجلس النواب

وإلى رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الوزراء

وإلى رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الشورى

وإلى محافظي المحافظات والقيادات الأمنية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الكريم

بمناسبة عيد الفطر المبارك

سائلين الله العلي العظيم أن تعود هذه المناسبة

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التقدم والإزدهار

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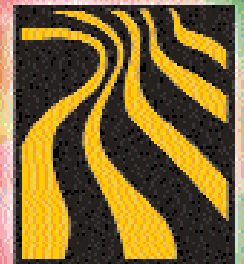
علي محمد سعيد أنعم

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

أحمد هائل سعيد أنعم

نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

المدير العام



FSA

**Second Eid**

የኢ.ድ. አልፈ.ጥርን በኃል ምክንያት በማድረግ የአሮሚያ ልማት ማኅበር ከወትሮው በተለየ መልኩ ታላቅ የሙዚቃ ምሽትና የተለያዩ ጭውውቶችን አዘጋጅቶ ሁለተኛው እድል ላይ ይጠብቃል።

**ታላቅ የሙዚቃ ምሽት**

On the occasion of Eid-alfeter festival second Eid the Oromia Development Association cordial's invites you to:

**حفلة موسيقى كبرى**

بمناسبة عيد الفطر تقيم جمعية الأرومو للتطوير وجبة عشاء أتيوبية إضافة إلى تقديم فقرات غنائية راقصة وذلك في الثاني من أيام العيد ابتداءً من الساعة السادسة مساءً في صالة اللياليوأنتم مدعوون ، علماً بأن السعر 1000 ريال فقط ...

- Snacks & soft Drinks Free
- Entertainment Evning & Dance Night
- Enter Fee: 1000 YR
- Place:- AL-Layali hall Behind fenuin photo shop
- Time:- 6:00Pm
- Date:-Second Eid

የመግቢያ ዋጋ: 1000 የሥራ ሪያ / Entrance Fee:-1000 YR

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**علي عبدالله صالح**  
رئيس الجمهورية

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٤ لثورة الـ ١٤ من أكتوبر  
وحلول عيد الفطر المبارك  
وكل عام وأنتم بخير

congratulations His Excellency President

**Ali Abdullah Saleh**

On the occasion of the 44<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
of 14<sup>th</sup> of October Revolution  
and the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak  
Many Happy Returns

**October**

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صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية  
الهاتف: ٢٣٣١١٧/٢٣ - ٢٣٣١١٧/٢٣  
فاكس: ٢٣٣١١٧ - ٢٣٣١١٧  
ص.ب: ٢٣٣١١ صنعاء اليمن

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فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩  
ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥  
P.O Box: 5465  
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي  
للخدمات العقارية  
حده - الحي السياسي - الأصححي - بيت بوس  
سيار: ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥٥

**رمضان كريم**  
**Ramadan Karim**

\* للبيع: ١٥ لبنه حر، تجاري، على شارع الأربعين المؤدي من ٢٢ مايو إلى حده. المثلث القريب جداً من حدود مدينته حده، الواجهة التجارية حوالي ١٨ متر. سعر اللبنة، سعر المنطقة، \* للبيع: ١٤ لبنه، حده حر ومسوره، سكن تجاري، إتجاه غربي. سعر اللبنة ٤.٠٠٠.٠٠٠ مليون ريال يماني، قابل للتفاوض \* للبيع: فيلا في المدينة السكنية، حده. مساحة الأرضية ٨ لبن حر، موقع ممتاز في الشوارع الأولى. سعر اللبنة: ٣٥ مليون ريال يماني. \* للبيع: دورين مسلح في المدينة السكنية، حده، ٥٠ مليون

## سيارات

والأسنان - تقدير (جيد جداً مع مرتبة الشرف) - خبرة سنتين - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية في صنعاء. للتواصل: ٧١١٩٩٧٤٨٤

• شوقي أمين - ثانوية عامة - سنة ثالثة تجارة (قسم محاسبة) - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - خبرة في مجال المخازن لمدة ست سنوات (أمين مخازن - مراقب مخازن - مشتريات متابعه) نوع المخزن (مخازن مستشفى - مخازن الكترونيات) - يبحث عن عمل مناسب. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

• صادق - دبلوم محاسبة (المعهد الوطني) - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر نظام محاسبي - يمن سوفت - محاسبة فنادق سابقاً - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه أو في أي مجال آخر - قادر على توقي ضمانته. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

• البليغ: سيارة هونداي - اكسنت - موديل ٢٠٠٤ - جرمك خصوصي - حاله ممتازة - السعر: مليون ومائتين ألف ريال للتواصل: ٧١١٥٩٣٤٥٩

• البليغ: سيارة تويوتا كورولا - موديل ١٩٨٩ - اللون أبيض. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٨٣٥٥٥

• البليغ: سيارة دودج درو انجو - موديل ٢٠٠٤ - اللون ذهبي - الحالة جيدة جداً. وعلى الراغبين المعاينة في مقر السفارة والتفاوض مباشرة حتى موعد أقصاه ٣٠ سبتمبر. للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٤٠٤٠٦١

## عقارات

• البليغ: محل سيديهايت في شارع ١٦ المتفرع من شارع هائل ويسعر مناسب جداً.

## التقنيات الحديثة.

• عدنان علي - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - خبرة عاليه في مجال الكمبيوتر - خبرة في مجال السكرتارية - خبرة في مجال المبيعات. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩٠٠٢٦

• بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في مجال السياحة والتذاكر - خبرة في مجال السكرتارية - خبرة في مجال المبيعات والتسويق - عمل كمدرس في جامعة تعز لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - إجادة تامة. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٠١٢٣٠

• خالد - بكالوريوس طب وجراحة الفم

## باحثون عن وظيفة

• زكريا النوعه - بكالوريوس (تجارة الكترونية) وهي من الأقسام الحديثة في اليمن - هذا القسم يساعد الشركات علانجاز عملياتها بسرعة ودقه وتكلفه أقل وأيضا يساعد الشركات على الإستفادة من

إعلاناتكم يرجى التواصل مع قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على رقم 268661 جوبلة 211

للتواصل: ٧١٢٢٧٣٠٢٧ - أن تكون شركة أو منظمة أو مؤسسة حكومية - للإيجار عمارة مكونة من سبعة شقق + البدروم مهيأة للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

**ARAMEX** 441099/8/7/6  
أرامكس صنعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥  
عدن ت: ٢٣٣٤٢٤/٤  
المكلا ت: ٢٣٣٤٢٤/٤  
الحديدة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٣

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التسليم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥  
ولد لينك ت: ١٠٤٤٤٥٠٠٤٤١٩٣٥

**مستشفيات**

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١-٤٣٥٩٧-١/٢-٦٦  
مستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٣٣٤٢٤/٥  
مستشفى سدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١  
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠-٦٦-٢٠٠٠-٨  
فاكس: ٤١٨١١١  
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

**فنادق**

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٣٥٩٧-١/٢  
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٢٣٣٥٠٠  
فندق موفيميك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦  
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٢٣٣٣٧٣  
فندق ريلكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٤٩٧١  
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ١٠-٦٠٣٥٥٠ - ٦٠٣١٥٨/٨

**معاهد**

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٥٤٨٢ ٣/٤-٤٤٨-٣٩ فاكس: ٤٤٨-٣٧  
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٥٥  
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢٢  
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥  
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٢٤٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٢٤٤٦  
معهد كينك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣-٥١٠٦١٢ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

**شركات للتأمين**

الوظيفة للتأمين ت: ٢٣٣١١٧/٢٣٣١١٧  
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦٦٢٩/٨/١٣  
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣  
عدن ت: ٢٤٤٨٠  
تعز ت: ٢٥٨٨١  
شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٣٨٠٦/٢٧٣٦١٢/٤٤  
عدن ت: ٢٤٧٦١٧  
تعز ت: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

**مدارس**

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٣٧/٤٤-٤٢٢  
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٣٧-١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧-١٩٣  
مدرسة الزكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٥٨/٩  
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

**سفرات**

التسليم للسفرات ت: ٢٧٠٧٠٠  
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦

**مطاعم**

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩

**الانظمة المهمة**  
**IMPORTANT Numbers**

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على  
تصويولة ٢١١ ٣٦٨٦٦١

طوارئ - الكهرباء ١٧٧، طوارئ الشرطة ١٩٩،  
الطفاه ١٩١، طوارئ المياه ١٧١،  
الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤،  
الشؤون الخارجية ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشؤون الداخلية ٢٥٢٧٠/١٧، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧١١/٢،  
وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٥٢٢٢٢٠٢،  
الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٠٠١/٢،  
مؤسسة الباصات للنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٢،  
وزارة المواصلات ٢٥٢١١٠/١/٢، السباحة ٢٥٤٠٢٢،  
الصليب الأحمر ٢٠٢٣١٢/٣، تليمين ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

**البنوك**

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦-٨٢٤، ت: ١-٢٦-٨٢٢-٩٦٧  
فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٣٧٨٩٩ - ٢٣٣٧٨٩٩، فاكس: ٢٣٣٧٨٩٩  
البنك التجاري ت: ٢٣٣٣٤٤، فاكس: ٢٣٣٣٤٤  
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٥٠، فاكس: ٢٦٤٧٥٠  
بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٤٠  
البنك العربي ت: ٠١-٢٧٥٥٥/٢  
بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٢٣٨١٣  
البنك المركزي: ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٣٤

**تأجير سيارات**

زأويه (Budget) ت: ٢٠٦٦١٨-٥٠٦٣٣٣، فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨  
يورب كار ت: ٢٧٠٧٥١، فاكس: ٢٧٠٨٠٤  
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩  
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٥٥٨٥٥  
عدن ت: ٢٠٢٤٥١٢٥

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.

صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٣٨٣٠٥  
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩  
عدن ت: ٢٠٠٢٣٧١٩٩  
تعز ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٢٤٣  
المكلا ت: ٥٠٢٠٧٤٩٢

**البريد السريع**

صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧  
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٨٢٢  
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨  
المكلا ت: ٣٠٢٤٤١  
شبه ت: ٢٠٢٣٦٦  
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

**FedEx**  
صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧  
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٨٢٢  
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨  
المكلا ت: ٣٠٢٤٤١  
شبه ت: ٢٠٢٣٦٦  
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

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

بيع شراء إيجار إستئجار طلب وظيفة وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

## تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

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

## Yemen Times organizes charity Iftar

More than 350 meals sponsored by Yemen Times, Universal Group, and Al-Kabous Industrial, Trading and Investment Group were delivered to poor families and children in Sana'a. Yemen Times staff and friends personally took the meals to orphanages and poor families around Sana'a.

"We try to help whenever we can" said Nadia Al-Sakkaf publisher and editor in chief of the newspaper. The children were happy with the meals, and thanked the sponsors from all their hearts.



## Yemen Times staff Iftar dinner celebration

Yemen Times staff had a joint Iftar at the Lolowa recently opened restaurant in Hadda Street. The staff enjoyed the gathering outside work where they met as friends and not just colleagues.



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