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## Rural women demand their rights in Dhamar

By: Yemen Times correspondent  
For the Yemen Times

DHAMAR, May 19 – An educational course for illiterate women in rural Dhamar, 100 km south of Sana'a, has sparked discontent among local men who say that it makes their women rebel against them.

The course, being held in nine rural districts, addressed the issue of early marriage and women's hard physical work on farms, as well as their being deprived from their education and political rights.

Despite having previously had no idea about the early marriage debate in their capital's parliament, these rural women have now joined the movement against the practice.

Hajer Mohsen Thabet, the head of Al-Zahra charitable association in Dhamar, said that the courses had proved to be influential in the lives of women previously not respected by society.

Hajer condemned early marriage because, she said, it deprives girls from an education and is detrimental to their health.

She added that the course also discussed the practice of exchange marriage, in which men marry off their sisters or daughters to a male acquaintance, and then marry one of these his female relatives in return.

Huda Mohammad Issa, a teacher in the district of Dhawran, said that women learned to read and write as well as their



Women vote in Sana'a city during past elections. Empowered by a new course on their basic rights, rural women in Dhamar are demanding their rights to education, inheritance, and political participation.

rights.

"Two women studying here discovered that they were victims of exchange marriage," she added. "They do not have dowries and if one of them has a prob-

lem it affects the other."

Issa added that men called up the center to ask about the curriculum. They claimed that the women had changed.

Continued on page 2

## Clashes between security and Southern Movement

By: Fuad Mus'ed  
For the Yemen Times

LAHJ, May 19 – Fierce clashes between an armed group and security forces caused five casualties last Monday in Al-Habeelain, Lahj governorate, according to local sources.

A woman, a child and two from the armed group were among the injured.

This incident is one of several recent clashes in Yemen's southern governorates between members of the secessionist Southern Movement and the government.

The deputy governor of Lahj governorate, Qasem Abdulrahman, accused members of the Southern Movement of stealing an ambulance from the area between Al-Habeelain and Halmeen in Lahj.

He added that he and his men were authorized to meet military leaders and locals in Radfan and to arrest those who have killed people and blocked roads.

In a similar event, in Sanah, Al-Dhale', an armed group attacked the head of the security forces on Tuesday and tried to assassinate him.

However, locals denied this and said that the clash was because the latter had ordered soldiers to disarm people in Sanah district. Three people were injured, among them the chief of police.

Locals said that they heard a bombing on Tuesday evening followed by an intensive exchange of fire.



Southern Movement supporters have been blocking Aden-Al-Dale'a several times forcing the state to release their detainees

On Tuesday evening, security sources said that an unknown man threw a grenade in front of the gate of the Al-Dhale' police office. The guards fired at the man who was on a motorcycle. But they could not catch him.

On Wednesday evening last week, confrontations between security forces and locals took place as some soldiers were raising the flag in Dar Al-Hait, Al-Dhale'. No casualties were reported.

The road between Al-Dhale' and Aden is still closed because security personnel are looking for armed suspects after the attack on the president's convoy, according to political observers.

The Ministry of the Interior, on its

website, said that it will not be tolerant with anyone sparking unrest and violence in the south. It also called on the police to do their duty in a serious fashion.

In 2007, when the Southern Movement emerged, its demands were equal citizenship for southerners and for more rights for army retirees. However, these demands have recently evolved into calls for secession from the central state in Sana'a.

Since unrest began in the south in 2007, over 150 people have been killed and over 500 injured during demonstrations organized by the movement and clashes between security forces and the movement's supporters.

## Report reveals human rights violations in Hodeida prisons

A thousand five hundred prisoners live in Hodeida Central Prison, despite it having been built to house only 350. About 160 were arrested illegally. They complain of a lack of food and water, and share 70 uniforms that they wear in turn when they are transported to court. Prisoners complain of very high temperatures, because part of the prison is built with corrugated iron or without protection from the sun. This is only some of the data collected by Yemeni human rights lawyers who recently visited detention centers in the Hodeida governorate, on the western coast of Yemen, earlier this year.

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

HODEIDA, May 18 – The National Forum for Human Rights (NFHR) has reported illegal detention, overcrowding, lack of food and water, unsanitary conditions and torture in Hodeida's prisons and detention centers.

The Yemeni organization recently released a report on human rights violations in the governorate's prisons and detention centers.

The report, prepared by Yemeni hu-

man rights lawyers who started their visits to the centers in March this year, notably focused on female prisoners who are vulnerable to rape and different forms of violence.

According to the report, two women were tortured during interrogation by two officers from the police's criminal investigation unit. The women are now held in unsanitary houses used to detain women who have committed crimes like adultery.

Inside these prisons, prisoners lack

every service they need as a human being. Pregnant women do not have access to health services. They sometimes give births inside these prisons where their infants are at risk of disease.

A woman, aged 35, is in the prison on charges of committing adultery with her husband's brother after her husband left her nine years ago, said that she gave a birth to a son in prison. She is in prison with her eldest son, aged 9.

The report revealed that the newborn is at risk of dying in prison at any time because of the bad health conditions in this old house in Bait Al-Faqih, Hodeida.

This woman said that she is from poor family and cannot hire a lawyer to help her. There is no one to support her and her two children inside the prison, let alone her other children living in the village.

She fears that her family will discover what happened to her.

The report also revealed violations in illegal arrests and kidnappings for political motives. The team of lawyers found several cases of people arrested illegally by the Political Security Organization (PSO).

The PSO arrested Walid Saif while he was working on his motorcycle in Hodeida. His family did not learn

about his arrest until two weeks after his arrest because of being the half-brother of someone with alleged links to Al-Qaeda.

Despite having been arrested illegally, he remains in prison after more than one year.

According to the report, there are more than 160 prisoners in Hodeida Central Prison who were arrested illegally by the PSO in Hodeida and other governorates on charges of being affiliated to the Houthis, and then transferred there for months.

Lawyers denied access

When visiting the prisons and detention places in the governorate, the report's researchers found that often prison officials delayed them from entering the prisons, despite permission from security and the general prosecution to do so.

Lawyers who were inspecting the prisons said they were not allowed to visit police stations in Al-Dhoha, Al-Qanawe, Al-Beidha, Ruaini and Al-Da'iri in Al-Hali district.

They said officials in these places refused to allow them to enter to hide violations committed inside or to have time to transfer prisoners inside. They said that even places that they were able to visit after four days' delay were evacuated of prisoners.

Foreign prisoners

In Hodeida Central Prison and transitional prison, the team found many prisoners from different nationalities.

Besides Somalis, Ethiopians and Eritreans, there is a Sri Lankan prisoner who has been in the central prisons since 2005.

According to the documents he carries with him, he was working as diver in a local fish farm and was accused of signing a document related to money. Despite the court verdict issued in 2009 that the charges were withdrawn, he is still in the prison.

The team also found that dozens of foreign prisoners have completed their sentences, but not been sent back

to their own countries. Some of these prisoners are in bad health conditions and do not get health care.

One Eritrean prisoner tried to kill himself by swallowing a bottle of chlorine used for cleaning clothes.

The inspection team registered many cases of torture, whether by prison guards or police investigators.

Talal Ali, at the police station in the Zabid district, said he was beaten around the head for two hours, which led to his difficulty in hearing, and was

forced to sign a document agreeing that he had committed the charges that he was accused of.

He was arrested at 11 pm by policemen who broke into his house without a warrant and detained him for a week before he was transferred to the prosecution.

During this week, he was subjected to physical torture. Talal is only one example of tens of others who face the same treatment or even worse.

Continued on page 2

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## Ongoing efforts to free remaining hostages in Sa'ada

By: Saddam Al-Ashmori and Ali Saeed

SANA'A, May 19 — Saudi-Yemeni operations are ongoing to free the remaining survivors from the group of nine foreigners kidnapped last June in Sa'ada, Brigadier Mansour Al-Turki, spokesperson for the Saudi Ministry of Interior, told the Yemen Times.

This statement from the Saudi spokesman follows Tuesday's announcement of the freeing of two of the kidnapped victims from their captures in the northern governorate. This was achieved through an apparent cross-border operation led by the Saudi intelligence agency.

British newspaper the Guardian has identified the girls as German sisters, Lydia and Anna Hentschel, aged 3 and 5.

The two girls, their baby brother and parents Johannes and Sabine Hentschel, both 36, were kidnapped along with a British engineer, a Korean teacher, and two German nurses when having a picnic in the governorate last June.

Following the incident, the Korean teacher and the two German nurses

were found dead by local shepherds. The rest of the group was declared missing. Now, the fate of the British engineer and the German girls' family remains unknown.

Al-Turki refused to give more details on the other hostages or on the identity of the kidnapers, claiming that security and intelligence operation are still ongoing.

Al-Turki said that the girls were freed without using force. He said that the two girls are now in good health, but that they are in a hospital undergoing medical checks.

German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle, told the press that the girls were in relatively good health and would return home on Wednesday.

At the time of the abduction last June, the Minister of the Interior, Rashad Al-Masri, in a press statement, said that the Houthis were responsible for the incident.

The Houthi media office denied all involvement in the kidnapping, accusing the state of angling for a sixth war. This event came before a war eventually resumed for the sixth time.

The Yemeni government appeared

unsure at the time as it also accused Al-Qaeda of being involved in the kidnapping.

Some of the hostages were in Yemen working at the Al-Jumhuri Hospital in Sa'ada, while the others were working in foreign oil companies in Yemen.

The two German nurses Anita Gruenwald, 25, and Rita Stumpp, 26, were found dead with the Korean teacher, Young-Sun Ium, 34.

Over the last 15 years, over 200 foreign nationals have been kidnapped in Yemen and most of them have been released unharmed.

In most cases of abduction, kidnapers often reveal their identity and bargain with the state over ransom, projects for their area or about exchanging the hostages for the release of prisoners from their tribes.

This incident was the first time foreign nationals were kidnapped without anyone claiming responsibility.

In a related event, the Yemeni Ministry of Interior said that the two Chinese workers who were in kidnapped on Monday in the Haban district in Shabwa, eastern Yemen, have been freed along with their companion guards.

## Parliament refuses new flag law

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, May 19 — Parliament members last Saturday voted against a law amendment proposition to criminalize "insulting acts against the national flag."

The members said the country doesn't need this kind of project and urged the government to focus on the economic situation and other important projects.

"All members refused this project because it doesn't have any justification. We cannot replace the current law concerning a national flag which was approved by all in 1990," Ali Al-Ansi, a member of parliament, told the Yemen Times.

This project also proposed a new presidential flag displaying a golden eagle, which was a big mistake, according to Al-Ansi.

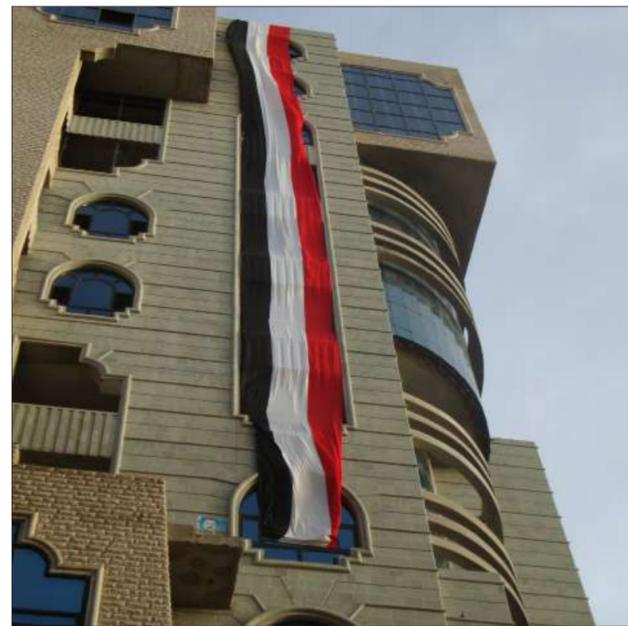
"The government should create patriotism through promoting the values of fairness and equality, the principals of unification, and through solving people's problems," said Al-Ansi.

"Yemen needs projects that support people and provide them with a good quality of life," he added.

Article 20 of the project proposed that if people raised the flag improperly, or used flags in shabby conditions, they would be punished or pay fines.

The government said that the current law concerning the national flag is brief and needs more articles to protect the flag from any misuse.

The government confirmed that the current law doesn't include the signifi-



cance of the national flag.

Thus, it called for a review of the current law and for it to be replaced with a more appropriate law.

The government also stated that it would criminalize insulting acts towards the flag and it would impose deterrent penalties.

Members of the parliament said that this project will not resolve unemployment problems or bad living conditions.

They demanded that the project's visionaries focus on the country's bad situation.

"We must refuse this project, because we don't need new storms or other problems," said a parliamentarian during one session.

Members called on the government to enhance national loyalty through granting social services not through imposing penalties.

## Six Somali pirates receive death sentence

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, May 19 — On Tuesday, the Specialized Penal Court in Sana'a sentenced six Somalis, convicted of piracy, to death. Another six prisoners was sentenced to ten years in prison, according to the Yemeni Ministry of the Interior.

Judge Mohsen Alwan, who headed the trial, read the verdict that convicted Abshir Salat Ahmed Qulaid, Abd Al-Rasheed Yousuf Abdullah, Abdu Al-Razaq Mohamed Mahmoud Arbad, Barghad Issa Ali Ahmed, Abd Al-Nasr Awad Mohamed Abdullah, and Farhan Mohamed Jame' Mahmoud, reported the Ministry of Interior on its website.

The verdict also sentenced to jail Mohamed Jame'a Awka Mahmoud, Jame' Abdullah Hussein Othman, Saeed Mahmoud Farih Ali, Abdurrahman Jame' Haji Bari, Ahmed Abdullah Hassan Hussein and Jame' Qara Saqla Saleh.

It obliged the convicted to pay USD 2 million as compensation to the Aden Oil Refinery Company.

The Interior Ministry said that the court based its verdict by finding the 12 accused Somalis guilty of piracy. It was proven that they hijacked a Yemeni oil tanker called Qana on its way from Al-Mukala to Aden in April of last year.

The verdict also convicted the 12 Somalis of killing two crew members and wounding four others while trying to seize the oil tanker off the coast of the seaport city of Aden.

Piracy is a major international challenge off the coast of Somalia and Aden, where gangs of pirates have hijacked dozens of ships over the past few years.

Many international naval forces are roaming the Somali and Yemeni coasts, but they have not yet been able to stop the attacks from pirates.

At the beginning of this month, So-



The Yemeni Coast Guard struggles to keep pirates away off Yemeni coasts; however pirates several times attacked Yemeni tankers. This week, Yemeni court sentenced six Somalis to death.

mali pirates hijacked a Yemeni commercial ship and kidnapped its nine crew members, according to the Ministry of Interior.

The Gulf of Aden and the northern Somali coast are extremely important shipping lanes, but pirates have turned them into the most dangerous shipping channels in the world.

Every year around 25,000 ships use the channel south of Yemen between the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea.

In the first quarter of this year, approximately 17 incidents of piracy were reported in

the Gulf of Aden and in the Red and Arabian Seas, according to the International Maritime Bureau World Piracy Report in 2010.

The Yemeni government says that it needs more support to increase the capacity of their coast guard department to face growing piracy off the Somali coast and the Gulf of Aden.

## Qualified judges needed to protect intellectual property

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, May 19 — Although Yemen has ratified two international conventions on intellectual property, plagiarism is still widespread in the country, said the participants at a seminar on intellectual property on Tuesday.

Yemen is reluctant to sign any of the other international conventions on intellectual property rights, according to Shamsadeen Al-Zain, the head of Al-Zain organization for intellectual property.

Al-Zain said that this reluctance is justified because Yemen has no experts, specialists, and research centers specialized in intellectual property rights.

"Creative minds will stop thinking creatively if the situation continues like this," he said, stressing the need for more experts specialized in intellectual property.

Yemen has laws that protect intellectual property, but they are not implemented, according to Zain.

"We will take all measures to protect

workers in art, press, commerce, technology, and photography," he said.

Zain confirmed that some people and companies have been continuously vulnerable to plagiarism and theft.

"We have intensively targeted the professional piracy processes that penetrate banking system, news websites, important codes," he added.

Controlling these processes need great potentials, moreover, require competent court in intellectual property, according to Zain.

"If there are experts in this field, they will create proposals and ideas to activate it," he said. "Besides, they will conduct research into intellectual property."

"The role of judges must be strong in this field," he said. "We have prepared a list of important statistics about intellectual property issues in courts to evaluate performance of judges in this kind of issues."

The judiciary in Yemen should have research centers and technical means to resolve this kind of issues, according to Al-Zain.

"The judges in Yemen should be scientifically qualified to handle this technical and practical problem," he said. "The government must give them training courses in the concept of intellectual property and organize symposiums, meetings, and workshops in this field."

The article no. 1 in Yemeni law on intellectual property stipulates that this law aims to protect the right of authors and inventors to ensure the freedom of creativity.

In addition, there are many constitutional provisions that emphasize the importance of intellectual property.

"Some sectors in Yemen don't have legislative protection such as computer systems and software that are always exposed to theft and piracy," he said.

Al-Zain urged the government to impose penalties on plagiarists in order to reduce this phenomenon and protect all affected people.

He called for benefit from the experience of other countries and to raise awareness of the importance of intellectual property.

## Continued from page 1

Rural women demand their rights in Dhamar

"A father was planning to marry his 12-year-old daughter off when she refused," said Issa. "Women who studied at the center convinced the girl not to give her consent to marry."

Teacher Ghoson Musleh Qatran said the women are deprived from their rights due to society's ignorance. They have no right to take part in the elections or even learn at school.

Teacher Afaf Mohammad Al-Hadhri said that women had started to recognize their rights to education, inheritance, political participation, as well as their right to do what they want with their money.

Anisa Othman, a woman who studies at the illiteracy eradication center, said that she will not keep silent regarding her rights and that women should work together to stop exchange marriage and early marriage. They should obtain their rights in inheritance, and that men must respect them and stop violating their rights.

"My sister studies at the center and is demanding to have her share of the money from my father who passed away," said Walid Muhsin.

Husain Al-Sufi, a member of the Social Committee in the Local Council in the Al-Manar district, said that the course had created controversy because women were rejecting mistreatment and men were claiming that their wives were disobeying.

The executive manager of the project, Zaid Mohammad Al-Sagheer, said that soon a booklet would be published and distributed in Dhamar including articles about the right of women and old people to an education.

The booklet's writer, Hadi Jamaldeen, said that it aims at spreading awareness among women with regards to Islam and the Yemeni laws and at enhancing women's rights — first in Dhamar and then perhaps in the rest of the country.

Its chapters address education rights, political

rights, and economic rights. It also outlines their rights socially.

Illiteracy rates among women in Dhamar are high due to low levels of awareness of the importance of education.

Report reveals human rights violations in Hodeida prisons

Overcrowded and no food Due to lack of enough public prisons, especially for women, in most of Hodeida districts, officials have resorted to using private houses to detain women who have not yet been sentenced. These places are very crowded, female prisoners are subjected to violence and humiliation, and regularly denied their human rights.

In Bait Al-Faqih District for example, women are detained in an old house, where female prisoners are denied their human rights.

Karama Abbas, female officer of Bajel district's female prison, said the female prison is a 3-meter wide and 4-meter long room in an old building. Prisoners are in charge of cleaning the room themselves.

They do not have regular meals, but the officer in charge of the prison begs for food from restaurants and stores who give her only leftovers. She also said that, if one of the prisoners is sick, she treats her herself and also begs for the cost of medication from philanthropists.

Male prisoners also complained of a lack of food and water. Prisoners reported that open sewers run through the prisons, which leads to disease.

The NFHR report is part of a project to enhance the role of lawyers in defending human rights supported by the German Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Its release follows the United Nations torture watchdog earlier this month urging the Yemeni government to investigate all allegations of ill treatment of detainees in the country.

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## Their News

### Japan to grant 17 million for Rural Water Supply Project

Today at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in Sana'a, H.E. Mr. Abdulkarim Ismail Al-Arhabi, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, and Mr. Mitsunori Namba, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Yemen, signed and exchanged Notes for the Rural Water Supply Project, in the amount of 1.6 billion Japanese yen, approximately equivalent to 17 million US dollars.

The said grant aid will be extended to Yemen to implement the Project for

Rural Water Supply, which aims to facilitate people's access to water in 19 selected areas across 5 governorates (Sana'a, Al-Mahweet, Dhamar, Ibb, Taiz), by constructing and rehabilitating water supply facilities.

Following the exchange of the Note, the Grant Agreement for the Project was signed by H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman Fadhl Al-Iryani, Minister of Water and Environment, and Mr. Takeshi Komori, Resident Representative of JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Yemen Office.

Also, on April 28, a grant assistance for the Project for Upgrading and Revi-

talizing Nukum Road Construction Machinery Workshop was signed between H.E. Mr. Abdulkarim Ismail Al-Arhabi, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, and Mr. Mitsunori Namba, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Yemen, at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, with the amount of approximately US 7.6 million dollars. The Workshop was built in 1992 with the Japanese grant assistance, and it belongs to the General Corporation for Roads and Bridges (GCRB), playing a significant role in repairing equipment for road construction.

### Yemen Airways honors current and retired employees



#### Extra privilege for retired employees

Al-Qathi thanked the head of the General Authority for Insurance and Salaries Ali Al-Sho'or for his cooperation with the company to execute the fee strategy for the employees.

Yemen Airways extended the travel and medical treatment services for the retired employees from five years to eight years.

Nevertheless, in order not to misuse such services, the company stipulated that applicants for such services must submit a request form to the company first.

Hasan Al-Ahjoy, the deputy of the Minister of Civil Services and Insurance, praised the amendments strategy conducted regarding the company services. He added that Yemen Airways is a strong contestant of the private sector.

The Chief Executive Officer for the Yemeni Ground Services Company Taha Al-Thawr said that honoring employees on the occasion of the World Labor Day is important to express appreciation for all employees. He said that this celebration is significant because it synchronizes the anniversary of the Yemeni unification.

During the celebration, the leadership of Yemen Airways and the Ministry of Civil Services and Insurance were honored.

SANA'A, May 17 – After a week of honoring its current and retired employees on the occasion of the World Labor Day, Yemen Airways honored its employees who retired last year. It also honored the departed people who were in the unfortunate plane crash last year.

The celebration comes within the context of the airways appreciating efforts by the retired employees during their work life.

**The distinguished performance by the Ground Services Company**  
Abdulkhaleq Al-Qathi, the head of the Yemen Airways welcomed the guests

and thanked their efforts. He valued the role employees play at the Ground Services Company, which belongs to the airways.

"We are proud of the role played by the new established company. Everybody witnesses its success. Although the role it plays was supposed to be other foreign companies' duty, the Ground Services Company conducted important and effective procedures and raised the local companies credibility to the level of the international ones," Al-Qathi said.

"Yemen Airways holds talks with international airports to better the Ground Services Company." He added.

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## EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 05/10

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- Prepares the sector oral documents for the Country Programme Recommendation (CPR) and Plans of Action, Country Programme Summary Sheet, and other programme documents, as required.
- Participates in intersector oral collaboration with other programme colleagues. Assists in development of appropriate communication and information strategy to support and/or advocate MNH project development.
- Undertakes field visits to monitor the MNH project, as well as conducts periodic project reviews with government counterparts and other partners. Proposes and/or undertakes action on operational procedures affecting project management and implementation. Provides technical advice and assistance to government officials and other partners in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project.
- Assists government authorities in planning and organizing training programmes. Identifies training needs and objectives for the purpose of capacity building, project sustainability, as well as promotion and advocacy.
- Coordinates with the Operations/Supply staff on supply and non-supply assistance activities ensuring proper and timely UNICEF and government accountability. Certifies disbursements of funds, monitors and submits financial status reports to the chief section or Deputy Representative, as required.
- Participates in the development of the sector oral work plan, ensures the achievement of specific assigned objectives. Provides guidance and support to staff in meeting project objectives.
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- Knowledge of Arabic is an asset.
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تأمين على سفرك

# French filmmaker to the Yemen Times: “The management of water in Yemen is awful.”

Water scarcity in Yemen has for the first time attracted the attention of filmmakers from abroad. Yann Le Gleau and Sebastien Mesquida of What's Up Productions are the first journalists to come to Yemen to document the water crisis in governorates where it is sharpest. Yann and Sebastien met about ten years ago at journalism school. Yann then travelled to South America, and Sebastien, based in France, filmed a documentary in the Gaza Strip. When they met again in France, they decided to start up a small production company, What's Up Productions. Together, they report out of Europe, notably for Franco-German television. They have travelled to many countries including the Maldives and Bali. Doing all the filming and editing themselves, they produce between six and eight documentaries a year. Mahmoud Assamiee interviewed Yann, one of two film makers, for the Yemen Times.



The two filmmakers and their Yemeni fixer, the author of this article, wait for the water truck carrying desalinated water from Makha to Taiz for the Hayel Saeed factories there.

**How did the idea on filming the water crisis in Yemen come to you?**  
When we are working on reports or we go abroad working for Franco-German television, we always look at the foreign press. We check what is up in the Middle East, what is up in South Africa and what is up in South America. By reading some newspapers about what is happening in Yemen, we came to know about the water crisis in Yemen. We also knew that Yemen had a bad image abroad -talking about terrorism, war in the north against the Houthis- and we wanted to make something different about Yemen. We read articles about the water crisis, and said that this is a good way to talk about Yemen in another way. We read many articles and talked with university staff about that and then decided to come.

**There is also a water crisis in Africa, in Somalia and Kenya for example, which is now forcing Africans to seek refuge in Yemen. Why did you choose to focus on Yemen?**  
Because water crisis in African countries are popular - I mean the



The team film a truck at the water desalination plant in Makha.



The Amran water basin committee is working towards stopping illegal well drilling, according to committee member Bashir Al-Nusairi.

and the Houthis and a new sanctuary for al-Qaeda. [But] this is not true as I see here in Yemen.

**So what is your idea of Yemen now, after three weeks in the country?**  
I do not feel the war I heard about in Europe. I did not find the country to be a sanctuary for Al-Qaeda, despite the suicide attack that targeted the British Ambassador this morning. The country is beautiful and what is important is that the people of Yemen are very, very friendly people. I did not see [people] like them while I was in many other Arab countries. I found the Hadith saying that Yemeni people are very kind and wise is true, and I noticed this on the first day when I went with Sebastien [to] the streets. In their behavior towards us, they were very nice to us and they did not treat us like others who look at foreigners [as people] they can get money from.

**Do you mean that media defame Yemen?**  
I would not say "defame," because "defame" is a strong word. But I think that the television stories are talking that way about Yemen because [of] the fact [that] there was a war in Yemen actually. I can say there was war in Yemen, but I do not think there is terrorism in Yemen. I cannot say "defame," but they are not talking about Yemen in a correct or honest way.

**While filming the water crisis in places suffering from water scarcity, what did you notice? Did you find that there is a sharp water crisis in Yemen?**  
Yes. Definitely, yes. I was not expecting that people [would] not have water all day in [their] houses. In Sana'a, for example, I saw the akhdam people do not have water in the houses and even if they go out, they do not have water.

**Beyond the akhdam area, do you think that there are also villages in Amran who suffer more than them?**  
Yes, we saw this in one village in Amran where there is only one spring and there is only little water. So many people are waiting a long time and then get only a little water, which means they do not have water all the day to wash themselves or even to drink. They have to preserve this water and this is great proof of water crisis.

**From your tour around many places shooting the film, what was the worst place in terms of water scarcity?**  
I think the Taiz region, city and rural areas, was the worst. I saw in the village in Taiz that girls [walk] for hours to get water.

**If someone in France asks you about water scarcity in Yemen, what will you tell him?**  
Well, I will tell him that some people have to work to find water. Especially the girls have to work for hours, and sometimes they climb the mountains to go and get water. I will also say that the management of water in Yemen is awful. It is very, very bad. I will say also there is crop, qat, taking a lot of water and this makes the water crisis even worse. I will say also that it is raining a lot sometimes, but the water is wasted. The water crisis also is very sharp in some parts of the country and people are trying to [solve it] by desalination. And I think this the beginning of something that can be huge in ten years to come if the Yemen does not do anything about it.

**What were the challenges during filming?**  
The first thing was that talking to people. I did not know what people were saying to a foreign journalist, [but] this challenge was then okay.  
The second challenge was to speak to girls because it is difficult here for social reasons. Sometimes they do not want to talk, [out of] fear or feeling shy.  
The third challenge, which is the worst, is the security challenge. When you are in Yemen, whether you are tourist or journalist, you have to get permission from the Information Ministry. Sometimes you are followed by police cars, and sometimes they interfere in your work.  
If you want to ask something to someone, there is the image of the authority following you. This makes people not answer the true thing, or not answer at all. This a great challenge



Girls in Same', in rural Taiz, fill their canisters with water at the bottom of the mountain. The trip back home is one hour long.

to the journalist, because you cannot work as if you [were on] your own. There is someone following you, and this interrupts your work.

**You have visited many Arab countries. Did you find something similar in Morocco for example?**  
Yes, it is very hard to do your work. In Yemen there are restrictions to shooting people carrying arms or people chewing qat, and in Morocco there is great restriction on reporting on prostitution, which is widespread there. It is very hard to make reports about this.

**If I come to France as a journalist, are there restrictions on me?**  
You can do what you want, go anywhere you want without security permissions. But you have to ask for

permission if want to go to interview children in school, shoot private companies, police stations, or a nuclear plant. You can travel with your camera to every province you want.

**Can you tell us to what degree your visit has been successful?**  
If I am to give a [mark] from one to 10, I will say six.

When you ask for a visa to come to Yemen to work, they give you a visa to work only for one topic mentioned to them. If something comes to your mind while you are in the country, it is very difficult to do it.

**How do you assess the film you made about water scarcity?**  
I think it will be good. It will be a good film despite that I did not want to desert in Baihan, Shabwa, or Sa'ada to see

refugee (internally displaced persons) camps and how they are supplied with water, but there are restrictions to go to these places for security reasons.  
I give the film on the water crisis from eight to ten.

**Now that you are preparing to leave Yemen, what is your idea of the country?**  
A very, very, very kind idea. I love this country and I want to come back with my wife as tourists. The people are very nice, the landscapes are beautiful. You have the sea, you have the mountains, you have the deserts, and I want to come back to see it more. When I return to France, I will tell people, "Go to Yemen, it is very nice country! You have to see that country and talk with the people!", because the country is relatively unknown in Europe.

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# Breaking Yemen apart: Al-Qaeda exploits social divisions to further its agenda

By: Sarah Phillips  
Terrorism Monitor

Since its emergence in January 2009, al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) has become much more ambitious in carrying out international terrorist operations. The group's ambition quickly grew beyond its stated desire to overthrow the Yemeni regime, reaching first into Saudi Arabia and then into the United States with an attempted airline bombing last December.

The group's online magazine, Sada al-Malahim, articulated this shift in August 2009, apparently perceiving its battle against the Yemeni regime as largely won. "We concentrate on Saudi Arabia because the government of [Yemeni President] Ali Abdullah Saleh is on the verge of collapse." That month an AQAP operative attempted to assassinate Saudi Arabia's Deputy Interior Minister, Prince Muhammad bin Nayif (see Terrorism Monitor, September 17, 2009). While the attempt was unsuccessful, it demonstrated the group's willingness to undertake brazen attacks outside of Yemen and advertised itself as a new vanguard group for al-Qaeda internationally. Since the attempted bombing of a U.S. passenger jet on Christmas Day, 2009, a number of significant planned operations have been linked to Yemen, including a thwarted attack on Saudi oil facilities and, seemingly, an elaborate plan involving a British Airways employee who was passing inside airline security information to AQAP leaders in Yemen (al-Arabiya, March 24; Daily Mail, March 12). As the Yemeni state becomes more dysfunctional, AQAP is attempting to wedge the cracks wider and position itself as a legitimate political actor against a regime that is widely seen as corrupt. As it simultaneously becomes more aggressive internationally, it is welcoming foreign recruits with Western passports to join its fight against the West (AP, March 17; Al-Sharq al-Awsat, March 9).

While Yemen's problems extend far beyond those involving al-Qaeda, AQAP's traction is symptomatic of the wider fragmentation within the country's political and economic system. The level of decay apparent in the economy is providing a window for AQAP in the short/mid-term, although it faces a number of likely obstacles in the longer term. [1] In the short/mid term, AQAP has been provided with a

combustible mix of economic decline, widespread perceptions of injustice, wayward foreign recruits to militant teachings of Islam and, perhaps most concerning, a steady rise in communally framed violence in parts of the south.

## Economic decline threatens political stability

To understand the interconnectedness of these issues, a brief explanation of Yemen's political economy is in order. Like many oil-based economies, the Yemeni political system is based on patronage relations and functions according to the regime's ability to maintain a wide network of elites who are reliant upon the largesse from the center. The less money the regime has to distribute through its networks, the less influence it has with stakeholders around the country. In a nation with few functional formal institutions, it is this informal "influence" that keeps the center connected to the periphery and thus keeps the country running. The regime now has less money to distribute through its networks—around three-quarters of the government's operating budget comes from oil revenues but these reserves are rapidly depleting. Oil revenue dropped by around 40% last year, further crippling the government's already anemic budget. The influence of the regime is therefore waning.

Yemen has always been a poor country and its people are certainly resilient, but something significant has shifted in recent years. The gravitational center of this shift is the highly visible disparity of income between those included in the regime's networks and those excluded from them. Perceptions of injustice are now rife—something that AQAP has proven adept at articulating in its propaganda. For example, an article in the August 2009 issue of Sada al-Malahim argued that, "The inhabitants of [the oil rich areas, Marib, Shabwa and Hadramaut] are paying for their own oppression" with the oil wealth misappropriated by their government. This was an important shift in the way that oil is usually discussed in al-Qaeda propaganda; the argument was not about the West greedily obtaining oil at any cost, but rather about local communities not receiving what was rightfully theirs because the government is corrupt and unjust. This deep sense of injustice is helping to create an environment in which violence may make more sense against a perceived threat than it did just a few years ago.

However, what is most striking in Yemen today is that legitimate grievances, including those from southerners against the northern-based regime, appear to be metastasizing into communally framed animosities to the extent that vigilantism is on the rise. It should be noted that the Yemeni government also established its own vigilante militias in the south, purportedly in defense of unity (The National [Abu Dhabi], July 6, 2009).

## A rapid security shift in the south

The unfolding of these events has been disturbingly rapid. Just two years ago it was possible for a foreigner to travel relatively freely throughout most of the former south; now Yemenis report fearing vigilante gangs, particularly in Shabwa, Dhala'e, Lahj, and Abyan. In July 2009, for example, four members of a family in the southern governorate of Lahj were kidnapped by their neighbor, who accused them of being spies for the northern regime. The father, one of his sons and his brother-in-law were executed while the other son escaped (Yemen Observer, July 18, 2009).

If these murders had occurred in isolation, it would not necessarily be indicative of a broader trend, but crimes of this nature have since been on the rise. Shortly after the murders, a northerner was found dead hanging from a tree in the south and a northern contractor was kidnapped and tortured in Hadramaut. He was only freed when he promised to leave the south. In the southern governorate of al-Dhala'e, where anti-regime sentiments are particularly high, stores belonging to northerners are regularly burned down and threats are made against northerners who refuse to leave the area and return to the north. This type of violence carries the very clear potential of providing a spark for much wider unrest.

An editorial in the Yemen Post last year illustrated the degree to which these sorts of attacks have increased:

"The country's discouraging situation does not mean that southern mobility followers [i.e. the southern secessionists] have the right to attack a northerner just because he is one. It does not mean that any car passing by a southern governorate with a car plate showing that he is a northerner should be attacked and have rocks smashed through its windows. This is what southern mobility followers have been doing over the last month as they killed a number of people just because they

did not agree with their way of thinking or because he was a northerner. [2]"

One northern Yemeni reported traveling in a shared taxi throughout the south in March 2009, during which time he was told that because he was from the north he was putting the entire car at risk. The driver informed him that people are establishing makeshift checkpoints, searching cars for northerners and that some have even been killed on this basis. He described driving through towns where locals told him they have been operating under a self-imposed curfew for the past two months because crime has become so pervasive in the hours of darkness. [3] While this may be a further indication that identity politics are taking hold in a new way, it is possible that anti-northern animosity is also sometimes being used as a cover for simple banditry. However, this caveat does not belie the fact that this is remarkably new and almost certainly related to the same political decay that AQAP is attempting to manipulate.

## Changing perceptions of north and south

These animosities are not a re-emergence of old cross-border tensions that unification attempted to paper over. The pre-unification border between north and south Yemen was a product of Ottoman and British colonial intervention, not communal feelings of "otherness" between Yemenis on either side of the border. The sporadic conflict between the former northern and southern states prior to unification in 1990 was based on divisions that were largely between the competing elites in each state, not communal identities relating to either state. When unification was announced in 1989, both northern and southern Yemenis welcomed the decision and both regimes correctly perceived unification as a way of enhancing their popular legitimacy. One obvious illustration of this is the fact that the opening sentence of South Yemen's 1970 constitution began: "Believing in the unity of the Yemen, and the unity of the destiny of the Yemeni people in the territory..." [4] The feelings of cultural and historical unity were strong on both sides of the border, as was the belief that the main obstacle to Yemen's ascendance in the Arab world was the fact that its people – the Yemenis – remained artificially divided.

## Conclusion

The threads keeping the Yemeni state together are under increasing stress. While AQAP is not a natural alternative contender to power, its willingness to prey on the social trauma caused by injustice and exclusion gives it certain advantages in the prevailing climate. The potency of AQAP rests on its ability to offer only slightly more to communities in crisis than what the government is offering. If the regime is not willing to negotiate a more inclusive political settlement with its citizens, there is little likelihood that the country's situation will improve in the foreseeable future. It is in the regime's own self-interest to respond to the threat that it faces by becoming less extractive and more inclusive, and it is on this point that external pressure might be usefully applied.

Sarah Phillips lectures at the Centre for International Security Studies, Sydney University. She lived and worked in Yemen for nearly four years and specializes in Middle Eastern politics and the politics of state-building.

# Jewish community cannot be complacent on security

By: Paul Goldenberg  
Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Despite concerted global efforts in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks that have disrupted plots and constrained al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups' capabilities to strike the United States, our nation and our community in particular face a persistent and evolving terrorist threat, primarily from violent Islamic extremists, but also from lone wolves, white supremacists and others that espouse hate and embrace a range of extremist ideologies.

In just the past several months, our nation has faced a range of complex and dynamic threats from terrorism. Networks linked to or inspired by al-Qaeda in Pakistan, Yemen and other hot spots continue to train operatives and plot attacks against the United States. Additionally, we have seen firsthand that we are not immune to the emergence of homegrown radicalization and violent extremism. In 2009, the exponential increase in domestic plots in the U.S. put the threat of homegrown terrorism on center stage. In a recent speech, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano remarked, "Home-based terrorism is here ... and like violent extremism abroad, it is now part of the threat picture that we must confront."

As Jewish communities begin preparations and celebrations for Passover, we must remind ourselves to remain cognizant of the current security environment and remain vigilant, particularly when there is a need for a balanced approach to securing our institutions, agencies and organizations over coming the holiday.

This approach should not be just about employing more security guards or buying more technological equipment. It is about approaching security in a different, more comprehensive manner. It is about building a culture of security. It is about ensuring that the one person accountable for your institutional security is trained and tested. It is about considering the realm of possible threats and developing proactive solutions, testing your emergency plans through tabletop exercises and ensuring that you have active shooter and evacuation measures ready to be implemented.

It is about training all new and current staff on how to identify suspicious persons and report activities before they occur. It is about forming partnerships with your local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to give others a stake in ensuring that all that can be done is done.

When organizations commit time and resources to a serious focus on security, they can minimize risk and create tangible value. A thoughtful security infrastructure supported by dedicated, energetic staff will offer an additional layer of defense against the potential for attack or disruption.

Never before has confidence in security been more critical. Homeland security for Jewish institutions has emerged as an unprecedented concern. The United States is engaged in a war against terrorists who want to attack Americans and Jewish targets here at home. Unfortunately, some

institutions and organizations still fail to demonstrate sufficient urgency, focus and attention to safeguarding against the heightened risk facing the community.

The threat is not restricted to high-profile cities such as New York and Washington, D.C. In fact, tighter security measures in those cities may convince terrorists to seek softer targets in less-prepared and populated areas of the country.

Complacency is a challenge we all face, but at this time of increasing uncertainty, we need to ensure that security remains an ongoing process. At SCN, we realize that each person working, volunteering and or participating in the organized Jewish community -- at a synagogue, JCC, federation, day camp or social agency -- is the critical ingredient in securing our community. Who that person is, what that person thinks and how that person reacts may make the difference between calm and calamity.

As our communities have come to know, credible information and information flow is the lifeline during a crisis, disaster or threat situation. Knowing when and where to evacuate during a disaster, and whether a shooting at a synagogue is an isolated attack or part of a larger operation are just some of the scenarios that impact our facilities and communities.

During a threat or crisis, Jewish leaders are required to make decisions that can impact an entire community. Rarely do incidents of this nature remain isolated events. The Jewish community has been forced to spend millions of dollars on security equipment, guard protection and other security expenditures to create safer, more secure facilities and communal places.

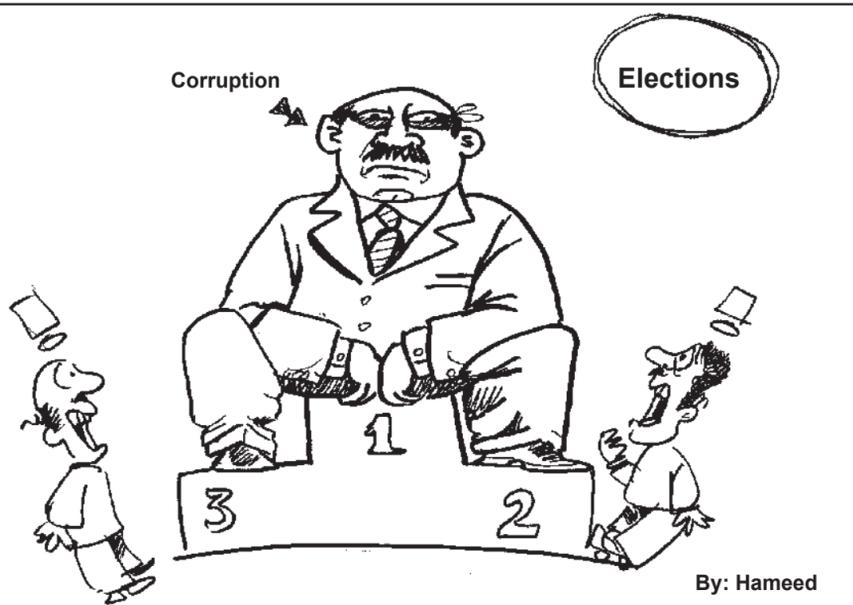
Terrorism-related events targeting synagogues or other Jewish organizations create a ripple effect that impacts the entire American Jewish community. Sending children to Jewish day schools and synagogue services, or enjoying recreational activities at Jewish community centers are all decisions that may well be predicated on a terrorist threat or incident, and the ability to make an informed assessment and decision based upon the best available information we have during the current situation.

That is why the community has come to rely on SCN communications: "The process of providing our community with information that serves to reduce anxiety and fear as well as provide suggestions for planning that will assist the public in responding appropriately to some crisis (or impending crisis) situation."

Our nation and community will continue to face complex and dynamic threats from extremism and terrorism. The immediacy of the threat of terrorism provides the American Jewish community with a compelling incentive to take awareness, preparedness and resiliency efforts seriously. But our response will be appropriate and measured, devoid of the fear that terrorism seeks to instill.

Paul Goldenberg is the national director of the Secure Community Network, which serves as the central address for the American Jewish community on security matters.

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- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices



The Embassy of the United States of America announces for immediate jobs opening within its organization.

### “Residential Security Coordinator”

**BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION**

This subordinate Locally Engaged Staff (DPSS) member is the focal point for the residential security program and issues and is responsible for developing the residential security plan, conducting residential security surveys and ensuring official residences are in compliance with OSPB standards; for management of the residential program; for coordinating residential security maintenance and repair; and assisting with the development of the residential security logistical and financial plans. The RSC also assists the Regional Security Officer (RSO) and Defensive Security Coordinator (DSC) in providing residential security guidance to the Inter-Agency Housing Board and with residential security training and briefings for Mission employees.

**Required Qualifications:**

- A. Education-** Bachelor’s degree in Engineering is required.
- B. Prior Work Experience-** Minimum five-seven years of progressively responsible experience in the commercial security guard business, civilian or government police, or military. The incumbent should have extensive experience in the technical/electrical equipment and operation. Experience in the budget and fiscal process and U.S. government contracting is an advantage.
- C. Job Knowledge:**  
A strong knowledge in physical protection, standard security practices and procedures, developing security plans, and good working knowledge of standard security equipment as it pertains to residential security. Contract management, budget formulation and tracking, and a thorough knowledge of host-country operational environment, language, law and security entities, and historic criminal and terrorist threats and operational tendencies are required.
- D. Skills and Abilities:**  
The work requires keen analytical abilities, originality of ideas, creative solutions, and the exercise of sound, independent judgment, must be able to make independent judgments on institutional capabilities and the adequacy of security systems and controls. Writing skills encompass critical analysis of defensive operations, the preparation of complex reports and plans, preparing written justification statements for the residential security program budgets, drafting requests for work order requests or services and answering and preparing guidance about program performance, funding, or other issues. Must be able to collect and present facts and recommendations in a clear, concise manner.

Detailed Position Description is available at the <http://yemen.usembassy.gov/yemen/vacancies.html>

**Grade/Salary:** \*Ordinarily Resident:  
FSN-09 Step 1 (Full Performance Level) US\$ 16,103 per annum plus \$4,000 allowances

**How to apply:** All interested nationals should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. with a covering letter of application to the Embassy Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Fax: 303-182 e-mail address: [hrosanaa@state.gov](mailto:hrosanaa@state.gov) not later than close of business June 1, 2010.

\*Note: All ordinarily resident applicants must be residing in YEMEN and have the required work and residency permits to be eligible for consideration.



The Embassy of the United States of America announces for immediate jobs opening within its organization.

### “Defensive Security Coordinator (DSC)”

**BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION**

The senior locally employed staff (LES) member for the local guard program (LGP) responsible with guidance from the Regional Security Officer (RSO), for the planning, management, integration and leadership of the guard, residential security and surveillance detection programs. At the direction of the RSO, the DSC is responsible for development of an integrated defensive security plan, for oversight and daily management of Post’s security forces (excluding the Marine Security Guards), for security planning and execution of drills in coordination with the local guard force. The DSC will assist the RSO with developing training programs, monitoring guard performance, recruiting, supervising members of the Defense Planning and Support Staff (DPSS) and Post’s security team, assisting with contractor monitoring and administration and providing needed continuity during RSO staffing gaps. The DSC is responsible for developing the initial budgetary estimates for local guards, residential security and surveillance detection programs, for RSO review and approval, and coordinating budgetary and procurement issues with the Financial Management, Human Resource and General Service officers.

**Required Qualifications:**

- A. Education-** B.A. degree in business administration, political science or liberal arts is required.
- B. Prior Work Experience-** Minimum five-seven years of progressively responsible experience in the commercial security guard business, civilian or government police, or military. At least half of work experience should be at senior supervisory or command level.
- C. Language Proficiency-** Level 4 (fluent) English and level 4 (fluent) Arabic is required.
- D. Job Knowledge-** An expert knowledge and understanding of the theoretical principles of physical protection, standard security practices and procedures, developing and deploying of community style policing (mobile patrol) models, creation of defensive security plans, and good working knowledge of standard security equipment is required. Incumbent must have strong knowledge of personnel management, budget formulation and tracking, and a thorough knowledge of host country operational environment, language, law and security entities, and historic criminal and terrorist threats and operational tendencies are required.
- E. Skills and Abilities-** The work requires keen analytical abilities, originality of ideas, creative solutions, and the exercise of sound, independent judgment; must be able to make independent judgments on institutional capabilities and the adequacy of security systems and controls. The DSC must be able to rapidly assimilate and assess real-time threat information and issue orders for the immediate conduct of defensive operations.

Detailed Position Description is available at the <http://yemen.usembassy.gov/yemen/vacancies.html>

**Grade/Salary:** \*Ordinarily Resident:  
FSN-11 Step 1 (Full Performance Level) US\$ 24,481 per annum plus \$6,000 allowances

**How to apply:** All interested nationals should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. with a covering letter of application to the Embassy Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Fax: 303-182 e-mail address: [hrosanaa@state.gov](mailto:hrosanaa@state.gov) not later than close of business June 1, 2010.

\*Note: All ordinarily resident applicants must be residing in YEMEN and have the required work and residency permits to be eligible for consideration.

## INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION

### WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS PROGRAM II:

- \* LOT 2 PROJECT TOWN OF AL-SHEHR, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
- \* EMERGENCY SANITATION MEASURES AL SHEHR

The above Project is jointly financed by the Federal Republic of Germany through the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the Republic of Yemen through the Local Corporation for Water Supply and Sanitation Hadramout - Coastal Area. The Local Corporation, intends to prequalify contractors for four contract Packages for the following:

**Contract Package 1: Water Supply Transmission System:** Two (2) reinforced reservoirs 2,500 m<sup>3</sup> and 500 m<sup>3</sup>; DN400 transmission pipeline approx. 11 km; Two (2) chlorinators, Re-equipping of Six (6) wellheads; Overhead power line extension 300 m; Village water distribution tertiary pipelines approx. 2 km, and Procurement of vehicles and equipment.

**Contract Package 2: Water Distribution and Sewerage Al Shehr - East:** Water primary and secondary pipelines DN 500 to DN 80 approx. 16 km; Water tertiary network approx. 20 km and approx. 3,500 house connections; Sewerage collection system: pipelines, manholes etc. length approx. 20 km; and approx. 1,800 house connections.

**Contract Package 3: Water Distribution and Sewerage Al Shehr West:** Water primary and secondary pipelines DN 500 to DN 80 approx. 16 km; Water tertiary network approx. 20 km and approx. 3,500 house connections; Sewerage collection system: pipelines, manholes etc. length approx. 20km; and approx. 1,800 house connections.

**Contract Package 4: Coastal Collector Sewer, WWTP and Outfall:** Gravity sewer DN450 uPVC 750 m; PE force main DN400, 4,000 m; Two sewage pumping stations; Wastewater treatment plant (lagoon system) 2,250 m<sup>3</sup>/day; and Effluent pipeline DN600 300 m.

Pre-qualification will be governed by the KfW’s ‘Guidelines for Procurement of Supply and Work Contracts under Financial Cooperation with Developing Countries’ and the pre-qualification procedures of the Yemeni High Tender Board. Pre-qualification documents may be purchased upon payment of a non refundable fee of US\$ 300.

Dorsch Consult Project  
Villa Bajarash no. 9,  
60 m Street, Fuor Area  
**Al Mukalla,**  
**Republic of Yemen**  
Tel. 00967 5 371589 / 371584  
Fax. 00967 5 371587

Project Manager of PEA  
Attn.: Eng. Saeed Frag Khanbash  
Mobile: 733 535911  
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Project Manager Consultant  
Attn: Keith Roberts  
E-mail: [keith\\_Roberts@dorsch.com.jo](mailto:keith_Roberts@dorsch.com.jo)

Applicants may submit applications for pre-qualification for any number and combination of the four Contract Packages, only one application i.e. one set of completed prequalification documents comprising two copies, should be submitted even when more than one Contract Package is being applied for. Applications should be submitted in sealed envelopes, delivered to the above address on or before 21st June 2010 and be clearly marked as follows: "Application to Prequalify for Water Supply and Sanitation in Provincial Towns Program II, Lot 2 Town of Al-Shehr / Emergency Sanitation Measures Al Shehr, Contract Package No. (1, 2, 3 or 4 as applicable)". Two copies of the completed prequalification documents should be submitted by each Applicant.

## Invitation for Bids

Tender Advertisement no. ( 3 ) of [2010] (One Envelope System - Technical + Financial)  
The General Corporation for School Book Printing Press here announces its desire to invite bidders to tender no (3/2010) for supplying (11.000 tons) offset Printing Paper :

Bids are formed of Four groups (A, B, C, D):

Group	Name of Good	Quantity	A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum	valid for not less than	Fee of Bidding Documents
A	White Roll Offset Printing Paper(70 grams)	7400 tons	255.000 \$	<b>150 from date of bid opening</b>	<b>50.000 YR</b>
B	White Sheet Offset Printing Paper (70 grams)	2500 tons	95.000 \$		
C	White Glazed Bristol Board for Offset Printing (190 grams)	950 tons	36.000 \$		
D	Colored Glazed Bristol Board for Offset Printing (180 grams)	150 tons	5700 \$		

- Bidders may apply for the four groups or one group as the bank guarantee mentioned above valid for not less than (150 days) from date of bid opening and bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
- Tender will be financed from : Self-financing

Bidders who are willing to participate in this Tender have to submit written applications to:

- \* General Corporation for School Book Printing Press
- \* Al-jraf – Air Port Street – nerby Al-Kibsi School
- \* Tel: 00967 1 332634 FAX: 00967 1 334322 \* P.O. Box :2782

to receive Bidding Documents for an amount [ 50.000 YR] non-refundable.

The deadline for selling bidding documents will be on [23/6/2010].  
Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the above address mentioning the project name, Tender number and name of bidder procurement department.  
The following documents must be contained in the bid:

- 1- A Bank Guarantee according to the table above
  - 2- Valid tax certificate
  - 3- Valid Insurance Certificate.
  - 4- Valid registration and classification certificate.)
  - 5- Valid Zakat certificate
  - 6- Valid sales tax certificate registration
  - 7- Samples (80 paper A4) from each group for test them.
- \* 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 on: Wednesday[29/6/2010 ] At 11.00 AM .
  - \* Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened..
  - \* Bid Opening will take place at [meetings hall-in the corporation’s address mentioned above] and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.
  - \* Potential bidders may inspect bidding documents before purchasing during working hours for a period (40 days) starting from advertisement.

## New IT system to encourage donors to support Yemen

A new information system, approved by the Yemeni government, is expected to improve transparency in Yemen's allocation and spending of foreign grants to the country. It also promises to speed up development.

By: Ali Saeed

At a conference in London, in 2006, donors pledged USD 5.7 billion to Yemen. But, although approximately 83 percent has already been allocated to specific development projects, by the end of 2009, Yemen had still only received less than 10 percent of these pledged grants, according to the World Bank.

Donors have complained that the government has not been using the grants for their specified purposes. But, with this electronic disbursement system, Yemen will attempt to ensure grants are properly channeled to the right projects and donors will be encouraged to meet their pledges.

The system, formally called the Loans and Grants Management Information System, will accelerate the implementation of pledges made at the 2006 London donors' conference, Min-

ister of Finance, Noman Al-Suhaibi, told journalists last Monday.

Adopting this system is part of the monetary and administrative reforms taken by the government to enforce transparency and accountability, he said.

The system has already been put into place in three project implementation units at the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture, according to Al-Suhaibi, who added that he hoped it would soon be used in all 30 of the government's project implementation units.

The minister explained that the system basically links all units in charge of implementing government development projects with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Yemen.

He said that it will accelerate the rate Yemen receives external loans and grants, and improve the country's ca-

capacity in absorbing foreign funds. This will, in turn, speed up the implementation of development projects in different sectors and will benefit the society and state together, according to the minister.

The new software is expected to reduce the time spent by project contractors to withdraw from the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY), via the Ministry of Finance and the project unit, from 35 days to only five days, Jubran Muraish, financial officer at the Education Development Project at the Ministry of Education, told the Yemen Times.

### Incentives for donors

Muraish, who prepared a study of the system for his master's degree at the Business Administration Center at Sana'a University, said that if the system is applied effectively, it will greatly encourage donors to support Yemen more, and prevent them from moving their grants to other countries.

The new system is a tool used by the government to manage change, resulting from the financial crisis, he said. After the financial crisis, donors might feel reluctant to meet their pledges

and this requires the Yemeni Ministry of finance to adopt new financial mechanisms to contain these changes and convince the donors to fulfill their promises.

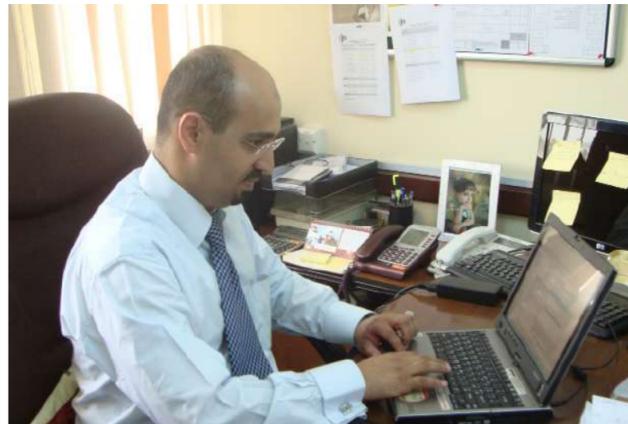
He added that the system will also indirectly help the Yemeni riyal to restore some of its value against the dollar, because when Yemen receives these grants, more dollars will be present in the Yemeni market.

Yemen's economy has also been suffering from the decrease in oil prices, causing the government to reduce its budget for the current year by 50 percent. These increased external funds will help decrease such negative impacts, according to Muraish.

He said that applying the system in other project units might only meet some opposition if employees were opposed to change and were against abandoning the traditional manual systems that they are used to.

### Towards an e-government

The Loans and Grants Management Information System was fully prepared and developed by a Yemeni team through using the Society for World-



wide Interbank Financial Telecommunication or SWIFT.

With this new system, the Yemeni Ministry of Finance will be the third Arab ministry in the Middle East using the SWIFT system, after Jordan and Oman.

The CBY, on its website, said that the bank's governor has publicized the Ministry of Finance's SWIFT code to all commercial banks.

The new system is a starting point towards an electronic government, or

"e-government", using the Internet and telecommunications to transform relations with its citizens, businesses and other government sectors.

The new IT system will encourage contractors to bid for development projects funded by external pledges because it will be faster and less costly, according to Muraish.

The system comes within the US Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Enhancing Government project in Yemen.

## Identity economics

By: George Akerlof and Rachel Kranton

A great strength of economics is its ability to examine how decisions are made from the point of view of decision makers. For example, economics can explain in this way why consumers buy what they do. It also offers a perspective on why employees work for some employers and not others, why they work as hard as they do, and, indeed, why they go to work at all.

But in most economic analysis, the decision makers' point of view is quite narrow. It starts with what people like and don't like. People may have a taste for oranges or bananas, or a preference for enjoying life today instead of saving for the future. They then decide what to buy or how much to save, given prevailing prices, interest rates, and their own income. Economists have included in such analysis that people interact

with others, but they have largely treated such social interactions in a mechanical fashion, as if they were commodities.

For example, in the standard economic analysis of workplace gender discrimination, men do not like to associate with women on the job – in the same way that they might prefer apples to oranges. Likewise, the standard economic analysis of racial discrimination is that whites do not want to associate with non-whites, and so demand a premium to buy from or work with non-whites.

But neither gender nor racial discrimination arises from purely personal preferences. Instead, they reflect social codes that tell people how they are supposed to think of themselves and how they are supposed to interact with each other. People take such codes seriously. For example, in the case of gender, those who identify as men also want to behave as men are supposed to behave; those who identify as women want to behave as women are supposed to behave.

When we examine people's decisions from the perspective of their identities and social norms, we get new answers to many different economic questions. Who people are and how they think of themselves is key to the decisions that they make. Their identities and norms are basic motivations. We call this approach identity economics.

To grasp the relevance of identity economics, and how it differs from standard economics, consider an otherwise puzzling fact. Men and women in the United States smoked cigarettes at vastly different rates at the beginning of the twentieth century, but these rates largely converged by the 1980's. Women now smoke just as much as men.

We cannot explain this convergence in terms of standard economic arguments, such as changes in relative prices and incomes, because no such changes were sufficiently large. But we can explain it if we ask how people think about themselves – that is, if we examine changes in gender norms. Women early in the twentieth century were

not supposed to smoke; it was inappropriate behavior. By the 1970's, however, advertising campaigns targeted "liberated" women, telling them that smoking was not only acceptable, but desirable.

This example is just the tip of the iceberg. Taking social norms seriously has consequences that pervade the economic system, and also our lives more generally.

Consider another example: military pay versus pay in civilian firms. Overall military pay is relatively flat – that is, it does not go up and down depending on performance, and it is also lower than for comparable positions in civilian firms. Nothing in standard economic analysis can make sense of such a pay structure – or of the rituals that are central to military tradition.

But with identity economics it all makes sense, and we gain an entirely new perspective on work incentives, not just in the military, but in all pursuits. In organizations that function well, employees identify with their work and their organizations. If em-

ployees feel more like insiders – a key purpose of military rituals – there is little need for incentive pay or pay-for-performance schemes. The military changes the identity of its recruits, inculcating in them values such as duty and service.

In the civilian world, too, the most important determinant of whether an organization functions well is not the monetary incentive system, as standard economic models would imply, but whether its workers identify with the organization and with their job within it. If they do not, they will seek to game the incentive system, rather than to meet the organization's goals.

Likewise, good schooling occurs not as a result of monetary rewards and costs – the stock-in-trade of conventional economics – but because students, parents, and teachers identify with their schools, and because that identification is associated with learning. Moreover, whether students identify with being in school becomes the major determinant of whether they stay or drop out.

Given this, education policy should look at what some successful programs have done to establish a school identity that motivates students and teachers to work according to a common purpose. If we focus on training teachers in how to inspire their students to identify with their school – rather than teaching students to take standardized tests – we just might be able to reproduce these schools' great results.

As economists and policymakers, we could be content to continue looking only at prices and income and related statistics to explain people's decisions. In some circumstances, that might be enough to understand what is happening. But in many other situations, we would miss major sources of motivation – and thus would adopt useless, if not counter-productive, measures aimed at producing the outcomes we seek. Identity Economics provides the broader, better vision that we need.

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Project implementation unit

Ministry of Transport - Republic of Yemen

Tel: 00967-02-204638

Fax: 00967-02-205805

Email: salehmwane@yahoo.com

ygapc@y.net.ye

**Selection of Consultants**

**Request for Expression of Interest**

**in Providing Consultancy Services to prepare Tender documents and contracts, assist in negotiation and Supervise Execution of Deepening and widening the access channel in the Port of Aden**

The Republic of Yemen has obtained a grant from the Abu Dhabi Fund for development for the purpose of financing "deepening and widening the access channel in the Port of Aden" project with an amount of US\$ 40,000,000. The Ministry of Transport, represented by Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation – intends to utilize a portion of this assistance in consultancy services of the project mentioned above, for which this announcement was issued.

The project aims to deepen and widen the access channel in the Port of Aden, which will enable the port accommodating the new generation container vessels, and making the port a Hub port for transit cargo services in the region.

Hence, YGAPC – Port of Aden invites the qualified consultants companies/firms to interest and wish in the participation of submitting the required consultancy services. The wishing companies /firms have to submit all the data and documents that confirm its competence may inter into coalition or alliance in order to improve their qualification opportunities. the consultant services include the following phases:-

**PHASE I:**

1. Preparation the tender documents,
2. Preparation a contract model in accordance with established international commercial standards,

Period of phase I of the consultancy services is SUPPOSED to be estimated by consultant depending on their expertise.

**PHASE II:**

1. Assist in evaluation of bids and in subsequent negotiations with the winner till the conclusion of the contract.
2. Supervise the execution of the project.

The consultant shall include the following information:

1. Qualifications in the field of the task,
2. Financial, technical and advisory status,
3. Its major business, years of relevant experience,
4. Qualification of key staff of the firm,
5. Entities that may confirm and verifying the implementing of similar previous project.

Expressions of Interest shall be made in three hard copies along with a soft copy (CD) to the address mentioned below.

The selection of the consultancy company/firm will be carried out according to the bases and criteria stipulate in the guide book of procurement and consultancy services issued by the Tenders High board effected in the Yemen of Republic, and also the instructions issued by the grant entity, the concerned companies / firms may obtain additional data from the address below during the official working hours from **09:00 am up to 14:00 pm**.

Expressions of Interest must be delivered to the address below by 21 June 2010

**اختيار استشاريين**

**إعلان للتعبير عن الاهتمام**

**لإعداد وثيقة المناقصة والعقد والمشاركة في التفاوض والإشراف على التنفيذ لمشروع توسعة وتعميق القناة الملاحية في ميناء عدن**

حصلت الحكومة اليمنية على منحة من صندوق أبو ظبي للتنمية وذلك لتمويل مشروع تعميق وتوسعة القناة الملاحية لميناء عدن بمبلغ ٤٠.٠٠٠.٠٠٠ دولار أمريكي وتبني وزارة النقل ممثلة بمؤسسة موانئ خليج عدن اليمنية (الوحدة التنفيذية للمشروع) استخدام جزء من هذه المساعدة في الخدمات الاستشارية للمشروع المذكور أعلاه التي من أجلها صدر هذا الإعلان.

ويهدف المشروع إلى تعميق وتوسيع القناة الملاحية في ميناء عدن، حيث سيتمكن ميناء عدن من إستقبال سفن الحاويات العملاقة (الجيل الجديد)، وخدمة حركة الترانزيت لجعل ميناء عدن ميناء محوري في الإقليم، بالإضافة إلى رفع مستوى التنافس للميناء مقارنة بالدول الإقليمية، وتشجيع الإستثمار في مجال التبادل التجاري.

وعليه تدعو وزارة النقل ومؤسسة موانئ خليج عدن اليمنية (الوحدة التنفيذية للمشروع) الشركات الاستشارية المؤهلة للتعبير عن اهتمامها للمشاركة في تقديم الخدمات الاستشارية المطلوبة، وعلى الشركات الراغبة تقديم كافة المعلومات والوثائق التي تؤكد أهليتها لأداء الخدمات ويمكن للشركات الاستشارية الدخول في إتلاف تحسين فرص تأهيلها.. وتشمل الخدمات الاستشارية المراحل المطلوبة:-

**المرحلة الأولى:-**

- ١- إعداد وثائق المناقصة.
- ٢- إعداد نموذج للعقد وفقاً للمعايير المتفق عليها تجارياً على نطاق عالمي.

إن الأدة المتوقعة لتنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من الخدمات الاستشارية (تقدر من قبل الشركة الاستشارية حسب خبرتها).

**المرحلة الثانية:-**

- ١- المساعدة في تقييم العروض والمفاوضات اللاحقة مع المتقدم الفائز وحتى إبرام العقد.
- ٢- الإشراف على تنفيذ المشروع.

على أن يتم تقديم المعلومات التالية:-

- ١- المؤهلات في مجال المهمة المطلوبة.
- ٢- وضع الاستشاري الفني والمالي والإداري.
- ٣- مجال العمل الرئيسي وسنوات الخبرة في مجال الدراسة المعنية.
- ٤- مؤهلات الكادر الرئيسي بما في ذلك الكادر القانوني.
- ٥- الجهات التي يمكن الرجوع إليها للتأكد من تنفيذ الأعمال السابقة.

يجب تسليم ثلاث نسخ ورقية ونسخة إلكترونية (CD) من وثائق إيداء الرغبة إلى العنوان الموضح أسفل الإعلان.

وسيتم اختيار الشركة الاستشارية للقيام بالخدمات المطلوبة وفقاً للأسس والمعايير في الدليل الإرشادي للمشتريات والخدمات الاستشارية للجنة العليا للمناقصات والمزايدات المعمول به في الجمهورية اليمنية وإرشادات وإجراءات الجهة المانحة ويمكن للشركات الراغبة الحصول على معلومات إضافية من العنوان أدناه وذلك خلال أوقات الدوام الرسمي من الساعة (التاسعة صباحاً) صباحاً حتى الساعة (الثانية ظهراً).

تقدم وثائق التعبير عن الاهتمام إلى العنوان أدناه في موعد أقصاه ٢١ يونيو ٢٠١٠م.

مؤسسة موانئ خليج عدن اليمنية

المركز الرئيسي - ميناء عدن

الوحدة التنفيذية للمشروع

وزارة النقل - الجمهورية اليمنية

تلفون:- (٠٠٩٦٧-٠٢-٢٠٤٦٣٨)

فاكس:- (٠٠٩٦٧-٠٢-٢٠٥٨٠٥)

بريد إلكتروني: salehmwane@yahoo.com

ygapc@y.net.ye

وآخر موعد لاستلام الوثائق هو الساعة (الثانية عشر ظهراً) من يوم الاثنين الموافق ٢١ يونيو ٢٠١٠م. ولن تقبل الوثائق التي ترد بعد هذا الموعد.

كما لن يبلت إلى الوثائق الغير مستوفية للشروط المحددة أعلاه.

وسيتم فتح المظاريف بالمركز الرئيسي - ميناء عدن في نفس الموعد أعلاه بحضور ممثلي الشركات الاستشارية أو مندوبيهم.

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**Laboratory Analyst :  
Field**

Reporting to the Production Superintendent, the job holder will supervise OMV oil and gas field Laboratory.

**Your responsibilities:**

- ▶ Supervise the field laboratory to OMV and Industry standards.
- ▶ Collect oil, gas and water samples as required.
- ▶ Take and analyze water and gas samples during well testing.
- ▶ Ensure adequate Laboratory supplies.
- ▶ Compile analysis reports.
- ▶ Maintain the record of MSDS and contribute to COSHH of all the chemicals being used in the facility.
- ▶ Develop sample collection and analysis procedures.

**Your profile:**

- ▶ BSc or four years technical qualification from a reputed university in a relevant discipline.
- ▶ Minimum 8 years experience of oil, gas analysis.
- ▶ Experience of gas chromatography & other important lab equipments.
- ▶ Experience in HSEQ systems (PTW, JSA, RA, ERP, etc.) and safe working practices.
- ▶ Good knowledge of computerized analysis reporting.
- ▶ Motivated, team player, capable of working at remote locations, in a multi-cultural environment.
- ▶ Excellent verbal and written communication skills in English and Arabic.
- ▶ PC literate (Windows NT and MS Office), knowledge of a CMMS system and SAP are an advantage.

**Contracts Supervisor:  
Sana'a**

**Your responsibilities:**

- ▶ Maintain approved vendor / bidders list for materials/services.
- ▶ Prepare Tenders in accordance with Company procedures for the required materials or services.
- ▶ Evaluate Quotations and recommend vendor for order/contract placement.
- ▶ Supervise preparation of Purchase/Service Orders.
- ▶ Advise Logistics Supervisor of any contractual conditions with vendors that could impact shipping of materials/ equipment.
- ▶ Preparation of contracts documents prior to submission to the Operating Committee and PEPA for approval.
- ▶ Follow up on approval of contracts documents with the Operating Committee and PEPA.
- ▶ Be proactive, identify and bring to the attention of the P&L Manager, any potential problems which could delay purchase of materials/ equipment and could have an adverse effect on Operations by non placement of orders /contracts.
- ▶ Development of subordinates.
- ▶ Conduct negotiations with vendors through to order/contract award.
- ▶ Identify new sources of supply for materials and equipment.
- ▶ Liaise and follow up with all vendors on contract performance.
- ▶ Monitor the Contracts processes, to ensure cost effective and timely acquisition of equipment/materials and services for Operations.

**Your profile:**

- ▶ At least Bachelor/Master degree in MBA, Contracts management, supply chain or Engineering equivalent from a recognized university.
- ▶ Minimum 10-12 years Oil and Gas industry experience in the field of contracts with E&P / Service Companies with 5 years in a supervisory position.
- ▶ PC Literate in MS Windows, MS Office and Computerized Materials Management Systems, ideally experienced with SAP / Data Stream.
- ▶ Fluent in Arabic and English, written and oral.
- ▶ Proven ability to interact with people, clear fluent expressive use of verbal and written language to convey information and ideas.
- ▶ Proven track record in supervising all Contracts functions with experience in Logistics functions required to support Company Operations.
- ▶ Should be commercially astute and have excellent negotiation skills.

**Senior Plant Production Operator:  
Field**

Reporting to the Production Supervisor, the purpose of this position is to monitor and operate sections of OMV processing facility to meet the production program.

**Your responsibilities:**

- ▶ Safely and efficiently operate the plant to an optimum level within defined working parameters.
- ▶ Take routine readings of different parameters and address abnormalities.
- ▶ During an emergency act to safely and efficiently control the situation.
- ▶ Responsible for handing over jobs/equipments to the maintenance group.
- ▶ Implement HSE systems within your area of influence.
- ▶ Provide hands-on help and technical support to the Plant Operators.
- ▶ Maintain effective communications within the team.

**Your profile:**

- ▶ Diploma or three to four years technical qualification from a reputable university in a relevant discipline.
- ▶ Minimum 5 years experience of operating oil and gas processing equipments.
- ▶ Knowledge of plant instrumentation and controls.
- ▶ Experience in E&P HSEQ systems (PTW, JSA, RA, ERP, etc.) and safe working practices (Lifting, Vessel Entry, Excavation, etc.).
- ▶ Knowledge of Computerized Maintenance Management System.
- ▶ Motivated, team player capable of working in remote locations in a multi-cultural environment.
- ▶ Good verbal and written communication skills in English and Arabic.

**Procurement Coordinator:**

**Sana'a**

**Your responsibilities:**

- ▶ Prepare Tenders and Quotations in accordance with Company procedures for the required materials or services.
- ▶ Evaluate Tenders and Quotations and recommend vendor for order/contract placement.
- ▶ Provides assistance with preparation of Local and international Purchase/Service Orders.
- ▶ Advise Procurement Supervisor of any contractual conditions with vendors that could impact delivery of local sourced materials/ equipment.
- ▶ Be proactive, identify and bring to the attention of the Procurement Supervisor, any potential problems which could delay purchase of materials/ equipment could have adverse effect on Operations by non placement of orders /contracts.
- ▶ Conduct negotiations with local vendors through to order/contract award.
- ▶ Liaise and follow up with all local vendors on contract performance.
- ▶ Prepare reports and inform Procurement Supervisor on local procurement related activities.
- ▶ Identify new sources of supply for local materials and equipment.

**Your profile:**

- ▶ At least Bachelor degree or equivalent from a recognized university.
- ▶ Minimum 5 years E&P industry experience in the Procurement & Logistics Departments.
- ▶ PC Literate in MS Windows, MS Office and Computerized Materials Management Systems, ideally experienced with SAP / Data Stream.
- ▶ Fluent in Arabic and English, written and oral.
- ▶ Proven ability to interact with people, clear fluent expressive use of verbal and written language to convey information and ideas.
- ▶ Should be commercially astute and have excellent negotiation skills.

**Senior Field Production Operator:  
Field**

Reporting to the Production Supervisor, the purpose of this position is to monitor and operate wells and remote manifold systems to meet OMV production targets.

**Your responsibilities:**

- ▶ Operate wells safely and efficiently through a team of production technicians.
- ▶ perform routine checks on wells and address abnormalities.
- ▶ Responsible for wells clean and up Piggings operations.
- ▶ Operate the ESPs and power systems at sites.
- ▶ Safe handing-over of wells to wells intervention teams.
- ▶ During an emergency act efficiently to safely control the situation.
- ▶ Implement HSEQ systems in area of authority.
- ▶ Provide hands-on help and technical support to the Field Operators.
- ▶ Maintain effective communications within the team.

**Your profile:**

- ▶ Diploma or three to four years technical qualification from a reputable university in a relevant discipline.
- ▶ Minimum 5 years experience in well operations, gathering stations and flow line systems.
- ▶ Knowledge of separations.
- ▶ Good experience in E&P HSEQ systems (PTW, JSA, RA, ERP, etc.) and safe working practices (Lifting, Vessel Entry, Piggings, etc.).
- ▶ Knowledge of Computerized Maintenance Management Systems preferably maximo/SAP.
- ▶ Motivated, team player, capable of working at remote locations, in a multi-cultural environment.
- ▶ Excellent verbal and written communication skills in English and Arabic.

**Logistics Coordinator:  
Sana'a**

**Your responsibilities:**

- ▶ Follow up all international Purchase Orders with supplier and arrange with freight forwarder for clearance.
- ▶ Review received exemptions for OMV and all subcontractors to ensure proper completion.
- ▶ Ensure all custom documents are complete, accurate and forwarded to Custom clearing agent for processing with the PEPA and Custom Authority.
- ▶ Arrange with Transportation Company to load shipments from all ports of entry to OMV Central receiving area at Block S2 and vice versa.
- ▶ Monitor Transportation Company's compliance with all OMV HSEQ procedures and policies.
- ▶ Coordinate weekly meeting with Customs Clearance agent to discuss outstanding issues and follow outstanding CDF with them.
- ▶ Handle all aspects of export process from Yemen, including verification of end user information provided on export form, shipping arrangements.
- ▶ Issue importation, re-exportation and transportation Service Order through Data Stream System.
- ▶ Monitor and report OMV's liability on outstanding exemptions with Contractors.
- ▶ Maintain logistics filling and records.
- ▶ Preparing insurance re-port for all OMV shipments.

**Your profile:**

- ▶ At least Bachelor degree or equivalent from a recognized university.
- ▶ Minimum 5 years E&P industry experience in the Procurement & Logistics Departments.
- ▶ PC Literate in MS Windows, MS Office and Computerized Materials Management Systems, ideally experienced with SAP / Data Stream.
- ▶ Fluent in Arabic and English, written and oral.
- ▶ Ability to work in team environment.
- ▶ Excellent communication skills, proactive approach to problem solving and following up on tasks.

**Plant Production Supervisor:  
Field**

Reporting to the Production Superintendent, the main focus of this position is the supervision, planning and control of the production operations in OMV processing facility.

**Your responsibilities:**

- ▶ To provide supervision and demonstrate competent working practices for safe and efficient operations to a team of Production Operators and Sr Production Operators.
- ▶ Supervise the production process in order to achieve target monthly schedules and quality requirements.
- ▶ Support the implementation of the field's Maintenance programs. Work closely with the maintenance team to control downtime and maintenance cost.
- ▶ Ensure process facility operates to its optimum level within safe working parameters.
- ▶ Closely monitor quality that will enable minimal disruption to process control.
- ▶ Develop and maintain comprehensive operating procedures.
- ▶ Maintain effective communications with all departments within operations, to ensure coordinated, cost effective efforts are sustained.
- ▶ Review production close outs, allocation and losses.
- ▶ Emergency Response Team leader.
- ▶ Motivated, team player, capable of working at remote locations, in a multi-cultural environment.
- ▶ Excellent verbal and written communication skills in English and Arabic.

**Your profile:**

- ▶ B.S. Degree or four years engineering qualification from a reputable university in a relevant discipline.
- ▶ Minimum 8 years production operations experience with 5 years in supervisory role.
- ▶ Expert knowledge in the areas of oil and gas processing.
- ▶ Detailed knowledge of plant instrumentation and controls, including DCS and SCADA and Reporting systems.
- ▶ Strong expertise in E&P HSEQ systems (PTW, JSA, RA, ERP, etc.) and safe working practices (Lifting, Entry, etc.).
- ▶ Detailed knowledge of Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) preferably MAXIMO and/or SAP.
- ▶ Analytical, problem-solving and prioritization skills with capability to handle multiple assignments.

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# Japan, a country of inspiration

By: Fuad Abubakr Saeed  
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Everybody dreams of travelling to a foreign country, which he might have seen on a documentary on one of the satellite television channels, which counts in hundreds these days, or he may have heard of via his friends or relatives, be it on the culture of the people, the natural landscapes, or a specialty of any kind that is of interest to him.

Japan was one of the countries that I had dreamt of visiting for a long time. I saw an American movie about this country when I was a teenager in the early sixties at the air-conditioned Bilqis cinema in Aden, the southern gate of Yemen. It was during the era of the supremacy of cinema, before the prevalence of television in developing countries.

The story of the movie Lost in Japan, was about a 13 year-old boy who was the son of one of the western country's ambassadors to Japan, during the sixties of the twentieth century. The boy was lost in Tokyo, but he soon embarked on an adventure to explore Tokyo city, the forests and the villages surrounding it. The boy explored, riding buses and carts, reached the towns surrounding Tokyo, observed the simple and organized living conditions of the people, and experienced the good dealings among the citizens there. He also visited temples of the two major religions in Japan, the Shinto and the Buddhist religions. The director of the film managed to make the audience

live such an adventure as if they were with the boy.

Since that time, I had dreamt of visiting this great country which is the second greatest economy and the first in manufacturing electronics in our planet Earth. Japan is also one of the major donors to the Republic of Yemen. It extends grants to Yemen ranging from USD 30 to 50 million annually, basically allocated for developing the infrastructure, building schools, health centers and water projects in the different governorates of Yemen.

I and my wife were lucky enough to get the opportunity of performing this wonderful trip to Japan, at last, in coordination with Mr. Hiroko Haruta, Second Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in Sana'a. We arrived Tokyo on January 30 this year, at around 3:00 pm Tokyo time, on a non-stop flight that lasted for twelve hours. The plane landed at Narita Airport, one of the biggest airports on our planet, in terms of area and the number of airplanes utilizing it daily. Mr. Haruta, who was on vacation in Tokyo at that time, was kind enough to receive us at the airport. We then took the train to Tokyo downtown which is 70km away from the airport. On the way to Tokyo, we observed that the roads were well assorted, organized, and extremely clean.

On the train that took us and other foreign tourists from Tokyo airport to Tokyo downtown, we saw many Japanese who came from the suburbs travelling with us to Tokyo. They drew our attention for their clean character, cheery faces and calmness.

During our tour to Japan, we visited

five major Japanese cities, including Tokyo, Kyoto (the old and historical capital of Japan), Osaka, Yokohama (one of the major seaports in Japan), and Echigo-Yusawa, a town situated on a spacious valley, northeast of Japan. What has drawn our attention during our short ten-day visit to this country with its unique culture and civilization, is that the Japanese are characterized by respect to each other during the daily dealings, and also their dealing with the foreign tourists be it on trains, buses, on the road, or in the malls.

Tourists do not draw the attention of the Japanese because more than 10 million tourists visit Japan every year, but if a tourist asks for assistance, most of the Japanese help immediately.

During our tour through one of the most complicated metro systems in the world, we asked a Japanese lady who was accompanying her son on the metro, how to reach Osaka city by metro. The lady saw that we may not catch the correct metro due to the divergent metro network, so she and her son left the platform that she was intending to go to, although she knew that she would have to buy new tickets for her and her son, to help us. She guided us to the precise platform for the metro to Osaka.

While we were roaming on a clean and elegant bus in Kyoto with Mr. Haruta, I left my digital camera on my seat on the bus when I was taking out the bus fare from my pocket. When I felt that I left my camera on the bus, Mr. Haruta said confidently, "Do not worry, we will get it back soon." He then phoned the station manager of the

bus company who asked him to call again after three hours when the bus arrived at the station.

We continued our tour in Kyoto city and visited the famous and fabulous "Golden Temple" which was built with pine tree wood and was gold plated. This temple was built on a small hill in a spacious lake surrounded by high hills covered with evergreen pine trees. After we finished our tour in Kyoto, we visited the bus station and met the manager of lost property, who handed us the camera that I had already lost hope to get back. It is a wonderful thing that such an event occurs, and it leaves a sense of warmth in the soul of tourists. They will certainly tell their families and friends about the high quality of the character of most Japanese.

During our tour in Yokohama, we aimed at visiting the famous China Town. We asked a Japanese man who was in the early sixties and speaks good English, for directions to China Town. He has shown readiness to accompany us to China Town and started explaining to us the history of the town. He indicated that it is the biggest of its kind in Japan and dated back about one hundred years, during the era of 'Emperor Meiji' who established the foundation for a new Japan era after the fall of the 'feudal regime' in the year 1868. Emperor Meiji opened the doors of progress in Japan to make Japan becomes a developed state similar to the western countries.

There are many more examples on the exemplary character of most Japanese people, but for lack of space I will write more about that in another issue.

## Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy  
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## Will electronic books replace paper ones? (Part III)

Dear readers, do you imagine carrying a library in your pocket? This was the topic of my last two articles, in which I shed light on how the spread of soft electronic books has increased over hard copy books and how some people always prefer reading hard books than soft ones. In this article, I am going to discuss how some people, for some reason, reject the idea of reading hard books, and instead keep on reading only soft ones.

The most important reason for preferring soft copies to hard ones is because they can be obtained either free or at low cost. Thousands of online libraries provide a large number of books. Downloading them can either be with low subscription fees for online libraries or sometimes free. I know many people who do higher study research just via the use of soft books which cost very little. I remember a situation when someone I know was about to buy a book for 100\$, but when he reconsidered, and searched the network, he got a soft copy of the same book for only 10\$.

Another reason is that soft books can be carried in flash USBs, CD's or personal computers so that they can be read by the reader anywhere. This is a very important deciding factor, especially for those who are always away from home or travelling in their own country or abroad. Actually, I am one of those who prefer soft copies for this same reason. Even if I am going to buy a hard book, sometimes I try to find books that are sold together with soft copies in a CD.

There are many scientific specializations that have very little available reference, especially in a poor book market such as Yemen. Hard copies of these books are not available either due to their high cost or because of the lack of specialized bookshops that could provide them. That is why we find that many students and researchers tend to use soft copies because they can find these specialized books easier, faster and cheaper.

Soft copies can be obtained without the additional cost of delivery and tax. Obtaining a soft book, either free or with payment, can be through email, flash discs or CD's. All these, especially email, are not at all costly. This makes them accessible to a large number of people.

Soft copies can be archived electronically so that they can be traced easily without cost. They can be saved and moved from one place to another without difficulty and used without tearing their pages or cover.

Another important reason for preferring soft books is the fast delivery of their latest versions. In comparison with hard books, especially in Yemen, we find these soft versions can be obtained immediately after publication. In contrast, having a look at the bookshops in Yemen, we rarely find books published in 2007 or later, though the same books have new versions, only the old versions are available. This is not the case with soft books whose latest versions are always obtained easily.

Soft books can be read by many. That is to say, a hard book can be owned by only one person even if it can be copied, but the copy will not be as clear as the original and is also banned if printing rights are preserved. Preserving the copyright is sometimes the same with the case of soft books. But making copies of soft books cannot be traced. I think most people get soft copies which are illegally reproduced. This, though illegal, helps not only one or two readers, but thousands of them.

All these reasons are offered by those who are addicted to soft copy books. That is why some of them reject the idea of possessing hard copies. Sometimes they change their hard copies into soft ones by scanning them into images or pdf files. In fact, I do this for the reasons I mentioned above, which psychologically makes reading hard books somehow difficult.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

# Arabia Felix: What is the matter?

By: Hameed Hussein Al-Awadi  
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What is the matter my dearest homeland? The future looks gloomy with many terrible details foretelling the worst and the most horrible for you. Why is it so? Why has it become so? Is it us? Is it you? Or who is it? There must be someone, or some people, to be blamed for all these troubles and this suffering, but who? Things are coming to a climax and leading us to an inevitable fate, hastening our imminent end.

Again my beloved homeland, what is the matter? Throughout your history, you were the best, or at least, among the best. A long time ago, you were named "Arabia Felix", and you used to live up to your name. You used to be the "Happy Land", the land of civilization. Your people used to live civilized lives; lives filled with noble values, excellence and good deeds.

However, that happiness is no longer here and our civilization is degrading and slowly disappearing. Moreover, your people rarely experience civilized lives and very few of them remember, or know anything about nobleness. Things have been changing drastically and turning upside down. But why my beloved homeland?

I am really shocked and scared, and I am not the only one. You once used to be a link between different nations

and to be a haven for anyone seeking a better life with security, prosperity and tranquility. Similarly, your people set off east and west, north and south; they were able to establish distinguished and lasting links with others. Those who did not leave were faithful to every spec of your soil and were fascinated by the fragrance of your fresh air.

Nevertheless, your land is no longer a link between anyone; it looks more separated than ever. It is becoming a haven for turmoil, insecurity and, unfortunately, many other disgusting phenomena. On the other hand, your people are still here and there, east and west, north and south, but for different purposes. They are forced to flee the inhospitable conditions of life and are ready to do anything to have their bellies full of bread and their pockets full of coins. Or, they are badly exploited to do acts against their motherland; no longer distinguished, successful, or faithful they are. Sorry, but this is the truth - can you see it?

You once, and for so long, used to be a paradise on earth. Your fruit reached the Far East and West, your grasses and bushes spread over huge deserts and your shade used to be a resting point for anyone in need. Moreover, your people used to be prominent figures shouldering responsibilities around the world and in various spheres of life. Yemenis were once the origin of a whole nation, "ARABS", and people used to boast about having Yemeni roots or being among the very few who were praised

by our prophet Mohammed (PBUH).

Unfortunately, this is no longer the case. The paradise has disappeared and there are no more fruit trees. Your rivers have dried up and your grasses and other plants have died. What is left are wild and searing hot deserts in which no life can bloom. Your people have also changed; they are only numbers, they escape responsibilities. Without freedom and choices, they rarely thrive. People no longer boast about being of Yemeni descent, in fact, many of your people abroad feel ashamed about being originally from your land. Some have already withdrawn their citizenship and have paid through the nose in order to gain other. Even the honorable praise of our prophet (PPBUH) has been distorted by some misled and misguided individuals who have painted your image black.

What else, my dearest, do you want me to add? Hopes, dreams, ambitions!!! Do you still remember these? I am sure that you do; neither you, nor we, can forget the time when you used to inspire your people - and others as well. For a very long time your people lived by principals and they are still remembered with pride and appreciation. They used to overcome any hindrance and sail into the unknown, seeking knowledge and implanting their footprints wherever they went.

Am I trying to sow wheat in the sea? Am I fishing in stagnant water? No matter what I am searching for, what matters is that you are no longer the

land of hopes; frustration and hopelessness have now taken over. None of your people are inspired with hopes nor are they helped in realizing their dreams, achieving their ambitions or overcoming their hardships. Sorry to say, but you are currently known as the home of crises, since, as soon as one crisis is over, many more appear. There are no more principals among your people or your leaders, but "idols" instead. These idols will also be remembered, but for reasons other than those of your ideals; they fail to run their own affairs, and thus are frequently involved in endless series of crises and conflicts.

I am so sorry, dearest Arabia Felix for being rude; but what shall I do? It is really out of my love for you and your people. It is the love that burns my blood when I see you in such a miserable condition. I have no one to ask, but you, nowhere to go but to you. Ultimately, I know it is not you, but some of your sons who have caused all this suffering. When I blame, it is out of my faith and belief that you would never allow such farces and atrocities to take place on your holy land. I wonder how you can accept the current situation, and how come you have not decided to expel the evil and corruption which is doing its best to kill you, and your honest people. Of course it is our fault not yours, but please help us get rid of these weeds; be an earthquake, a volcano, a hurricane or any other natural disaster and clean them out before they kill every thing.

## Horrible scene

By: Khalil farhan  
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Everyone knows the miserable situation all local employees face when they are disadvantaged in favor of the foreigners. The employees face all kinds of mistreatment in their own country. The foreigners get better privileges and better treatment and this is spread in many companies.

Many local staff have the same qualifications if not better than the foreign staff and yet they are dealt with worse in terms of salary and treatment. This is the situation in Yemen but in other countries such as the gulf countries the situation is opposite as they favor the locals and treat the foreigners from

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, or Philippine with utter contempt, provocation and confiscate their rights which is what Yemenis face in Yemen. Is this fair?

I'm not against foreign people I'm with equal opportunities for all people whatever the race, religion or sex is because we are all creation of god.

Until now, I can't understand this treatment toward our employees and also what is so good about foreign staff to get high salaries and more of privilege than local staff only because they are from Yemen.

We should return the smile to our employees and their families. Also we have to get rid of all kinds of oppression and bias then we will see the power and ability that's local staff have which would reflect on the whole country.

## 22 May: "The day of our unity"

By: Nasim Jamil Al-Saidi  
nasim.jamil20@gmail.com

It will always give us the hope.  
Of being in the tope.

It is the day of our rebirth.  
That gives us the faith.  
Of being one.  
And the past has gone.  
Taking away the sadness  
Which was full of darkness.  
It is the day of bringing the happiness.  
That spreads its brightness.  
It is the day of feeling of our unity.  
And having the equality.  
It is the day that shape our freedom.  
And built the wisdom.  
In our hearts.  
And never divided into parts.  
It is may.  
Which will never decay.

It is twenty two.  
Which will always make us one not two.  
It is twenty years.  
That removes our tears.  
It is the day of our victory.  
That will remain us of our history.  
Which we passed through.  
And we make it true.  
By our determination.  
To develop our nation.  
It is twenty two.  
That gives us the clue.  
To believe that it is not late.  
To open that gate.  
The gate of our unity.  
And make our lives full of unity.

## Reviving peace talks

By: Naji Gazali  
naji734@gmail.com

Last week, George Mitchell was able to get the Palestinians and Israelis to agree to revive peace talk at least non-directly. The united state will be the moderator and the sponsor as usual. But the events that have preceded this latest initiative have not been resolved. But the most disturbing news is the Israelis bluffing, threatening and claiming and without any recourse that east alquds is part of their capital. They were celebrating their occupation to east alquds and claiming ownership of all alquds city since it has been cited in their holy book 850 times as declared by Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu. And while Mr. abas is heading to Washington to negotiate the term of the revive peace talk, Netanyahu government is announcing a plan to demolish a Pal-

estianian homes in east alquds. So what kind of peace talk is this when one party is destroying your daily life and continue to threaten to demolish your home and you are just want to show up at the sponsor front door hoping the sponsor will force the other party to be nice to you. Well, just after the Israelis threat to continue demolishing palestinian houses in east alquds, Obama asked the congress to approve a military assistance to Israel to equip it with anti-missile technology to protect it from any missiles attack from the Hamas and Hezbollah. So, can we assume any real reviving of any peace talk taking in consideration these discouraging events? I hate to forecast the fate of these talks, but it looks like it has staled before its first step. The only way to get the Israelis to take these talks seriously is to have a united, able and powerful front behind the Palestinians; only then my forecast may seem little bit optimistic.

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غازية أ، غير ذلك للتواصل: ٧٧١٩٤٠٣٢

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علي النظام - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دورة إدارة تابع للرقابة الساحلية في إيطاليا - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في مجال التدريس - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. يبحث عم عمل في الفترة المسائية . للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٢١٩٤

**عقارات**

للبيع: فيلا في فج عطان - المساحة ٩ لبن حر - دورين و بدروم - السعر: ٧٥ مليون أو إيجار شهري ٣٠٠٠\$. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٦٨٢٧ - ٧٣٣٣٣٠٤٩

**أشياء أخرى**

سعد مسعود - بك لغة إنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في مجال التخصص في أي شركة نفطية أو سفارة أجنبية. للتواصل: ٧٣١٦٧٣٦٦ - ٧٧١٥٣٣٦٨

دبلوم هندسة - تحكم صناعي عام - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - دورات في التحكم الصناعي العام - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب - يبحث عن عمل في أي شركة نفطية أو

أو سفارة. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٧٤٩٠٧٨

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ماجستير لغة عربية - يريد إعطاء دروس لتعليم اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٦٢٠٦٤

بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء - تقدير ممتاز - دورات في أنظمة يمن سوفت (الإصدار السادس) - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - خبرة لمدة سنتين في مراجعة الحسابات لشركات أدوية - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة في صنعاء. للتواصل: ٧٧١٤٥٤٠٨٧ - ٧٧٧٠٣٥١٢

بكالوريوس محاسبة - سوداني الجنسية - خبرة واسعة في المحاسبة التجارية وشركات المقاولات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧١٢٥٠٠٥١٢

حامد عبدالكريم - دبلوم هندسة معمارية (رسم معماري) - تقدير جيد جداً - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر وخصوصاً برنامج الرسم الهندسي (AUTOCAD) - خبرة اربع سنوات في مجال الرسم. للتواصل: ٧٧١٦٨١٣٢ - ٧٣٣٦٧٨٤٦

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خليل سلطان - بكالوريوس هندسة الكترولنيات واتصالات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٧١٨٠٩١٦٧ - ٧٣٥٦١١٥٨

عماد حسن - أخصائي العلاج الطبيعي - خدمة المنازل. للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٨٦٦٠

بكالوريوس ترجمة - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية الخارجية والأعمال الإدارية لأكثر من ثلاث سنوات - يرغب في العمل لدى منظمة أجنبية أو شركة نفطية أو سفارة أو شركة تجارية . للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩١٢٤٨

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# Just add boiling water



By: Alice Hackman

A cardboard tray for eggs propped against his stomach, Mithaq, 9, calls into a small shop on the side of the souq's main path. "I have one egg left, do you want it?" he asks the men having kebabs for breakfast inside. The men politely decline.

Walking around the souq selling boiled eggs to passers-by, Mithaq is one of many Yemenis in the capital's old souq who have improvised easy street food to earn a living and support their families.

The recipe? Just add boiling water.

"One egg is YR30," the 9-year-old told the Yemen Times. "I buy the tray for YR 500 and make YR 900."

With his single white egg, still to be peeled and dipped into salt and hot spices by his next customer, he soon disappears down the path.

At the souq's next cobbled intersection, Moath, 20, and his brother Mohammad, 18, own a corn-on-the-cob operation on wheels.

They say that they have been boiling sweet corn in their vamped-up wheelbarrow for the last two years. The set-up is nothing new, they

say. A gas cylinder perched on the wheelbarrow's handles feeds a small stove in its center, which keeps a giant saucepan warm.

On a good day, the brothers make about YR 1,000 (less than USD 5) selling the sweet-scented corn to passers-by. Fridays are busy, but during the Eid holidays they return to their village in the Ibb governorate and do not sell.

But water does not necessarily have to be boiling for Sana'a street snacks.

Just inside the Bab Al-Yemen gate to the old city, a man who appears to be in his thirties stands with his wheelbarrow of deep green cucumbers, wet and glistening in the sun. Each cucumber is sold individually for YR 20 or YR 30.

"Cucumbers with salt, cucumbers with salt," he calls to the morning crowd.

For each customer, he expertly slices the cucumber open in the shape of a cross, so that the vegetable gapes open like a square four-petaled flower. Into its center, he shakes salt from a water-bottle-come-salt-shaker.

His customers walk away crunching, until nothing is left but the stalk.

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