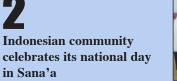




Thursday, 21 August, 2008 • Issue No. 1183 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com

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Washington considers Al-Qa'iti death an important victory for Yemen **Al-Qaeda vows revenge**

By: Aqeel Al-Halali For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Aug. 20 - The Al-Qaeda Jihad Organization in Yemen yesterday confirmed the death of its leader, Hamza Al-Qa'iti, along with four other elements in confrontations with security forces in Tarim, Hadramout governorate, on Aug. 11.

In a press release published by online web site Islamic Faith, the group vowed revenge for Al-Qa'iti and his companions. "We pledge to carry out a revenge operation soon, God willing. The real news is what you see, not what you hear." The press

release maintained that eight security soldiers died during the confrontations, not two as stated by the government.

Yemen's Interior Ministry reported that two security men were killed and three injured during the confrontations with an Al-Qaeda cell prior to an announcement by security sources that a third soldier also died due to serious injuries he sustained while fighting with the cell.

A security source reports that security apparatuses in Hadramout arrested four Al-Oaeda elements on Monday. following three days of searching out an armed cell near Mukalla, the capital

of Hadramout governorate.

Yemen's Saba News Agency reported that the same security source said that Hadramout security apparatuses arrested four Al-Qaeda elements in the town of Al-Qatn near Sayoun, which last month witnessed a suicide bombing resulting in two deaths and 18 injuries, most of whom were soldiers.

The U.S. Embassy in Sana'a complemented the Yemeni government's efforts in combating terror, considering Al-Qa'iti's death "and the arrests that followed...an important victory in the ongoing anti-terrorism battle in Yemen and the region."

A press release issued by the

embassy and published by Al-Masdar newspaper mentioned that "the success of the government operation against Al-Qaeda gives a clear message that Yemen stands firm with the international community, which is determined to deprive those terrorists and extremists, who use violence to realize their targets, of a safe shelter," pointing out that the Yemeni government can depend on U.S. support to fight terrorism.

The U.S. Embassy release also expressed its sorrow for the "courageous soldiers who were killed," and wished the injured soldiers a full recovery



The dead body of Hamza Al-Qa'iti.

Opposition threatens to escalate protests, Saleh vows to retaliate

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Aug. 20 - "Opposition parties have the right to announce their objections to whatever happens in the country, but political extortion is strongly rejected and all national parties must respect the [Yemeni] Constitution and Law," President Ali Abdullah Saleh said Tuesday at a consultative meeting for media personnel.

His statements were in response to threats by opposition parties to escalate protests in the streets to express their rejection of the previous Election Law, which a majority of ruling party (General People's Congress) members in Parliament approved on Monday. Saleh vowed to hit back against any irresponsible actions by the opposition.

He noted, "We are approaching a democratic event, represented by the upcoming parliamentary elections." He called on all national parties and organizations to participate in the upcoming democratic process, while further lamenting the Joint Meeting Parties' absence from Monday's session of Parliament dedicated to voting on the draft Election Law amendments.

"We had no problem with the previous Election Law," Saleh said, "We legislated this law with the opposition and we're all partners in it However they



Monday's parliament session.

Saleh blames opposition for not naming SCER candidates

He further pointed out, "We continued to amend the law for two months until we reached this final version of the amended the law. The opposition parties were supposed to have voted on the [new] law and submitted a list of their candidates for the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum. Regretfully, they neither attended the Parliament session designated for this purpose, nor did they name their SCER candidates." The president noted that every political party is entitled to work hard to gain the majority of votes with no fear of the others.

the commission.

"The president [of the republic] now is entitled to select nine of these 15 SCER members. If the opposition parties accept this, then we'll be partners; otherwise, they'll be held accountable for the consequences of their wrong decisions," Saleh stated.

He continued, noting that opposition arties have the right to declare their

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ticipate or to refrain from participating in politics, as well as to protest.

Opposition parties accused of being traitors

President Saleh warned the opposition against escalating protests in the streets against the government, alleging that they don't enjoy good popularity in order to do this. He further accused them of being "traitors" and seeking funds from foreign states.

In a statement to the Yemen Times, Abdurrahman Bafadhl, head of Islah Party's parliamentary bloc, maintains that the formation of the SCER by the ruling GPC party alone violates a recent agreement reached between the nation's various political parties.

He continued, "We were surprised that Parliament's Presidency Board and the that we prepared our list of candidates

within the party" of caring more about their own personal interests, thereby creating obstacles to national development and hindering the execution of President Saleh's directives to release political detainees

According to him, the way the ruling party has behaved may return Yemen to totalitarian reign and destroy all of the

positive steps taken toward democracy and pluralism.

JMP parliamentary blocs hold the GPC bloc responsible for the potential consequences of their false allegations and their rejection of amending the Election Law according to a recent agreement signed by both sides.

Continued on page 2



insisted on amending it, so we responded to their demand."





GPC MPs approve SCER candidates list

On Monday, Parliament for the current Election Law – without any amendments - and approved a list of 15 candidates for SCER membership after opposition parties refused to name their candidates for



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objections under a democracy, which grants them the legal right either to par-

2 21 August, 2008

Around the Nation



Human rights activist call for release of Sa'ada detainees

SANA'A, Aug. 19 – Warning about the results of crimes against humanity, beginning documentation of violations, arranging a group visit to the Political Security Prison and continuing to pressure the Yemeni government to release all detainees were all actions discussed at a symposium regarding Sa'ada war detainees.

Arranged by Yemeni Organization to Defend Human Rights and Democratic Freedoms, the Changing Organization, Yemen Observatory for Human Rights, Arab Sisters Forum for Human Rights and Hiwar Forum, as well as several families of Sa'ada detainees, the symposium was held at the Yemen Times office on Tuesday, attended by a number of detainees' families, journalists, human rights activists, politicians and Member of Parliament Sultan Al-Samae'.

According to the Yemeni Organization to Defend Human Rights and Democratic Freedoms, nearly 135 people have been detained, 26 of whom disappeared arbitrarily after armed conflict between Yemeni government forces and Houthi rebels in Sa'ada and Bani Hushaish



Human rights activists at the symposium.

ended.

The organization distributed a list of 56 names of those alleged to have "arbitrarily disappeared" in Sana'a, demanding the immediate release of those detainees who haven't been charged and revealing their location. The organization maintains that many

were seized after the conflict was called off by President Ali Abdullah Saleh on Aug. 7.

Sami Ghalib, editor-in-chief of Al-Nida'a opposition newspaper, criticized opposition parties' weak rule regarding such detainees. He also condemned security forces' charging of those belonging to the Zaidi sect of Islam.

"Arresting on the basis of ethnic and sectarian characteristics is a serious phenomenon," noted Mohammed Al-Maqtari, executive director of the Yemen Observatory for Human Rights.

He alleges that such arrests occurred after the announced ceasefire of the Sa'ada War, which violates Yemeni law and the Constitution, as well as international agreements Yemen has signed. Al-Maqtari added, "Political Security and National Security prisons are not under the authority of Yemeni judicial organizations, so no one can penalize them."

Amal Al-Basha, head of the Arab Sisters Forum for Human Rights, criticized the Yemeni government's carelessness regarding political detainees' issues at a time of continued talk about democracy and freedom. She mentioned Sudan as an example of the result of such crimes against humanity. Al-Maqtari urged all other human rights activists and NGOs, as well as international organizations, to support the Sa'ada detainees' families and pressure the Yemeni government to release them.

Development Foundation, was one previ-

ous election candidates interviewed for

the book. She commented, "[Yemeni]

women's participation in elections is a

clear endorsement of democracy and a

modern state. With more encouragement

and support, a day will come when

women candidates have the same chances

as their male counterparts, thereby creat-

ing a healthy democratic environment

where the success factor in an election is

a candidate's ability to truly represent his

female candidate from Dhamar gover-

norate, stated, "It's good to realize that

our stories have become a way to guide

others, as well as helping them under-

stand more about the elections and the

environment surrounding them. I experi-

enced a rough competition alongside 14

male candidates, but I managed to win

due to the support of my family, particu-

larly my husband, who ironically, belongs

to the JMP [the opposition Joint Meeting

Parties] while I represent the GPC [the

ruling General People's Congress party]!

However, he fully supported me and I

won with 13,000 votes, actually beating a

sheikh who had run before."

Husen Al-Janabi, another interesting

or her people's best interests.'

Indonesian community celebrates its national day in Sana'a

SANA'A, Aug. 17 — The Indonesian community in Yemen celebrated their country's national day at the Indonesian ambassador's residence in Sana'a with the performance of traditional music and dance. They began their day with a flagraising ceremony.

Various groups from within the Indonesian community gathering from numerous Yemeni governorates took photographs with the Indonesian ambassador and his wife.

The sheer variety of national clothing, music and dance represented the richness of Indonesia's culture and heritage, which has an enormous population and a large number of ethnicities. Children wearing clothing from different areas of Indonesia sang about their nation's unity.

One of the liveliest performances was the Saman dance, the most popular dance in Aceh (pronounced Ah-chay), the territory where Islam first was established in Southeast Asia. In the dance, 12 male performers kneel in a row on the floor and make different types of torso movements accompanied by songs, which are praises and prayers to Allah, and clapping their hands, slapping their chests and slapping their hands against the floor.

Another dance was the traditional Cenderawasih (Bird of Paradise) dance in which female dancers wearing gold and white clothing represent the beauty of the bird. As they dance, they move and sway together, giving the appearance of flying. A group of Yemeni students also performed an exhibition of Pencak silat, Indonesia's original martial art.

"Even after 60 years of independence, we realize that the challenges still are large, but the Indonesian people are committed to achieving development to improve their prosperity," stated Indonesia's new ambassador to Sana'a, Nurul Aulia, who studied Arabic literature and foreign service. He previously has worked in Kuwait, Moscow and Jeddah and was assistant deputy minister for foreign policy in Jakarta.

Eri Khana, 19, is from Aceh and in his first year at Hodeidah's Dar Al-Uloum Al-Sharia for Arabic and Islamic Sharia. He commented, "I'm happy on this occasion of our national day for Indonesia because it's a good chance for the Indonesian community to gather together and exchange feelings of brotherhood between themselves and between Yemenis too."

After completing another three years of study in Yemen and then returning to Indonesia, Khan wants to become a university instructor.

As the Indonesian ambassador noted, "More and more students are coming to study in Yemen, particularly Islam."

Irene Gondokosomo from Jakarta is a Yemenia Airlines flight attendant. She said felt like she was back home in her own country when she was with the other Indonesians on their national day. "I'm very excited and happy to come to the ambassador's house today," she remarked.

Sunani Asrori, head of Indonesia's consular section, noted, "Indonesians in Yemen work for oil companies, hotels and Yemenia Airlines, in addition to being students of Arabic language and Islamic Sharia at Hodeidah's Dar Al-Uloum Al-Sharia, in Tarim in Hadramout, Dar Al-Muttafa and Al-Ahqaf University, also in Hadramout."

He continued, "Many Yemenis working for foreign oil and gas companies in Yemen train in Indonesia for six months to a year and then return to Yemen to build their own oil and gas industry. So, we exchange our experiences and knowledge in the oil and gas industry."

Ambassador Aulia concluded, "I hope to make more efforts to enhance and improve relations between Indonesia and Yemen in trade and economy, as well as contacts between our peoples."



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"Breaking the Stereotype" book launched

resent.

By: Wojoud Hassan Mejalli For The Yemen Times

SANA'A, Aug. 18 – The Yemen Times and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation on Monday launched the book, "Breaking the Stereotype: Yemeni female candidates in elections." The publication presents the stories of 26 Yemeni women who participated in Yemeni elections, including parliamentary and local elections, between 1993 and 2006.

The book recounts both the success stories and the failures of women candidates in Yemeni elections, as well as the obstacles they faced during their journey throughout the electoral process, how they learned from such experiences and how to make use of their failures in their possible future participation.

Women from various Yemeni governorates attended a seminar, sharing their own experiences and encouraging other women to participate more and play an active role in their society.

"This publication attempts to answer many questions, one of which is that amid 15 years of democratic practice, there has been substantial progress in one area, with increasing numbers of women casting their votes in elections, whereas on the other side, there seems to be no progress at all," observes Felix Eikenberg, resident representative of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

He explains, "This book is about the experiences of Yemeni women who have represented themselves in [Yemeni] elections, covering every election from 1993 to 2006, both on the parliamentary and the local levels. It includes both successful and unsuccessful candidates, typical and atypical women, in addition to those candidates who won on party tickets, as well as independents."

Eikenberg went on to say that he hopes the book will prove useful to those Yemeni women intending to run and win in future elections, to those who would like to support them in doing so, to Yemen's political parties, to the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum and to the international bodies involved in the democratization process in Yemen.

He says the foundation's biggest hope is to see more Yemeni women represented in Parliament and on local councils so that those institutions may reflect more accurately and truly the society they rep-

Yemen Times Editor-in-Chief Nadia Al-Sakkaf states, "The main purpose of this book is to document Yemeni women's participation in previous elections, not only as voters, but as candi-

dates." She noted, "Throughout the work [of compiling this book], there were many obstacles, one of which was lack of accurate statistics regarding women who have participated in previous elections. For this reason, we had to rely on candidates' memories, which didn't help that much, but it was very useful."

Al-Sakkaf explained that the compilers attempted to determine common factors among the participants to ease the task and studies about women, as well as to assist the upcoming parliamentary elections.

"One question we asked the candidates was whether they plan to run in the upcoming elections. Most answered affirmatively, regardless of their previous frustrations, which proves that [Yemeni] women's political walk is moving forward," Al-Sakkaf concluded.

Raufa Hassan Al-Sharki, a mass media professor and chairperson of the Cultural

Aden imams blast co-education and student exchange program

ADEN, Aug. 20 — Several mosque imams in Aden have issued a fatwa banning coeducation at the American Language Institute in Aden under the pretext that "the institute pollutes students' minds, spoils their innate nature and moves them away from Islam."

According to Al-Arabia web site, the religious leaders accuse the institute of carrying out a plan to compel youths to embrace Christianity and become apostates of Islam. "The result of this plan is obvious because it spoils future Muslim generations." Al-Arabia quoted from the Abdurrab Jabir, a leading figure within the Islah Party, Mohammed Bazara'a, imam of Azzam Mosque, Ahmred Bij Othman, imam of the Grand Mosque in Al-Beraiqah district, and Mohammed Saleh Rajab, imam of Al-Nur Mosque in Sheikh Othman district, said in a press release that the institute attracts smart, school-aged students and grants them a place to study at the coeducational institute for one year.

"Whoever copes with the institute's policies is considered to be among the top [students]." the imams' press release statThey further suggested that, "The con-Yemeni government shouldn't allow students to travel to the U.S., lest they may not keep to Yemeni traditions and culture, which are taken from Islam."

They further called on Yemeni families to stay away from whatever incurs Allah's wrath and stick to what pleases God.

They also called families to "fight those Christianization organizations prevailing in Yemen under the pretext of doing charity for the government and Muslims."

Sixteen-year-old Mutaz Alawi, who was part of the YES student exchange program, recently returned from spending 11 months with an American host family in the U.S. and studying at an American high school. "I've heard that many imams have criticized us (the returning students), saying that we came back with new Western attitudes and became Christians," he said, condemning such statements.

confident and patient and more acceptable to listen and respect others' views," he added.

Alawi says he lived with a family that respected him as a Muslim and never imposed their society's culture or rules on him, stressing emphatically, "I was never forced to do anything I didn't want to do."

Although it's not the first time the American institute has sent students to the U.S., Alawi assumes it may be the last delegation, which consisted of some 20 students, many of them females, due to media coverage that attracted the religious leaders' attention. AMIDEAST's Aden director said they knew about the imams' press release and did not rule out the possibility that they might be targeted by some type of violence. Founded in 1951, AMIDEAST is a private, nonprofit organization headquartered in Washington, D.C. It has 20 field and project offices in 12 countries: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank/Gaza, Cyprus and Yemen.

imams' press release.

The imams' fatwa came after the Aden branch of America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, known as AMIDEAST, sent a group of students to the U.S. as a part of its exchange program run by the U.S. State Department, known as the Youth Exchange Student (YES) program, which seeks to change the perceptions of both Yemenis and Americans.

Numerous religious leaders in Aden governorate, including Mohammed

ed, "The institute then sends the selected students to study in the U.S., where male students live alone with female students with American families for a year. During this time, the students receive ill training, away from Islamic Sharia [law]."

The release added that the imams advise both the teachers and parents of these students to "fear Allah in this regard and abide by Islam. Our advice to the parents of these students is not to throw their children where they will perish morally."

"This experience taught me a lot. It expanded my knowledge, made me more

Continued from page 1

Opposition threatens to escalate protests, Saleh vows to retaliate

JMP statement: GPC practices totalitarianism under the guise of democra-

In a statement released Monday, JMP parliamentary blocs described the GPC's voting for an old law that's already in effect as "disgraceful conduct," adding that the ruling party cares only about its own interests at the expense of the nation and its citizens.

They further allege that the ruling party practices totalitarianism in administering the nation's affairs under the cover of democracy.

Additionally, the opposition parties accuse the GPC of avoiding the fulfillment of President Saleh's promises to release political detainees, maintaining that the ruling party wants to form the SCER according to its own desires.

JMP: Ruling party exploits public funds to buy votes

According to the opposition parties, the GPC's approval of the previous Election Law is strong evidence of its opposition

to improving the law to ensure free and fair parliamentary elections in April.

They further allege that the ruling party exploits its power as well as public funds and property to buy votes, pointing out that such irresponsible actions may help it win the majority of seats in the upcoming parliamentary elections.

According to the opposition statement, the GPC doesn't care about fighting unemployment as much as it cares about suppressing public freedoms, allowing corruption to become more rampant, encouraging corrupt officials to loot public and private property and creating multiple crises that add extra burdens to citizens' suffering.

"The GPC has proven that it is skilled in creating crises," the statement noted.

Al-Barakani justifies his party's approval of old Election Law

However, head of the GPC parliamentary bloc, Sultan Al-Barakani, justified his party's approval of the previous Election Law based on the fact that the GPC made numerous concessions both to protect democracy and satisfy the JMP. He noted that his party was prepared to let the JMP form the SCER exclusively from its members in the event the opposition coalition cared about democracy.

Al-Barakani accused the JMP of plotting to postpone the upcoming parliamentary elections because it has no clear program to present to voters after suffering unprecedented defeat in the September 2006 presidential and local elections. He disclosed to media personnel that the JMP requested postponing the upcoming parliamentary elections for two years.

Refusing to admit that the nation is entering a phase of numerous crises, the GPC leader stated, "Yemen has good constitutional institutions that are impossible to be affected by the JMP's conduct," adding, "The two-year dialogue with the JMP was unable to reach fruitful results."

He disclosed that a disagreement between the Islah Party and the Yemeni

Socialist Party regarding appointing a SCER chairman is the main reason the JMP did not present its list of SCER candidates.

Al-Barakani continued, stating that all local and international organizations concerned with the electoral process are aware that that JMP will be responsible for any potential postponement of the elections.

However, YSP-affiliated MP Sheikh Sultan Al-Samie maintains that it is the ruling party that is attempting to postpone the upcoming elections because it wants to begin resolving the several crises it has created in Sa'ada and in the southern governorates.

In an interview with the Yemen Times, Al-Samie stated, "The YSP demands that all political detainees be released before voting on the Election Law amendments. Additionally, we call for adopting a proportional list system in elections so that both small and large parties can be represented in Parliament, as well as help Yemeni women engage in politics."

Invitation for Bids

Tender Advertisement no. (5, 2008) for 1st Time (One Envelope System - Technical + Financial)

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- 4- Valid registration and classification certificate. (In the event of an award of contract if the successful firm is not already registered it will be required to evidence registration with the concerned Entity in Yemen as a requirement forcontract effectiveness.)
- A foreign bidder may provide the equivalent documents indicated in 2, 3 and 4 from its country of registration as appropriate.
- The Dead line for submission and bids opening will be (Monday) at [11:00 Am] on 22 September 2008]. Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened...
- Bid Opening will take place at [the Office Chairman Executive Headquarters] and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.
- Potential bidders may inspect BDs before purchasing during working hours for a period 27 days starting from advertisement.



Around the Nation

In Brief

ADEN

Saudi investors visit AFZ Saudi investment delegation headed by Chairman of Buqshan Investment Company Abdullah Buqshan paid a visit on Monday to the Aden Free Zone.

During his visit, Buqshan affirmed importance of developing the zone as it has strategic location, highlighting efforts exerted by the AFZ administration to develop and operate containers port within Aden-Dubai for ports development.

He said that the coming period would witness further Arab and foreign investments in the zone. The AFZ chairman Abdul-Jalil al-Shoibi valued role of the Buqshan Group in developing the zone, welcoming Saudi investments in different fields of the development.

Saudi investors praise academic level of Aden University

A delegation of the Saudi investors headed by board chairman of Boqshan Group Abdullah Ahmed Boqshan highlighted on Monday academic level in Aden University as key scientific and academic institution in Yemen.

During its visit to the university, the delegation held a meeting with the reactor of the university Abdul-Aziz bin Habor who briefed the delegation in the developments in the university since reunification in 1990.

Then, the delegation made a tour in the different faculties.

SHABWA

Workshop on CSOs role in supporting illiteracy eradication concluded A workshop on role of local councils and

civil society organizations in supporting illiteracy eradication was concluded in Shabwa governorate on Monday. The workshop came out with several

recommendations which called for enhancing official and popular efforts to reduce illiteracy in

the society.

Participants recommended to allocate a sum of annual oil revenues to support activities of the illiteracy eradication departments in different districts of the governorate.

They called on media means to spread awareness among society over importance of education and activities of the

CONSULTING SERVICES

Hawjalla as a water harvesting system.

Expression of interest

the governorate.

HUDEIDAH

6th national campaign to support cancer patients in Hudeidah launched Hudeidah governor Ahmed al-Jabali launched on Monday the 6th National Campaign to Support Cancer Patients, which is organized by the National Institution for Combating Cancer Disease.

On the launching ceremony, the governor hailed optimism and contributions of charities to supporting affected persons by this disease.

He pointed out interest of the governorate's leadership to advance health level which is embodied by various implemented or being implemented projects, especially health town.

He made clear that the government located a piece of land to build a specialized center for cancer patients within the framework of its interest to improve health sector.

TAIZ

Maternal, newborn project launched in Taiz

Taiz launched on Monday the project of maternal and newborn health program in each of Taiz, Ibb, Lahj, al-Dhale and Amran provinces funded by the Dutch government.

The project, which comes within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the Yemeni government and the Dutch government, aims to reduce mortality rates of mothers and children and to provide comprehensive health services for mothers and children.

During the opening of the workshop, director-general of Public Health and Population Office Abdul-Nasir al-Kabab affirmed the importance of the project to upgrade health services in the targeted provinces.

Yemen, JICA discuss girl education issues in Taiz

Yemen and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) discussed here on Monday means of widening local alternatives to encourage girl's education in Taiz province. Minister of Education Abdul Salam al-

Jawfi held talks with team leader of the

Announcement Request for

Expression of Interest Provision of Consultancy Services for

Tender no (32) 2008

Water harvesting as a source for (drinking) water supply in Taiz City

departments to reduce rate of illiteracy in JICA Bridge project Kora Tami on the most important outputs the project came out with in the targeted districts and how to broaden the project to other districts. The minister voiced its gratitude to the efforts exerted by the Japanese government in supporting education in Yemen.

SANA'A

Sana'a launches course on integrating gender issues in health

Sana'a launched on Monday a training course on the integration of gender issues in the health field for directors general of Public Health Ministry, organized by population sector in collaboration with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) which is to last for the three days.

At the opening of the workshop, Deputy Minister of Public Health and Population Jamal Nasher affirmed the importance of integrating gender issues in the health area to realize social justice, pointing out that the inequality between men and women represents obstacles in development process.

Yemeni security prepare plan for securing al-Saleh mosque

Interior Ministry said on Monday that it had prepared a security plan to ensure the protection of the al-Saleh mosque, which is expected to be opened in the holy month of Ramadan, next September.

Director General of operations department at the Ministry Sadiq Saleh said that the plan collected between the mosque security and its good message in the dissemination of the Islam values of centrism and moderation.

be an integral part of the faith and its spiritual atmosphere, affirming that the security plan considers the religious sanctity of this mosque.

Workshop on merging children escaped from schools into society organized

Initiative of Children Protection in Sana'a city organized on Monday a workshop on a project of merging children escaped from education into the society in cooperation with the Initiative of Children Protection in Middle East and North Africa.

In the opening session of the work-

shop, Secretary General of Sana'a Citv local Council Amin Jomain highlighted importance of spreading awareness about rights of the children, their protection and reducing the phenomenon of escaping from the schools as well as abuse against them.

Director of the Initiative of Children Protection in Middle East and North AFRICA Ibrahim bin Abdul-Aziz al-Turki affirmed importance of gathering efforts between the government bodies and the civil society organization to prevent such phenomenon.

Hummad asserts youth's role for deterring extremism, terrorism

Minister of Social and Labor Affairs Amat al-Razzaq Hummad affirmed that extremist and terrorist phenomena have become international concern must be fought and deterred by all means.

In the national symposium entitled Effect of Extremism and Terrorism on National Economy", organized by General Union of Yemeni Youth on Monday, Hummad argued the international community to be aware of danger of these phenomena among youth with the increase unemployment ratio.

Hummad, who stressed role of youth in deterring these phenomena, highlighted efforts exerted by military and security forces in cooperation with citizens in discovering all terrorist plans.

In the symposium, participated by more than 100 youth, scholars, academics, thinkers and university professors, work papers have been presented on political and economic dimensions of extremism and terrorism, social dimension and on the concept of extremism and terrorism and their affects on Yemeni vouth.

The symposium came out with recommendations asserted on supporting civil society institutions and of youth for solving difficult issues in the society.

The participants called on the government to put strategies and programs for facing the two phenomena.

Saudi medical team undergoes 226 surgeries in Yemen

A Saudi medical team has conducted 227 surgeries to children with deformations in Yemen, including 137 heart operations, and 90 catheter personalized oper-

Bint Abdud al-Qathami.

In a press conference, al-Qathami said that team checked up 630 children with heart deformations, adding that the team could do further but beds shortage in the heart center in al-Thawarah hospital prevented that.

Most of operations were complicated, but they have been done successfully, she said.

Al-Qathami highlighted participation of the Yemeni doctors in the operations. For his part, the director of the hospital Ahmed al-Ansi said that the rate of success for the operations were unexpected, saying that it is successful team visited the hospital right now.

In 2005, the team did 111 operations. Al-Ansi praised level of the brotherly ties between Yemen and kingdom of Saudi Arabia in field of health.

Torino University allocates ¤1 mln to fund treatment psychology project Minister of Culture Mohammed al-

Muflahi held talks on Monday with the Italian Torino University medical delegation, which is visiting Yemen currently, over possibilities of funding project of setting up a medical center to treat psychological and mental cases in the Old Sana'a City with ¤1 million.

The delegation acquainted the minister with center's services represented with treatment of psychological cases and social diseases.

During the meeting, they selected a number of suitable places to set up the project in Old Sana'a City to study and determine the best of them to set up the project.

It is worth mentioning that Torino University, in the previous period, held training courses for a number of Yemeni physicians in psychotherapy within the preparation to operate the center.

HADHRAMOUT

Over 60000 people visit tomb of Prophet Hood in Hadramout

The number of visitors to the Hadramout-based tomb of the Prophet Hood reached more than 60000 visitors, including different Arab and foreign nationalities.

of Hadramout Undersecretary province Ahmed al-Junid said on Monday that the visitors were mainly Yemenis as well as some Arab, Asian, European and American people.

Al-Junid pointed out that the arrangements made for this annual ten-day gathering, which held a week ago, were successful, including the establishment of a number of security checkpoints to secure the protection of the visitors of the Prophet Hood's tomb.

Yemen to track kidnapers of Algerian oil expert

Internal Ministry ordered on Monday its security services in Shabwa province to track persons who were involved in kidnapping of an Algerian oil expert and his two drivers last week.

Tribal gunmen kidnapped last Tuesday the Algerian Yasin Bezo after three of their relatives accused of security issues were put incustody by security forces.

Bezo and two Yemeni drivers were released after being held for one day in a remote area of Shabwa by gunmen belonging to the Lakmoush tribe.

The Algerian oil expert said his kidnappers were kind and generous with him.

HAJJAH

20 law women receive training on presenting family services

In cooperation with the United Nation, Ministry of Social and Labor Affairs organized on Monday training

course to 20 lawwomen on presenting family and law services.

In the four-day long course, the participants would receive notions and definitions to international charter for human rights, reproductive health, teenagers' rights, safe pregnancy, policies

and strategies concerning Yemeni woman's posture in social and economic affairs and enabling woman in different fields. The participants also would be informed on samples of Arab and international accords concerning rights and gender issues, efforts exerted against woman violence, judicial and diplomatic laws and social protection.

In the opening ceremony of the course, deputy minister of social and labor affairs Abdu al-Hakimi indicated importance of the course

reflects the ministry' keenness on promoting woman's capabilities and enhancing her legal and social participation.

Announcement Request for Expression of Interest Provision of Consultancy Services for Tender no (24) 2008

Desalinated seawater as a source for (drinking) water supply in Taiz City

CONSULTING SERVICES

Expression of interest

The Taiz Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (TWSLC) has an Investment Budget, and intents to apply part of the budget proceeds to make payments under the contract for a feasibility study concerning desalinated seawater (to be located most probably in Mokha) as a source for (drinking) water supply of Taiz City.

vice includes investigating

ations freely, head of the team Dr. Hoida

Saleh pointed out that security would

The system is based on the concept of collecting storm water behind a dam, letting the sediment precipitate from the collected water and releasing the collected water in the wadi with a flow velocity slow enough for infiltrating all the water and store it underground in the wadi aquifer for (later) use.

The Taiz Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (TWSLC) has an Investment Budget, and intents to apply part of

the budget proceeds to make payments under the contract for a feasibility study concerning the development of Wadi

The service includes:

- The review of a Sketch Plan which is already prepared and to verify the assumptions in the sketch plan;
- Review of existing rain gauges and where necessary installation of extra (new) rain gauges;
- Installation of two or three flow measurements devices to measure run off from wadi branches;
- Investigation of the geometry and permeability of the Wadi Hawjalla aquifer;
- Investigation of the general hydrologic characteristics of the area;
- Investigation of the expected water quality to be produced from the system;
- Study the rehabilitation of one dam and the possible development of an extra dam; •
- Study the possibilities to use the precipitated sediment as a base material for derivative products; •
- Costs calculations regarding the development and operation of the system and the expected price of the water:
- Impact on the physical and social environment. •

The study should serve as a basis for taking a 'go no go' decision about developing the Wadi Hawjalla area as a water harvesting system and should be sufficient detailed to prepare detailed designs of system components in the next phase, in case the system will be developed.

TWSLC now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the High Tender Board's Manual for the Procurement of Consultants Services.

Interested consultants may obtain further information by Dr. Abdullatif Al-Munaifi or by Mr. Saleh Bin Raba'a at the address below from 9:00 - 13:00.

Expression of interest must be delivered before September 10th, 2008.

Taiz Water and Sanitation Local Corporation, **Director General**, P.O. Box 5283, Taiz, **Republic of Yemen**, Telephone: +967 (0)4 230774; Fax: +967 (0)4 222628; E-mail: twslc@yemen.net.ye

- Method of desalination to be applied; The expected water quality of the desalinated water;
- The way the brine will be disposed or, preferably, will be used as a source for derivative products (f.i. salt);
- Source of energy to be used;
- Routing of the transportation line up to Taiz City;
- Characteristics (diameter, material, etc.) of the transportation line;
- Number of boosting stations needed along the transportation line, capacity of each boosting station and type of pumps to be used;
- The expected water quality at arrival at the main tank at TWSLC;
- Acquisition of land for installations and transportation line;
- Protection of the installations and especially the transportation line;
- Measures to overcome disruption in water supply in case of system failure;
- The need of constructing new roads or to improve roads to the installations;
- Environmental and social impact of the installations and transportation line and especially the impact of the brine on the (marine) environment in case the brine will be disposed into the sea or will be infiltrated into the
- Expected costs for the water for the various options.

The study should:

- 1) Serve as a basis to take a 'go no go' decision about developing a desalination system for Taiz coming years;
- If the outcome of 1) is 'no go', the report should give an idea when desalinated seawater becomes promising 2) as a water source for Taiz City, if ever;
- If the outcome of 1) is 'go', the report should serve as a basis to make sound decisions regarding the choice of 3) the system components and the energy source to be used for desalination and transporting the water to Taiz City.
- TWSLC now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the High Tender Board's Manual for the Procurement of Consultants Services.

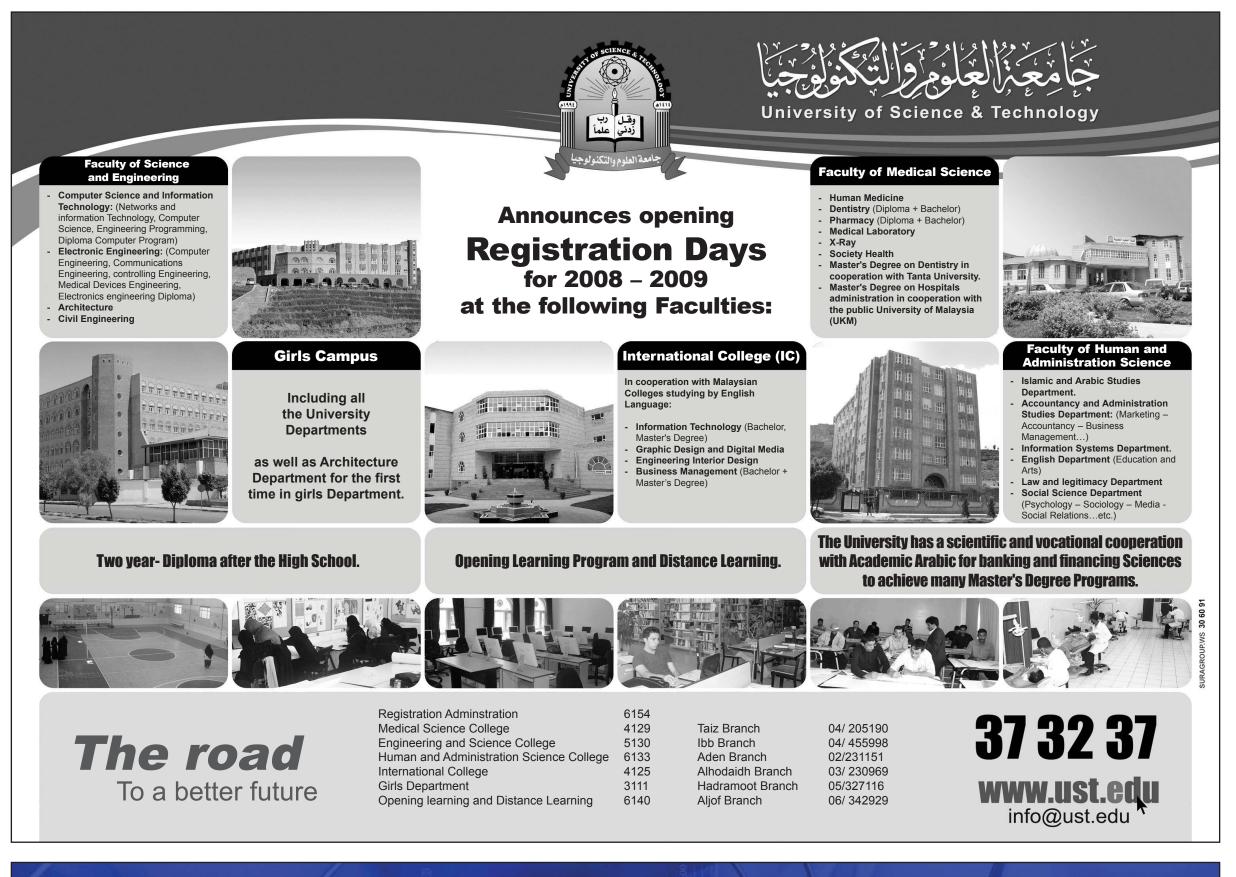
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4 21 August, 2008

Advertisement









Report

Summer centers and youths: expectations and obstacles

By: Yasser Al-Ariqi For The Yemen Times

welve-year-old Tawfiq Al-Mazari is missing summer center activities this year because he must work at his father's grocery in order to help his family. However, he doesn't seem at all concerned, noting that he just completed the school year and neither wants nor needs to study the same things he'll study next year.

Al-Mazari isn't the only one skipping summer center activities, which are organized by the Youth and Sports Ministry in association with the Ministry of Education, and target 300,000 Yemeni youths between ages 12 and 18 at 721 summer centers.

Although this is the fourth year, this summer's centers enjoyed particular attention from the two ministries, which allocated more than YR 4 million for their activities.

Such interest is due to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh ordering the government to pay more attention to Yemeni youths. "[Their] importance lies in filling up the spare time of youths, allowing them to move toward reading, sports and memorizing the Qur'an instead of chewing qat or doing things that are prohibited and harmful," Saleh stated at the summer centers' July 17 launch.

He emphasized the importance of summer centers and camps "because young people are the beating heart of a nation and the future of Yemen. Our people attach great hopes to such youths."

Sadaq Abu Ras, head of the summer centers high committee, stated to the media that their activities aim to qualify Yemeni youths educationally, culturally and religiously. "We must instill patriotism in the hearts of youths. Ethics such as national loyalty, love and loyalty to the homeland must be planted through such activities."

Summer centers vs. extremism

To achieve these goals, the ministries circulated a curriculum to be applied at the centers, including lectures addressing youth topics such as



Some summer centers fail to attract youth attention.

Attracting youths' attention Due to the president's urging and the



Summer centers' activities include various sporting and gaming activities like chess and tennis.

their role in the development process, early marriage, the water crisis in Yemen, gat, smoking, female student dropouts, the negative impacts of revenge killings, Islam and moderation.

The program also contains courses for learning English language, computer skills and the Qur'an, in addition to various sporting and gaming activities like soccer, tennis, volleyball, gymnastics and chess.

Establishing these summer centers is in conjunction with the government's shutting down of various religious schools and institutes and arresting their personnel. The government alleges that such institutes were circulating negatives thoughts among youths, potentially threatening national unity.

"It's more than excellent that we should protect our students from extremism," says Aisha Al-Dhafari, director of the Salahaddin Center, further noting that summer centers are the most appropriate venue for young people to develop their mental capabilities.

two ministries' plan, this year's summer centers have witnessed acceptable (average) attendance by youths, many of whom admit that many of the activities fail to attract their attention.

"It was so boring," remarked Huda and Ameena, who decided to stop going to the school where summer center activities are held.

"We registered for an English course and sports, but we stopped going after a week because we were bored. The English class was boring because we had to stay in class like on study days. We had nothing special to do in sports, as the coach let us play whatever we wanted, so there was no motivation to encourage us to continue," Ameena explained.

Lack of motivation isn't the only reason many youths are dropping out Center director Yahya Al-Qahira notes, "The centers' activities begin during impacts attendance."

Additionally, many centers lack facilities such as computers labs and raw materials for handcraft classes.

According to Al-Qahira, such deficiencies also have occurred at the cen-

ters during the previous three years. "Problems like providing more facilities such as computers, sports equipment and the budget each center needs should be discussed by the organizers who create these plans and programs and the centers' managers," he suggests.

Higher girls' attendance

Unlike centers for male youths, female summer centers have witnessed notable attendance, which indicates that girls attend and commit more than boys do. "I think the intensive presence of girls is the result of their sitting at home all the time," Al-Qahira remarks.

Regarding this higher attendance and participation, Al-Dhafari states, "This is natural because girls are always very interested in learning. They take things more seriously and last longer than boys."

Girls' summer center activities differ from boys' centers in numerous aspects. Some centers go beyond the prescribed curriculum, adding extra activities such as embroidery, sewing, painting and other art projects, as well as learning how to cook popular Ramadan meals.

At Asma'a Summer Center, girls participate in many activities, including cultural and arts activities such as short story and poetry competitions, in addition to training to act and perform in theatrical productions.

Girls also show great interest in homemaking activities like sewing and embroidery, handcrafts and cooking.

Summer centers are held in public schools from 9 a.m. to noon and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Thus far, the outcome of these summer center activities reveals that some Yemeni vouths have distinguished talents in particular fields such as painting and handcrafts. "Unfortunately, we don't have a sufficient budget to support such talent by displaying their works. We also don't have any way to encourage or train them to improve their skills," notes one trainer at Asma'a Summer Center.

In a few days, the 2008 summer center activities will conclude. Although many Yemeni youths missed out on this year's activities, officials affirm that this summer was better than previous ones regarding youth participation and they hope that participation will be better in the future.

UNICEF YEMEN

P.O. BOX 725 SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN TEL: (967.1) 211 400 FAX: (967.1) 206 092

EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 016/08

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

Title: **Programme Communication Officer** National Officer Category – B Level **Type of Contract: Fixed Term Duty station:** Sana'a



By: Bashir Al-Selwi For the Yemen Times



Anwar Al-Idrisi, Company 36. employee 'In my opinion, the appropriate age for a rl to marry is 22



Fathi Hamed, 30, Pharmacist Age 20 is OK because at that age, a girl has the ability to take on responsibilities. At the same time, she's also con-

sidered good from a

health standpoint."

Sa'eeda Ali, 50, Homemaker "I think whenever a girl is able to take care of children and a husband, then she can get married, so in my opinion, there's no specific

age."

age.'

Maher Abdullah,

"I think between

ages 20 and 25

because a girl is

more mature by this

Ibrahim Al-Idrisi,

"The appropriate

age for a girl to

marry is after com-

because by this age,

she can make deci-

sions about her

future and also

Mansour Farah,

there's any specific

age for a girl to

marry, as it depends

on the individual

Shadi Kulib, 23,

don't think

about the boy."

22. Student

school

21, Student

pleting

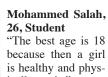
26, Student

of these centers. As Kuwait Summer the rainy season, so that negatively



time, she's completed university and there are no impediments preventing her from marrying.

because by that

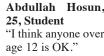


ically ready."



Tariq Mahmoud, 19, Student "I think the appropriate age is after she completes high school because by this age, a girl knows a lot about life and has had many experiences."

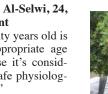




Abdullah Hosun, "I think anyone over



Majid Al-Selwi, 24, Student Twenty years old is the appropriate age because it's considered safe physiologically.'



Yasmin Al-Ariki,

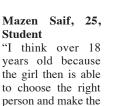
25, Dentist "I think 25 is the best age because by then, a girl has the ability to take on responsibilities from every side."

> Rami Al-Absi, 23, be a wife."



Karen Al-Sadi, 47, **Principal of Hadda** Valley Junior High

> School "It depends on the girl. There's no specific age, so long as the girl is over 18 and able to decide for herself apart from the boy and the boy is able to decide for himself."



right decision."





girl."

Pharmacist "I think the appropriate age is 22 because a girl will have completed

high school and university by this age."

Under the supervision of the Project Officer, Education (L4), the incumbent will perform the following main responsibilities:

- Contributes to the development of a behaviour change and social mobilization strategy, by carrying out/facilitating research and compiling and analyzing data relevant for girls' education and early childhood development.
- Assists in building alliances/partnerships with religious groups, traditional leaders, teachers, artists and other organized groups in the community, as well as civil society organizations, to orient them on the country programme goals and to solicit their involvement in the implementation of the Basic Education and Gender Equality programme.
- Participates in the design, development, pre-testing and evaluation of culturally relevant programme communication materials and integrated community-based communication activities...
- Follows up on the production of materials and oversees the qualitative aspects of production (e.g., quality control, translation, review of layout and graphic design).
- Participates in the coordination of community-based communication activities, especially with ECD related interventions, in geographic areas covered by UNICEF country programme.
- Monitors and evaluates the appropriate and timely dissemination of programme communication materials to target audiences, and participates in the evaluation of their impact..
- Monitors implementation of community-based communication activities by reviewing progress and identifying constraints through field visits, consultation with government counterparts, partners and community and UNICEF programme staff. Prepares analyses and reports.

Qualifications and Skills Required:

- University Degree in Social/Behavioural Sciences (Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Health Education).
- Two years professional work experience in social development, preferably in the areas of participatory communication, communication planning, social mobilization, and behaviour change and community empowerment, at either the national or international level.
- Fluency in English and Arabic is required
- Knowledge of current developments in the fields of community organization and participation.
- Training in community planning, behaviour analysis, formative research, and evaluation of communication interventions
- Ability to research, analyzes, evaluate and synthesize information.
- Ability to express clearly and concisely, ideas and concepts in written and oral form.
- Proven skills in communication, networking, advocacy and negotiation, especially at the community level.
- Computer skills, including internet navigation, and various office applications.

Interested and qualified individuals should send their application along with the curriculum vitae and copies of the performance evaluation report (most recent two reports) to - <u>vemenhr@unicef.org</u>. Applications received after August 25 2008 will not be considered.

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



Designer "I think 23 is the best age for many reasons because a girl will know [by then] if she's able to

Opinion

TIME

SILVER LINING

Challenging al-Qa'eda backlash

By: Mohammed al-Qadhi mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

here is no doubt the killing last week by Yemeni security forces of Hamza al-Quaiti, al-Qa'eda in Yemen's number two, will initially sow confusion among the group, but is likely to provoke a violent backlash. The deadly operation in Tarim against al-Qa'eda militants last week is a genuine success for the Yemen security which has failed since last attack on Spanish tourists in Marib, July 2007 to capture any of the perpetrators of almost ten registered attacks for al-Qa'eda in Sana'a, Aden Marib, Abyan and Hadramaut.

Al-Quaiti has been accused of masterminding most of these attacks. From his speeches and statements, Al-Quaiti did not differentiate between civilians and military targets; this is why we have seen operations against Spanish and Belgian tourists. He was with the ideology that security apparatuses and Yemeni soldiers should also be targeted.

Going over these operations al-Qa'eda claimed responsibility, one sees some kind of immaturity and inexperience. Such random attacks

targeting citizens, tourists and some foreign interests show some kind of erratic planning and thinking. These are just retaliating attacks, completely different from strategically orchestrated deadly attacks like the USS Cole bombing in Aden in October 2000.

I do agree with the

notion the ability of the security to crash al-Qa'eda Tarim cell and kill one of its masterminds immediately after their suicide attack in Sayoun against the security compound demonstrates lack of discipline and coordination among these militants.

This successful operation will definitely breathes life back into a strained Yemen-US relationship over the security cooperation and extradition of some al-Qa'eda militants, mainly Jamal al-Badwi and Jaber Elbanna.

According to the Yemen embassy in Washington, the US government decided to return all non-emergency staff and their families who were ordered to leave Yemen following attacks on the US embassy and a foreigners' housing complex in Sana'a



Al-Qadhi

White House is appeased by the Tairm operation that assures the US Yemen is no longer lenient with terrorists.

in March and April. This

is a good gesture the

It seems also the Saudis are pleased and that was clear from the exchange of phone calls between president Saleh and Saudi official as well

as the visit of Saudi assistant minister of interior to Sana'a to discuss with president Saleh the operation that thwarted a plot to carry out attacks in both Yemen and Saudi Arabia as police said it found Arab passports, including two belonging to Saudis in the raid on the hideout of al-Quaiti and his friends.

This shows that the new generation of al-Qa'eda has concentrated in Hadramaut and made use of its geographical proximity as well as cultural ties Saudi Arabia to maybe network easily with their friends in Saudi Arabia and engineer joint attacks. Hadramaut which has been now a ground for plotting and operating three terrorist attacks might have provided a good environment for al-Qa'eda to not only get sympathy but to recruit new members like Ahmed al-Mashjari, the Sayoun suicide bomber who was student at the faculty of medicine.

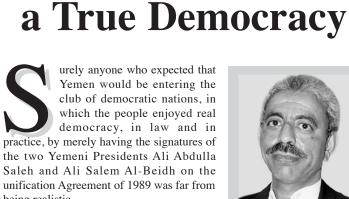
Tracing the connections of Mashjari possibly led the police to al-Quaiti and his friends. Similarly, the authorities said that a new cell was broken in a new crackdown, arresting one militant just two days after the crackdown in Tairm.

This means the arrest of two militants during Tarim attack may uncover other cells which would sabotage al-Qa'eda plans for sometime.

However, the remain of three al-Qa'eda escapees from the intelligence prison in 2006, mainly Naser al Wahishi, head of al-Qa'eda in Yemen, and Qasim al Raimi at large poses a serious threat for they will definitely fight back and take revenge for their colleagues. The two guys also remain important to secure the tenacity of the al Qa'eda.

In short, the real challenge Yemen security faces at the moment is how to face the reprisal threats of these two guys and reach their hideout.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Qadhi (mhalqadhi@hotmail.com) is a Yemeni journalist and columnist.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

opportunity to advance democratic practice took the inclusion of democracy as part of the agreement for the unification of Yemen as something worth upholding to the extent that they would be willing to challenge the Government in truly giving vitality to this concept that was introduced by the unification agreement.

being realistic.

But on the whole, one great aspect that

materialized out of this was that the

Yemenis, who fervently saw in this a great

COMMON SENSE

On Yemen Becoming

As the offspring of two different forms of totalitarianism, the government of the united Yemen had its own interpretations of what "democracy" actually means. However, hundreds of proponents of real democracy continued to convey the real meaning of democratic practice as known in many a democratic society in this age of modern communications and information exchange. The latter were encouraged by the latest progress in the dissemination of information flow, by which the world became a small village. The smallest news from the remotest of islands in the Pacific will make international headlines in just a few moments after the occurrence of the relevant event. These die hard believers in the right of people to expect honest and clean government were ready to challenge the Government as to what real democracy entails and that narrow minded interests and selfish connivance have no place in the workings of real democratic government.

The Government of Yemen continued to exert repressive measures to limit the enjoyment of the democracy to which the Yemeni Government has become committed to by its internal legislative framework and its membership in several international agreements and conventions. While this is to be expected to a certain degree considering the former governance background from which unified Yemen hails, it goes without saying that the amount of repression was far beyond what could be expected of any regime that claims to be any form of a democracy.

Yet, many still think that the clock cannot be allowed to turn back, no matter how tough the regime thinks it can be against any hopes of real achievements in democratic practice. Even people, like Mohammed Al-As'adi, who were considered as part of the ruling establishment sought to challenge the unfounded misconceptions of democracy by the Government and openly went to challenge the grounds by which the Government misinterprets the real workings of a democracy.

Other members of the government press, like Adel Al-Mahthari, went further and formed their own newspapers, believing that the message of the press must be to challenge all that emanates from the Government at all angles, speaking not just about political ramifications of sloppy governance, such as the Sa'ada War, but also challenging the untidy alliance that exists between the Government and some of the suspicious doings of the private sector. This kind of journalism is known as muckraking, and it is an essential element of journalism in a democratic society, which must be endorsed by all those who are actively engaged in the battle for human rights in Yemen.

However, we must come to recognize that, notwithstanding the very poor record of the government against human rights activists, especially against journalists, like Abdul-Karim Al-Khaiwani, Jamal Amer, Adel Al-Mahthari, just to name a few and the sloppy measures against those who conscientiously saw much wrong in the War Against Sa'ada, like Mohammed Miftah and Mohammed Al-Maqalih, one can still see some very significant recognitions by the Government that it will simply have to live with democracy. When the Government has come to the realization that it must carry on with the politics of democratic change, this in itself is clear recognition that the Government simply cannot eradicate the quest for greater democracy. One cannot underestimate the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights as merely being some lip service to please the donors. Those who advocate for reinforcement of democracy in Yemen should really go out of their way to making use of this direct medium between them and the Government and this observer really believes that all issues concerning human rights might be wisely handled if thrown in the hands of this Ministry, which seems to be dying for something to do. It is wrong for those outside of governmen to view MHR as merely a tool of government for placating foreign observers, while the Government can rightfully claim that the opponents of the governments do not even bother to use the channels the governmetn has set up for them, irrespective of what they think of the Government. It is therefore imperative that this MHR should be given substantial consideration and used to the optimum by those vying for strengthened human rights in Yemen. At least this will provide some rationale for the funds spent on it out of the Government coffers. The same can be said for the Higher National Committee for Fighting Corruption (National Anti-Corruption Board).

We are all virtuous people

By: Dr. Waheeba Farea

aving observed allegations of establishing the socalled "Virtue Authority" and reactions to it, I then sympathized with a noble writer who said, "I hope that we think about establishing organizations to protect our rights and freedoms, call for sharing of bread and luxury and encourage spread of forgiveness in our communities. This writer summarized the problem as having nothing to do with establishing committees for cynicism and controversy.

He explained that we should establish the kind of committees that help people improve their dire economic, social, educational and cultural conditions, adding that these committees will be eventually virtuous organizations.

Having searched for the principle of establishing the authority, I found that new enthusiasts play no role in its establishment because virtue doesn't concern them. Virtue is a human value for all societies that are in an urgent need for spreading the values of goodness, righteousness, forgiveness, equality and jus-

People are all interested in calling others to virtue even if they have specific share in it. It is the hard life that made us

violate our nice values such as generosity, hospitality, bravery, sincerity and honesty, which man has got by nature.

But, as values in life even the nice ones exist relatively, no one of us could claim that he is infallible because infallibility is only enjoyed by God. God sent his Prophet Mohammed (Peace be Upon Him) to the mankind to help them gain the moral values in full, as people are usually born with some values by instinct.

The subject is clear and easy to understand. But establishing the "Virtue Authority" amid the current dire conditions and with dictated conditions for promoting goodness and preventing evil persuade us to bear in mind that the authority is nothing more than a political contrivance. It appeals to our minds that this authority is a movement of internal and external political pressure on a right concept, which the authority founders want to convert into a wrong concept.

Establishing a virtue authority this way may lead to shaking security, safety and faith, particularly as the authority began labeling things as taboo or permissible according to the desire of its founders.

The virtue may be a noun or an abstract adjective for a certain party or school, but it is impossible for it to have an authority or institution with an official responsibility to label things as taboo or

prohibited according to its whimsical desire.

This authority is operating in a virtuous society, and we are all virtuous people. No one of us claims that he is better than the other, and the Muslim is the one who doesn't harm others with his tongue or hand.

So, the virtue concerns us all but without any argument or controversy, and it is impossible for any of us to direct behaviors of others since this is the job of legislative and legal bodies established by the state. The state should protect and sponsor such bodies by directing their operations according the constitutional and legal provisions.

If the Virtue Authority founders include people who are virtuous, they certainly include others who are hypocrites and deceivers. They may include illiterate individuals, who have been convinced in advance not to believe those around them even if they perform the five daily prayers regularly in mosques. These founders still cast doubt on their intents, worship and faith.

Infallibility: An exclusive quality of God

I advise those who contributed to establishing the "Virtue Authority" to search for virtue and help their children learn about virtue because infallibility is an exclusive characteristic of God. It is difficult for them to claim possession of virtue and believe that other people inherited it from prophets and messengers.

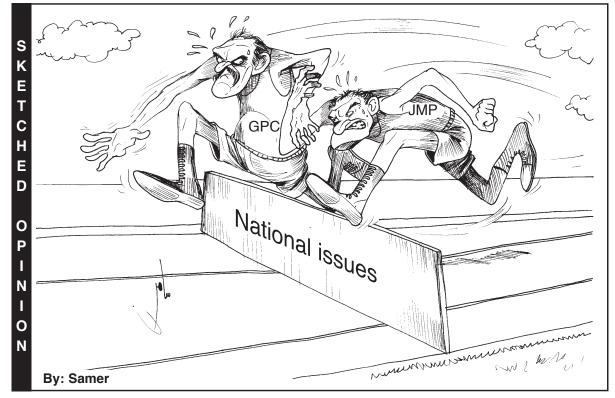
The most important thing is educating generations to be virtuous by good instructions and preaching, and the teaching of virtue doesn't necessitate division of society into angels and devils.

Virtue is a common human value. It is also part of the behavior followed by a certain individual, characterized by credibility, justice, honor and integrity.

Insistence of some people to place this authority in the rank of prophets is an inexcusable error. And, insistence of the authority that people are ignorant and still need a punitive instrument to teach them how to behave is unprecedented political hypocrisy. This kind of treatment oppresses people and makes them lose the vital qualities of good citizenship.

As a result, people may turn to cast doubt on their loyalty with homeland and Allah, who created them to live free, and respect and defend freedom. Anyone denied free living may do nothing for his religion, and whoever is insane is not obliged perform duties required by his religion.

Such classification and division in the authority's operations is viewed by some people as a flagrant crime, and this crime



may grow to be then classified within the crimes of darkness that harm the innocent human nature.

Ordinary people are enraged by behavior of the authority founders, who associate religion with politics, trade and hypocrisy, thereby exposing Islam to criticism and insult, even in the minds of little children who cannot understand contradictions of this orientation

It is evident that such an orientation, based on racial discrimination, may lead to an unprecedented national catastrophe because it implies disobedience, escapism and disrespect for the rule of law, thereby hindering role of the state in eliminating extremism.

In conclusion, people are entitled to publicize their concerns that establishing an authority this way is an initial step to fomenting ethnical and sectarian conflicts, which may direct the country and its people toward unknown collapse.

Waheeb Farea is a Sana'a University Professor.

She also served as Human Rights Minister.

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

YEMEN	Nad
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Tel: +967 (1) Fax: +967 (1) 268-276 P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen E-mail: yteditor@gmail.com Letters: yteditor@gmail.com Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

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Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000 Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000 Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

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Op - Ed

The Balochis – 'Oppressed in three countries'

In one of the most troubled regions of the world the Balochi people are trying to preserve their national identity despite outside pressure and what they say is the "oppression" of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

By: Adam Gonn The Media Line

TEMEN

he Balochis are little known outside of their homeland. As a minority in three countries, they claim they have been brutally oppressed for generations. This past month was no exception, with reports of assassinations and hostage takings.

Probably the best way to describe the Balochis to someone who has never heard of them is to say that they are to Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan what the Kurds are to Turkey, Syria and Iran, that is, a people spilt by modern-day borders trying to maintain its identity and uniqueness in a hostile surrounding.

The Balochis are spread out through Pakistan where approximately six million live, with three million in Iran and one million in Afghanistan.

Balochistan is not only the name of the region where the Balochis live, it is also the name of a province in Pakistan, another in Iran and a third in Afghanistan. The Afghani region is

often referred to as Newroz and the one in Iran as Sistan-Balochistan, says Abdulsatar Dokshi, an Iranian Balochi. About 95 percent of Balochis are Sunni and belong to the Hanafi sect of Sunni Islam. Hanafi is one of four

schools of law within Islam and is considered the oldest and most liberal of them; about 4% are Zegri Muslims who are similar to the Druze in the Shouf Mountains of Lebanon.

Ethnically, the Balochis are no longer homogeneous, since the original tribe that migrated from the Caspian has absorbed a variety of disparate groups along the way. Among these new Balochis were displaced tribes from Central Asia, driven southward by the Turkish and Mongol invasions from the 10th through the 13th centuries, and fugitive Arab factions defeated in intra-Arab warfare.

However, in cultural terms, the Balochis have been able to preserve a distinctive identity in the face of continual pressures from strong cultures in neighboring areas

Balochs speak Balochi, part of the Iranian group of Indo-European languages. Linguistic evidence indicates the origin of Balochi to be in the pre-Christian Medean or Parthian civilizations. The modern form has incorporated elements from Persian, Sindhi, Arabic and a number of other languages.

Beginning in the early 19th century, Baloch intellectuals used Persian and Urdu scripts to transcribe Balochi into written form. Since Pakistan's independence and with the rise of Baloch nationalism, Balochs have favored the Nastaliq script, an adaptation of Arabic script.

The land of Balochistan is exceedingly inhospitable; geologists have even compared the landscape with Mars. A local expression, reflecting on ethnic relations as well as on geography, describes Balochistan as "the dump where Allah shot the rubbish of creation." If this saying is correct then Allah compensated Balochistan by making it rich in minerals and natural gas.

Despite its rough terrain Balochistan is the breadbasket of Pakistan. However, most of the food produced in the region is distributed to the other provinces and the oil and gas revenue stays in the capital Islamabad.

In order to understand the events of today one needs to travel back in time. Throughout the 18th century, the Khans of Kalat were the dominant local

power, with the Baloch tribes settled to the west and to the east of them being forced to acknowledge their suzerainty. The most famous of the Khans was Mir Nasir Khan (1749–1817), whose military success owed much to the regular organization of his army, with its separate divisions recruited from the Sarawan and Jhalawan areas, which constitute the northern and southern parts of the Brahui homeland.

The Khanate of Kalat became the nearest thing there has ever been to an independent Balochistan, with borders expanding beyond the borders of today.

To understand the complexity of the issue involved in the division of Balochistan, it is important to have some understanding of the historical circumstances involved. The nation has become a victim of its own geopolitical situation, Dokshi told TML.

The strategic position of Balochistan, Iran and Afghanistan in terms of commanding the principal trade routes among South-West Asia, Central Asia, and South Asia became important for Britain and Russia in the context of the geopolitical expansion of the two empires in Asia during the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th.

In 1876 a treaty was signed that forced the Khan to lease the strategic Quetta region to the British but left him in control of the rest of his territories with the aid of a British minister. In 1947 the British divided their India Empire into the largely Hindu India and the Muslim Pakistan. The ruler of Pakistan suggested to the Balochs that they join Pakistan in a federation, a deal the Khan of Kalat accepted in 1948. Following the signing of the necessary merger documents, he was formally removed from power and the state's boundaries were abolished in 1955.

The present shape of Balochistan was finally rounded out in 1958 when the Sultan of Oman sold Gwadar, given to one of his ancestors by the Khan of Kalat, back to Pakistan.

As the years have gone by, for the Pakistani Balochis the feeling of the need for independence has grown, says Dokshi. Over the years there have been three wars between the central government and locals, and over recent years a low intensity rebellion has been raging.

Although the Balochistan area is by far the largest province of Pakistan, it is also the most underdeveloped and poorest of the four main Pakistani provinces: educational standards are low; unemployment and poverty are on the rise and rampant corruption has virtually bankrupted almost all public and private institutions.

The Balochis in Iran face a similar situation to their brethren in Pakistan.

but in Iran religion is the main reason for oppression. There, the Balochis are Sunni while mullahs in Tehran are Shi'ite, and label the Sunnis as secondclass citizens, according to Hussein Bastani, an Iranian journalist with Roozonline.

"Since the presidency of Mr Ahmadi Nejad there has been in increase in the number of armed clashes and cases of assassination and executions of Balochi people, and we can say at the present moment this region is in a real crisis," Bastani told TML.

Previously the fighting had been between drug traffickers and government forces, but recently the fighting has involved rebels with ethnic and religious backgrounds.

There have also been a number of hostage takings and assassinations of local officials.

The response by the central government has not only included assassinations in Iran but also in Pakistan.

Like so many other conflicts in the region that involve minorities spread over national boundaries, there are claims and counter claims as to the legitimacy and rights of those involved. And, in the case of the Balochis it is even harder to get an accurate reading of the situation, given the lack of freedoms in the lands in which they dwell.

The face of evil

By: Richard C. Holbrooke

tanding with Slobodan Milosevic 13 years ago on the veranda of a government hunting lodge outside Belgrade, I saw two men in the distance. They left their twin Mercedes and, in fading light, started toward us. I felt a jolt go through my body; they were unmistakable. Ratko Mladic, in combat fatigues, stocky, walking as though through a muddy field; and Radovan Karadzic, taller, wearing a suit, with his wild, but carefully coiffed, shock of white hair.

The capture of Karadzic and his arrival at the war crimes tribunal in The Hague took me back to a long night of confrontation, drama, and negotiations - the only time I ever met him. It was 5 p.m. on September 13, 1995, during the height of the war in Bosnia.

After years of weak Western and United Nations response to Serb aggression and ethnic cleansing of Muslims and Croats in Bosnia, United States-led NATO bombing had put the Serbs on the defensive. Our small diplomatic negotiating team was trying war and for the negotiations that we hoped would end it. Now Milosevic wanted to bring the two men back into the discussions, probably to take some of the pressure off of himself.

We had anticipated this moment and agreed in advance that, while we would never ask to meet with Karadzic and Mladic, if Milosevic offered such a meeting, we would accept - but only once, and only under strict guidelines that would require Milosevic to be responsible for their behavior.

I told each member of our negotiating team to decide for himself or herself whether to shake hands with the mass murderers. I hated these men for what they had done. Their crimes included, indirectly, the deaths of three of our colleagues - Bob Frasure, Joe Kruzel, and Nelson Drew, who had died when the armored personnel carrier they were in plunged down a ravine as we attempted to reach Sarajevo by the only route available, a dangerous dirt road that went through Serbian-controlled sniper-filled. territory.

I did not shake hands, although both Karadzic and Mladic tried to. Some of occur for nearly 13 years. During that our team did; others did not. Mladic, not Karadzic, was the dominant figure that evening. He engaged in staring contests with some of our team as we sat across the table. Karadzic was silent at first. He had a large face with heavy jowls, a soft chin, and surprisingly gentle eyes. When he heard our demand that the siege of Sarajevo be lifted immediately, he exploded. Rising from the table, the American-educated Karadzic raged in passable English about the "humiliations" his people were

suffering.

I reminded Milosevic that he had promised that such harangues would not occur. Karadzic responded emotionally that he would call former President Jimmy Carter, with whom he said he was in touch, and started to leave.

For the only time that long night, I addressed Karadzic directly, telling him that we worked only for President Bill Clinton and that he could call Carter if he wished but that we would leave and that the bombing would intensify. Milosevic said something to Karadzic in Serbian; he sat down again, and the meeting got down to business.

After ten hours, we reached an agreement that would end the siege, after more than three years of war. The next day, we were able to fly into the reopened airfield in Sarajevo. That indomitable city was already beginning to come back to life. Two months later, the war would end at Dayton, never to resume.

But while the Davton agreement gave NATO the authority to capture Karadzic and Mladic, an arrest didn't period, Karadzic spread a completely false rumor that Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and I had made a deal that, with Karadzic's disappearance from public view, NATO would not seek his arrest. Of course, this another ridiculous fabrication from the same man who famously said that the Bosnian Muslims had shelled their own villages in order to lure NATO into the war. Finally, one of these dreadful murderers is in The Hague. It is imperative that Mladic follow Karadzic on this oneway journey

Karadzic's capture is all the more important because Serbian authorities accomplished it. Serbian President Boris Tadic deserves great credit for this action, especially since his good friend Zoran Djindjic, then prime minister of Serbia, was assassinated in 2003 as a direct result of his courage in arresting Milosevic and sending him to The Hague in 2001. Karadzic's arrest is no mere historical footnote; it removes from the scene a man who was still

undermining peace and progress in the Balkans and whose enthusiastic advocacy of ethnic cleansing merits emphatic repudiation. It also moves Serbia closer to European Union membership.

Moreover, Karadzic's arrest is another reminder of the value of war crimes tribunals. Even though almost 13 years is an inexcusably long time, the war crimes indictment kept Karadzic on the run and prevented him from resurfacing. In far-away

Khartoum, Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir, now indicted by the International Criminal Court, should be paying close attention.

Richard Holbrooke, former US ambassador to the UN and Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, was the chief architect of the Dayton Peace Agreement. He writes a monthly column for The Washington Post. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2008. www.project-syndicate.org



Comptable

to end a war that had taken the lives of nearly 300,000 people.

Milosevic, Mladic, and Karadzic were the primary reason for that war. Mladic and Karadzic had already been indicted as war criminals by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. (Milosevic was not to be indicted until 1999.)

In a change of strategy, the negotiating team had decided to marginalize Karadzic and Mladic and to force Milosevic, as the senior Serb in the region, to take responsibility for the

اللفان فتوافظ الفاضية فتتقافت المنابعة المنابعة		
بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة القلبية إلى		
الأستاذ/ محمد عبدالعزيز		
نائب المدير العام التنفيذي لمجموعة شركات العالمية		
وكافة أفراد الأسبرة الكريمة		
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الأستاذة/ نادية عبد العزيز السقاف م/ خير الدين النسور الناشر/رئيس التحرير العام التنفيذي		
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French speaker accountant		
Comptabilité et Gestion budgétaire	 Tâches administratives & Gestion du 	
Gestion de la caisse espèces, de la caisse timbre et de la caisse essence. Inventaires de caisses et concordances bancaires	Personnel	
	Traductions occasionnelles français-anglais-arabe	
Préparation des règlements courants	Appui à l'organisation des missions de l'agence et du siège de l'AFD	
Gestion de l'approvisionnement des comptes	Miss à jour des vises et suterisation entréss/sertise (seurrisre)	
Etablissement des semaines comptables (saisie dans GLA) et des clôtures mensuelles. Classement et envoi des pièces	Mise à jour des visas et autorisation entrées/sorties (courriers). Réservation des billets d'avion, d'hôtels	
comptables	Classement des documents papiers et électroniques	
Suivi du budget de l'agence	Relations avec les fournisseurs et prestataires de services, achats courants, gestion des stocks)	
Suivi et paiement des salaires (paiement des cotisations et charges patronales)	Mise éventuelle à la consommation, exonération (achat HT)	
 Niveau d'éducation et expérience requise 	Enregistrement du personnel local auprès des autorités concernées. Etablissement des déclarations fiscales et sociales. Formalités d'embauche et de licenciement	
Deux années d'études supérieures en comptabilité ou dans un domaine proche	Suivi et remboursement des frais médicaux	
Deux années d'expériences professionnelles à un poste similaire, de préférence au sein d'une entreprise ou d'une organisation internationale	Suivi des congés	
organisation internationale	 Conditions 	
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Niveau de langue requis : - arabe : langue maternelle	Contrat à durée indéterminée plein temps (période d'essai de trois mois)	
- français : bilingue		
- anglais : courant	Salaire attractif	
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Business

Aden embraces giant investment projects costing US\$ 10 billion

By : Radhwan Al-Saqqaf

onstruction work has started in the Firdous Aden Residential and Tourist City project in Aden city's Al-Beraiqa district. The project is considered the largest among investment projects in Aden carried out by Al-Guaizi and Al-Salahi Instruction Companies.

The project aims to build a modern residential city of 16 million square meters on the coastal area between Faqim and Amran regions, stretching for 8 kilometers.

The project will contain five-star, four-star and three-star hotels in addition to a tourist and residential resort. It will also contain restaurants, cafeterias and markets, similar to the Sharm Al-Sheikh and Marina resorts in other Egypt. Furthermore, 2,000 villas will be constructed, many including swimming pools and gardens. There will be a special zone in the resort dedicated to hous-



ing presidential palaces which overlook the sea. Another residential zone will contain 1,400 buildings with a total of 16,000 apartments.

There are also many recreational facilities intended for the resort city. Amusement parks of the latest international technology and character will also be constructed. Tourist sites and yachts will be provided in the city, and there are designs to build the largest water park of its kind in the Middle East. A social club

and a sports club will be equipped with sport and health facilities, and will supplement an athletic sports academy with trained technical staff.

The project also includes plans for world trade towers which will house international companies, banks and restaurants. Foreign and Arabic schools for all school levels will be built in the resort, in addition to a scientific university available for students who will live in the city and in nearby areas. To serve the health and medical needs of its residents, a medical complex will be built which will contain clinics for different medical specializations. The Firdous Aden Tourist City will also include a civic defense system and security stations. There will be infrastructure in place for a postal system, phone bill payment and car parks.

Those involved in the construction claim that the city was designed in a way such that it will be able to contest with the greatest tourist cities worldwide. In addition to Firdous Aden Tourist

City, other investment activities are significantly increasing day by day in Aden's Free Zone. The number of accredited projects currently amount to 75 companies and factories which employ 15.000 workers, according to Abdul Jaleel Al-Shuaibi, head of the Aden Free Zone.

Al-Shuaibi stated that the international community is preparing a report about the future and strategic vision for the Free Zone in the upcoming period as part of the World Bank's project to develop port cities. He pointed out that the vision focused on the ways and means of developing the Free Zone's activity in Aden.

He further noted that all the concerned bodies should cooperate with each other in order to promote and develop activities in the Free Zone, which would serve to attract Arab and foreign investment projects into the area. He particularly stressed the importance of providing facilities and resources to create a better investment

atmosphere.

He explained that licenses were given to the international companies which established their offices in containers' stations in the Aden Free Zone. For example, a number of companies including perfume and steel factories were recently inaugurated, with preparations to open the factories in the future. The companies had received licenses from the General Authority for Investment Attraction, which aims to attract businesspeople to invest in Yemen.

In the near future, Aden is preparing to host the Gulf 20 sporting event. The area has plans in the making for the construction of more hotels in order to accommodate the expected influx of local and international tourist groups, particularly given that preparations are in the making for the Gulf 20 sporting event. Currently, the accommodation of visitors and tourists is considered to be one of the largest obstacles facing Yemen with regard to hosting the Gulf 20 sporting event.

Free trade breakdown

By: Bjørn Lomborg

COPENHAGEN - Last month, the Doha negotiations, promising freer trade, broke down, ostensibly over a small technicality in safeguard rules. In reality, the talks collapsed because nobody - not Europe, not the United States, China, India, or the other main developing countries - was willing to take the political short-term hit by offending inefficient farmers and coddled domestic industries in order to create greater long-term benefits for virtually everyone.

And they broke down because we really don't care. After a few exasperated editorials, the world has pretty much dropped the subject and gone back to its usual concerns.

This is foolish. Establishing significantly freer trade would help the world combat almost all of its biggest problems. For an astonishingly low cost, we could improve education and health conditions, make the poorest people richer, and help everybody become better able to tackle the future.

trade almost always benefits both parties. The economist David Ricardo pointed out in 1817 that both Great Britain and Portugal would benefit if they exploited their comparative advantages. Portugal could produce wine cheaply, whereas Great Britain could produce cloth much more cheaply than wine. By selling cloth and buying wine, Great Britain obtains more of both, as does Portugal. The same holds true today, when countries, doing what they do best, produce more and exchange it for more of all other goods.

Yet today, with international trade talks stalled and protectionist rhetoric rising, we are instead moving toward building bigger trade barriers. These barriers are supported by deep-pocketed, self-serving corporations and lobby groups, and defended by politicians who are scared that the redistribution of jobs, income, and wealth resulting from freer trade will reduce their chances of remaining in power.

When the Doha trade round was launched shortly after September 11,

We have known for centuries that free 2001, there was plenty of international goodwill. But a recent Financial Times/Harris poll in the US, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain found people nearly three times more likely to say that globalization is negative than positive.

Recently, the Copenhagen Consensus project gathered some of the world's leading economists to decide how to do the most good for the planet in a world of finite resources. The panel – including five Nobel laureates - found that one of the single best actions the planet could take would be completing the Doha negotiations. They based their conclusions on new research for the Copenhagen Consensus project by Australian economist Kym Anderson.

Anderson showed that if developing countries cut their tariffs by the same proportion as high-income countries, and services and investment were also liberalized, the annual global gains could climb to \$120 billion, with \$17 billion going to the world's poorest countries by 2015

This is a respectable sum, and certain-

ly a benefit that the international community should try to achieve. But what we often fail to realize is that the story only starts here. As economies open up, as countries do what they do best, competition and innovation drive up rates of growth.

More competition means that previously sheltered companies must shape up and become more productive, innovating simply to survive. Having more open economies allows more trade in innovation, so that new companies can almost instantly use smart ideas from around the globe.

Instead of every closed market having to re-invent the wheel, once is enough to get everyone's economy going.

This means that over time, the advantage of moving toward freer trade grows dramatically bigger: the \$120 billion benefit in 2015 grows to many trillions of dollars of annual benefits by the end of the century. And the benefits would increasingly accrue to the developing world, which would achieve the biggest boosts to growth rates.

We have seen three very visible cases

of such growth boosts in three different decades. South Korea liberalized trade in 1965, Chile in 1974, and India in 1991; all saw annual growth rates increase by several percentage points thereafter.

If we recast these benefits as annual installments, a realistic Doha outcome could increase global income by more than \$3 trillion every year throughout this century.

And about \$2.5 trillion annually would go to today's developing countries every year, or \$500 a year on average for each individual in the third world, almost half of whom now survive on less than \$2 a day.

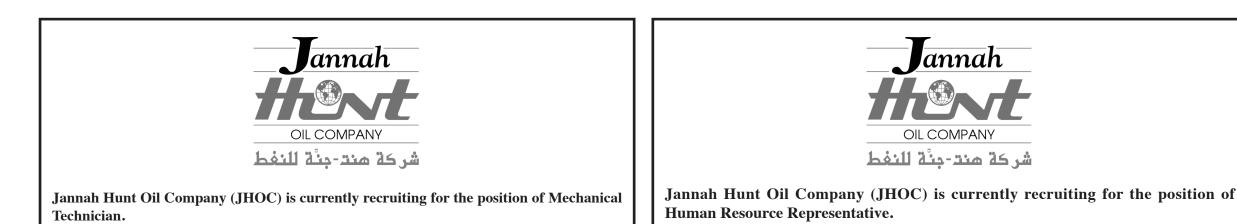
There would, of course, be costs. Freer trade would force some industries to downsize or close, although more industries would expand, and for some people and communities, the transition would be difficult. Yet the overall benefits of a successful Doha Round would likely be hundreds of times greater than these costs.

It is interesting to contrast global skepticism about free trade with support for expensive, inefficient methods to combat global warming. Many argue that we should act, even if such action will have no benefit for the next decades, because it will help lessen the impact of global warming by the century's end.

But free trade also promises few benefits now and huge benefits in the future. Moreover, if we could stop global warming (which we can't), the benefit for future generations would be one-tenth or less of the benefit of freer trade (which we certainly can achieve). Still, there are few celebrity campaigners calling on politicians to sort out the Doha Round.

Global fear about free trade leaves the planet at risk of missing out on the extraordinary benefits that it offers. Free trade is good not only for big corporations, or for job growth. It is simply good.

Bjørn Lomborg is the author of The Skeptical Environmentalist and Cool It, head of the Copenhagen Consensus Center, and adjunct professor at Copenhagen Business School. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2008. www.project-syndicate.org



JOB SUMMARY

JOB SUMMARY:

Perform maintenance and repairs on all JHOC rotating equipment.

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Carry out scheduled preventative maintenance on a variety of equipment.
- Review manufacturer's technical manuals for procedures and problem solving.
- Troubleshoot and resolve problems on gas turbines, compressors, and high energy equipment.
- Assist supervisors in identifying and ordering replacement parts. -
- Follows all company safety procedures and practices.

MINIMUM REQUIRMENTS:

Experience:

- Minimum 10 years experience with a mechanical background, preferably in the petrochemical industry.
- Must be willing to work in desert location on 28/28 rotation.

Education/Skills:

- Engineering degree or High school/Equivalent with apprentice courses or technical school, and mechanical background.
- Good working knowledge and experience on gas and diesel engines, gas compression, and pumps, both centrifugal and positive displacement.
- Excellent in English and Arabic (Written and Spoken).
- Good computer skills.

IF YOU MEET THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS PLEASE E-MAIL YOUR C.V TO THE FOLLOWING E-MAIL ADDRESS. PLEASE NOTE WE WILL ONLY ACCEPT CV'S THROUGH E-MAIL SUBMISSION:

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ALL CANDIDTES MUST BE YEMENI NATIONALS - DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING YOUR C.V FOR THIS POSITION IS AUGUST 26, 2008.

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MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Manage the recruitment and selection process for all positions at JHOC.
- Prepare the monthly calculations and forms related to social security (PCSS).
- Prepare the monthly calculations and forms related to Yemen income tax.
- Monitor the leave reporting for staff.
- Prepare monthly Human Resources reports as directed by Manager.
- Doing any other duties related to Human Resources Department.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Experience:

Minimum 5 years of experience in the Human Resources

Education/Skills:

- Bachelor of Business Administration Degree
- Solid working knowledge of Microsoft office suite, good knowledge of Yemen labor law, social security law and tax law.
- Good Interpersonal Skills.
- Very Proficient in English and Arabic (Oral and Written).

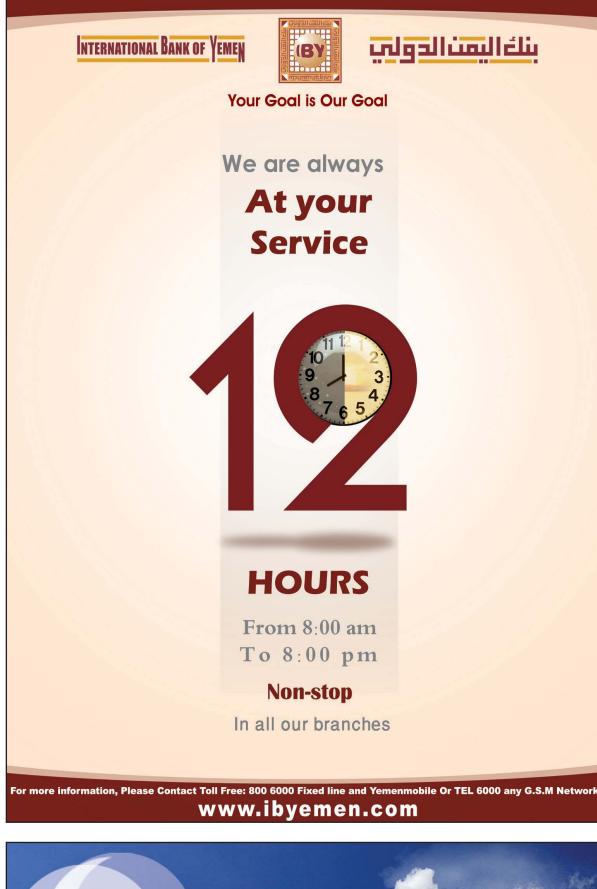
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Readers' View

Women's reproductive health in Yemen: Are they in a dilemma?

By: Dr. Walid Nasser Abdullah walid134@yahoo.com

omen in Yemen certainly experience a terrible situation regarding their reproductive lives. Numerous health indicators reflect not only the deterioration of basic health care, particularly prenatal care and safe childbirth services, but also women's social inferiority in various aspects of their lives, such as the right to receive an education, proper nutrition, occupational opportunities and access to health care.

The following essay discusses three important issues related to Yemeni women's reproductive health.

1) Female circumcision

Yemen has no valid statistics regarding female genital circumcision because Ministry of Health and Population regulations forbid the procedure at health care facilities; thus, it is performed at home by folk medicine practitioners.

The most reliable estimate, according to a 1997 national survey, is that it is performed on 23 percent of the population.

The incidence of female genital circumcision is wide-ranging in Yemen, according to its different regions. For example, it is done in the coastal governorates due to that area's social links to Africa, while it is seemingly absent in the nation's mountain governorates.

The underlying motivation for the phenomenon of female genital circumcision within Yemeni society is relative, as numerous interrelated factors, including social, cultural, racial and geographic variations, may be behind a family's decision to perform the procedure on its female members.

2) Early marriage of young girls

Another form of violence many Yemeni women suffer is the marriage of young girls, which seriously and negatively impacts their reproductive health. However, tackling this societal and health problem is no easy task because it's a complex matter rooted in social, economic and cultural factors. A teenage girl's parents and relatives

typically undertake the decision to marry her off – with or without her approval – and is commonly observed in poor and/or non-law abiding families.

3) Use of family planning methods

Yemen's rapid population growth rate (4.4 percent in 2001) is attributed to its people's deferment to underlying social, economic and religious factors that encourage fertility (Yemen's overall fertility rate was 7.6 percent in 2001) and population expansion.

In fact, the country's population explosion is expected to accelerate even more over the next few years, thereby yielding an economic and demographic crisis.

In this regard, the prevalence of family planning methods among married women is low (23 percent in 2003), despite the availability of these services at health care centers. Many Yemenis actually are antagonistic toward family planning, depending on their level of education, their beliefs and misinterpretation of Islamic texts.

Many Muslims accept the use of family planning methods by a married woman, but not by couples.

While some fundamentalists refuse its use, even by married couples, others don't discriminate between family planning and limiting fertility, including both female and male sterilization, which is unacceptable to a majority of the Yemeni population.

From a medical standpoint, the goal of family planning is to avoid successive pregnancies. Allowing an interval between each pregnancy is very important for the mother to restore her health, while also allowing time to breastfeed and nurse the new baby.

Yemen's high number of offspring per woman is associated with a high rate of maternal deaths (an estimated 366 per 100,000 live births) due to complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period. Many factors contribute to Yemen's high maternal mortality rate, one of which is its weak health care system, particularly at the level where basic health care services are in contact with the people. The Yemeni system offers poor quality prenatal health care in addition to an absence of essential obstetric services in the country's remote areas.

The higher illiteracy rate (68 percent) among Yemeni women, particularly in rural areas where it is 90 percent, further contributes to the low usage of family planning methods.

A Yemeni wife typically has no right to take contraceptive pills; in fact, her husband may refuse, even if she suffers poor health and is under medical supervision.

Concerning such a medically unfit wife and her risks of becoming pregnant, it's a real shame that she can't decide to regulate her own conception. Additionally, she also may not have the right to discuss with her husband even when to conceive a child.

A decision to kill the other marriage partner

One common ethical dilemma doctors and surgeons face are hospital regulations regarding maternal health and human rights, including whether to perform a Cesarean section, an abortion or female sterilization (under medical advice) during a critical emergency when a pregnant woman is in the operating room.

Thus, a Yemeni woman's life is based solely upon her husband's decision, as his signature is required to allow his consent or the necessary procedure won't be performed. He even has the right to go to court and charge the doctors if the operation is done without his consent.

A husband sometimes may refuse or it may take hours to satisfy him in order to obtain his approval, so what if he doesn't agree? How can we handle such cases? Who gives him the right to make such a decision? How can we solve this problem?

How about modifying these hospital regulations to give this right to the

woman herself, her father or mother or another close relative if her husband refuses to give his approval for the procedure?

Frequent stories happen at numerous hospitals and the woman is always the victim. A husband sometimes may refuse his wife an abortion, against the advice of the hospital's medical team, thereby causing her death.

One such story involved a young girl suffering heart valve disease who died in labor. Her doctor had advised her husband at the beginning of her pregnancy to terminate it as early as possible in order to avoid risks and complications in childbirth, but the husband's unyielding mind was the problem.

He refused to do so in the mistaken belief that abortion is completely forbidden in Islam for any reason. However, in such cases, the Islamic position is very clear, that is, a married woman may have an abortion if her life is in danger, but it should be performed only upon medical advice.

This is a matter of saving lives. It's a matter regarding unfair regulations encountered in our daily lives as doctors, as well as an ethical and medical problem related to women's reproductive health and the rights of a human being. A human life shouldn't be a matter of personal opinion or a decision left solely to the other marriage partner.

It's time to protect not only the lives of these mothers, but also the destiny of those children within a family. It's time for the Yemeni Parliament to issue legislation to protect our mothers, sisters and daughters from all forms of violence, but particularly those issues relating to their reproductive health.

It's time to give women their rights within the context of our Islamic religion, which respects their rights in all aspects of life, treating them as human beings within society.

Dr. Walid Nasser Abdullah is an assistant professor and community medicine specialist at Aden University's women's research and training center.



By: Assma Al-Saqqaf

umans love to have children, as it is a natural desire within every creature. However, one question is why do so many prefer to have sons rather than daughters? This desire exists within many human beings in general, but particularly in the Arab world. This preference for boys was under-



Educated women: between misunderstanding and misbehavior

By: Adel Hassan Al-Adlany aladlany@yahoo.com

ow nice to find writers like Maged Al-Kholidy talking about youth issues through his wonderful window, "The Mind's Eye." Actually, I've fallen in love with this honorable newspaper, the Yemen Times, twinkling with knowledge and enlightenment as bright as daylight.

I'd like to write spontaneously on the topic of whether to marry educated or uneducated women because it's one of the most sensitive things young men in Yemen must contemplate. I'm not going to talk philosophically, like Socrates or Plato; instead, I'll use the language of reality and logic.

"Why do most Yemeni young men not wish to marry educated young women?" This question has disturbed my mind both day and night. I've searched books and encyclopedias, thinking about this subject to the point of hallucination, but I haven't found a convincing answer.

Nevertheless, I persevered until, after a lengthy search, I finally stumbled upon the answer. After visiting a particular faculty, I found the truth in reality, which is that "educated women are somewhere between misunderstanding and misbehavior."

Most Yemeni men have a misconception about educated women, particularly those studying at university, believing such women are extremely bad, proud and treacherous; therefore, they aren't as good as illiterate women.

I once asked one junior student, "Why don't you get an educated wife?" He then turned to me angrily and exclaimed, "What are you talking about?! Do you want me to have a minister to dominate me? No, it's impossible!"

Seeing that he was angry and stressed, I didn't press the matter because I feared for his health. Such people aren't persuaded easily except by the pragmatic "school of life," wherein they see matters as they really are.

Another young man responded to the same question, "I don't want to marry an educated girl because they make relationships with more than 100 guys, perhaps sitting closely in the company of a handsome one, talking, smiling and exchanging love letters and stories of infatuation." I was shocked to hear such scathing words because, as the Prophet Mohammad (pbuh) said, "Educated individuals belong to the soil of wisdom." Misunderstanding has become such a fashion that it's not strange to come across such ignorant individuals in the guise of education. However, I'm afraid this will become an intricate disease that's hard to manipulate as such people neglect the prudence of sayings like, "Don't judge a person without knowing all the facts," generalizing certain cases from only one side. On the other hand, undoubtedly, there are girls wanton in both morals and values. They're like butterflies, flitting from one place to another to collect honey. The most recent mediums used to entice young women can be perceived in their imitating bad models of fashion, wearing makeup in public places, bragging and swaggering in both talk and walk. Such young women imagine themselves as empresses and princesses, forgetting that they live in a conservative Islamic society. These types of women are a heavy burden upon the shoulders of virtue and they reflect the misbehavior that causes many young men to stay far

away. Do you really think such women can really be wives in the future? I don't because such types know nothing of the responsibilities and duties of marriage except chewing gum and licking a lollipop.

TIMES

Logically, dealing with this social knot requires faithful efforts by both sexes to correct the wrong thinking that has infiltrated our society through illegal methods for ignoble aims.

We should seek to find urgent solutions rooted in fidelity and cooperation; otherwise, we'll create a misanthropic generation, which would encumber the movement toward development. For this reason, it's better to inculcate noble principles and virtues leading society to live in heavenly happiness.

Nothing in this life is entirely good or entirely bad, as everything is a mixture. It simply depends on us and our capacity as to how we can retain the good and filter out the bad.

However, I don't believe the wrong is in our personality itself; rather, it is latent in the venomous ideas and concepts imported from those societies famous for trading honor. Thus, we are witnessing a cold and ambiguous war, so be careful, my friends.

Accordingly, I sincerely urge my fellow educated young men studying at various faculties and colleges to remove their dark glasses and attempt to look carefully at their life affairs, in particular, marriage.

A successful marriage is based on similarities and consistencies in many aspects, including morally and intellectually. It doesn't depend primarily on money or social class, as some believe; rather, it's determined by one's values system.

Compared to uneducated women, I believe educated women are better, but I don't mean the type previously mentioned. I mean those sophisticated young women dressed in the gown of shyness, veiled with decorum and adorned with words of wisdom. Thus, I add to what Al-Kholidy already has said.

In comparison, an educated wife at least knows how to care for herself as a human being. By this, I mean cleanliness, which is a trait of faith, because Allah loves both cleanliness and beauty Additionally, she knows how to behave well with her husband, understanding his wishes and desires, whereas an uneducated wife simply may know how to carry stones on her head and make loud voices. An educated woman can raise children properly, based on love and cordiality. For example, upon returning home from work, you'll be greeted warmly with a rapturous chorus of, "Baba! Baba!" and lovely kisses straight from the heart that just may melt away your fatigue. My fellow men, wouldn't you want such an educated wife? Answer or not, but you have to know that a woman is a man's spiritual home and this home is the basis of society. Just as we build our homes, so we can build our nation. As Ahmad Shawqi said, "A mother is a school; thus, when prepared well, you'll have a sophisticated generation.' The long and short of it is that although educated women often are considered victims of misunderstanding by some young men and the misbehavior of some wanton young women, some of them still are better than illiterate women, so the decision is left for you to think about and reconsider, friends. Remember, when choosing your life partner, you must employ both the heart's bells and the mind's intuition. And don't forget to invite us to your wedding party to share in your gaiety, pleasure and congratulations. Salaam!

Invitation for General Bid No. (8) for the third time for the year 2008

The TV and Radio General Corporation declared its interest in inviting for general bid number (8) for the third time for the year 2008 for buying, importing, supervising installment, checking, operating, confirming, submitting, and guarantee of computers with its stuff .

All the interested specialist and industrial companies, and accredited agents apply with their written request for this bid during the official work time to the following address:

The TV and Radio General Corporation General Administration for Projects Tel: (01/ 230751)

For buying and having the entire bid documents with receipt: (\$300) non refundable. The deadline of selling the documents is: 13/9/2008.

The file should be enveloped and sealed with the red wax and submitted to the secretary of bids and out-bids committee of the corporation. The file should be addressed with name of the authority, the name of the project, the number of the bid, and the name of the applicant, and the file should include all the following documents:

- 1- Submitting unconditional banking warranty with amount (\$2000) valid for 120 days starting from the day of opening the files or by a payable check.
- 2- Submitting a copy of the taxing card valid 2008,(all the foreign bidders, who don't work, submit a copy of the register documents for extra cost taxation from their countries.
- 3- Submitting a copy of the insurance card valid for 2008 year (the insurance cards are only requested from those companies which have assets in Yemen and have the right to utilize from the revenues given from the general corporation for social insurance in Yemen).
- 4- A copy of valid certificate of registration and classifications.
- 5- A copy of the alms card valid for 2008.

The deadline of receiving the documents and opening the files at 1:00 pm on Wednesday 17/9/2008 at the main branch of the corporation.

standable in the past due to the differing circumstances then. Life then was more difficult than today as people had to exert much physical effort in order to gain their livelihood. Thus, parents naturally preferred having more male offspring because they are stronger physically and able to bear tough labor.

We also can't deny that previously, people lived in a world full of wars and conflicts, when males were most desired whereas females were unsafe and considered a source of worry for their family and possibly their tribe.

However, nowadays, in such a modern society, why does this concept of male superiority still dominate our minds? For example, why does the parent with nine sons feel so happy at having a 10th male child while the one with two daughters curses such bad luck and destiny at having a third female child?

Today, everyone knows that women are no source of trouble for their families. They can be educated and work as well as a man. Additionally, they can be responsible for themselves and even their family. Life, in most of its various fields, doesn't require abilities that only men are competent in, but also women.

The Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) said that the one who raises even one daughter well will attain paradise. In another context, he said paradise is the reward for the one who delights a female. He knew absolutely that people need to change their view and position toward women.

We've recently heard about a new technique to choose the sex of a baby. By using such a technique, I suppose our society will be full of males, with females perhaps becoming in danger of extinction. Maybe only then will their value and significance be realized, but who knows?

21 August 2008

إعلانات مبوبة



کهبیوتر ،اثاث ، ادوات

کهربائیة، تلفونات،

ت: ۲ /۰۱۱ ۲۲۵۹۷ ۱۰ فندق فرساي فنق شيراتون ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ - ۱۰ فندق موفمبيك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦ - ١٠ فاكس: ٥٤٦٠٠٠ فندق تاج سبأ ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ -۰۱ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١ -٠١ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي - 7.7700 - 7.7170/A :C

للعمل لدى مصنع بلاستيك ويشترط

الخبرة والإلمام بمبادئ اللغة الإنجليزية

ىاللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٢١٣٧

11

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٢١٣٧ و اشباء اخری يعلن مركز متخصص في طب صنعاء – خبرة في مجال المراسلات •للبيع: فيلا دور مسلح – حجر – سائق شخصي براتب ، مطلوب التجارية والسكرتارية - يجيد التعامل المساحة ٧ لبن حر - مكونة من ٥ الأسنان في محافظة إب عن حاجته ۱۵،۰۰۰ يحمل رخصة سواقة كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أى مقابل) غير ذلك تفاصيل الاعلان:

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٨٤٣١٨٢

•بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – جامعة

المطلوب: ٣٥٠٠٠ \$

للتواصل: ٤٩٤٧ه٧٣٤٣

عنوان التواصل:

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

بنك اليمن والخليج 🌏 فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣-١-٩٦٧ فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹– ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲٤ بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦ البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠ فاکس: ۳٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠ ت: ۰۱- ٤۰۷۰۳۰ نك اليمن الدولي . البنك العربي ۱- ۲۷٦٥٨٥/۲ : شهر بنك التسليف الزراعي ت : ٥٦٣٨١٣-٠١

البنوك

الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣٦٣٦١/٣ ، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

\$

ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۱۰ البنك المركزي: . تأجير سيارات

اویه (Budget) ت: ۳۰۹٦۱۸۰۵۰۲۳۷۲ فاکس: ۲٤۰۹۵۸ پورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤ يرتز لتآجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩ فرع شیراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥ عدن ت :۲۲۵۵۲۲۵۰

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) مهادة ايزو ۱. صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٦٨٣٠٥ فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ - ٠١ عدن ت: ۲۰۰-۲۳۷۱۹۹ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳ المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲-۰۰

Infinit Education T:444553 ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣ NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع



سنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٦٧ الحديده ت: ٣٤٩٨٢ ت: ٤١١٩٨٨ إب لمكلا ت: ۳۰۲٦٤١ شبوه ت: ۲۰۲۳۲٦ سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

DHL:441099/8/7/6

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي) تلفون: ۷۷۷۷۲۲۲۲۷ أو ۸۲۸۸۰۲۰۰ - فاكس:۹۱/٤۲۰٦٥۷ إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ۳۹-٤٤٨٠٣/ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاکس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ . معهد اللغة الألمانيه ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاکس: ٥١٤٧٥٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأیکتك ت: ۲۲۵۰۸۳۳ - ۵۱۰۶۱۳ فاکس: ۲٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :۲۷۲۷۱۳/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲ صنعاء ت: ۲۰٦۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ مأرب للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، مدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠ تعن ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

مدارس

ت: ٤١٤-٠٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٣٣ مدرسة رينبو ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ بدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰٦۱٥٩ بدرسة الماجد اليمنيه

> مىغريات

ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰ النسيم للسفريات العالميه للسفريات والسياحه ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲٦٦٣٧٥ – ٢٩٠٥، فاكس : ٢٦٧٦١٩

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الإتصال على الرقم التالي 01/268661 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس01/268276





