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Investing as pleases God



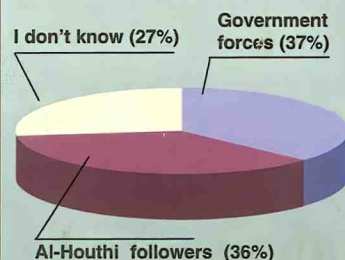
8

Breadlosers? Bakers shrug off blame

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:

Who do you think violated the cease-fire first in Sa'ada?



This edition's question:

Do you think Yemeni officials and political party representatives did not participate in Hussein's 40-day anniversary to avoid upsetting USA and Iraqi authorities?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

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Sa'ada soldiers' death toll exceeds 40, more than 80 injured

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, Feb. 7 — Forty-two military and security soldiers have been killed and 81 others injured in less than two weeks of fierce clashes between Al-Houthi followers in Sa'ada governorate and government forces, Presidential Office Manager and National Security Chairman Ali Mohammed Al-Anisi said Monday.

Al-Anisi spoke about recent developments in the restive province, located 245 km. north of Sana'a, and the bloody clashes with Sa'ada Shi'ite rebels led by Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, son of religious cleric Badraddin Al-Houthi.

In the presence of Shoura Council Chairman Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Al-Anisi said Abdulmalik Al-Houthi's most prominent hostile acts have targeted military and security sites. Rebels also have dug trenches in several areas of Sa'ada governorate.

Al-Anisi indicated that Al-Houthi and his aides purchased both light and heavy arms and planned ambushes against social personalities and sheikhs in the governorate, as well as development projects.

Leaders of pro-government parties and political organizations have been informed of tough government measures to force the rebellion's leader to surrender. The government insists Al-Houthi

supporters surrender both their heavy and light arms, as well as hand over those perpetrators in the most recent events to local authorities to be investigated according to the law.

Additionally, Al-Anisi conditioned that Al-Houthi tribesmen, who haven't been involved in the events, must return to their homes and exercise their constitutional rights, wherein they may form a political party in conformity with Yemeni legal procedures.

Abdulghani accuses Al-Houthi followers of revolting against constitutional legitimacy, as well as Yemeni law and order, pointing out that Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, the third eldest son of cleric Badraddin Al-Houthi, and his fellow rebels conducted terrorist acts in other parts of Yemen.

Al-Houthi-founded terrorist cells carried out offensives and bombings, killing dozens of innocent people during the first rebellion led by Hussein Badraddin Al-Houthi, who was killed in September 2004, and the second rebellion led by his father, Badraddin Al-Houthi, which ended in April 2005.

"Based on this coup concept, the matter no longer is an internal issue concerning Yemen, as the terrorist cell is aided by local and foreign forces to carry out a coup against the regime," Abdulghani noted.

Continued on page 3

Hussein's daughter: Parents' love bequeathed to children



Raghda Saddam Hussein at the conference said that she felt at home in Yemen.

YT photo by Yasser Al-Mayasi

By: Yasser Al-Mayasi

SANA'A, Feb. 7 — Speaking at an event marking 40 days after her father's execution, Saddam Hussein's eldest daughter Raghda stated Wednesday that the love of parents is bequeathed to their sons and daughters.

Considered the largest of its kind since

the execution, the event was organized by Kana'an Society for Palestine and the Yemeni Popular Committee, which includes various civil community organizations and social personalities. Founded in 2002, Kana'an Society has devoted its efforts to backing resistance in Palestine, Lebanon and Iraq.

Several prominent Arab personalities

were invited to the occasion, as well as some of Hussein's relatives who are in Yemen, including his daughter Raghda. Some of the former Iraqi leader's defense-advocates who defended him throughout his trial also attended, including Lebanese lawyer Bushra Al-Khalil and Khalil Al-Dulaimi.

Continued on page 3

Villagers' protests threaten feudality in Yemen

Dozens of men and their sons left their village and camped for seven days in a deserted area about an hour's walk from their home in Ra'ash. The villagers wanted to make a political statement to protest their treatment by their sheikh, who controls everything, including their daily routine. They've reportedly succeeded.

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf
Yemen Times Taiz Bureau

IBB, Feb. 7 — Dozens of men from Ra'ash village in Al-Jaa'shin district south of Ibb governorate are now back home after enduring a week of open-air camping outside their village in Haradh Valley. Leaving the women behind, the men evacuated their homes in protest of the abuse they suffer under the control of an influential person in that area, Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed Mansour.

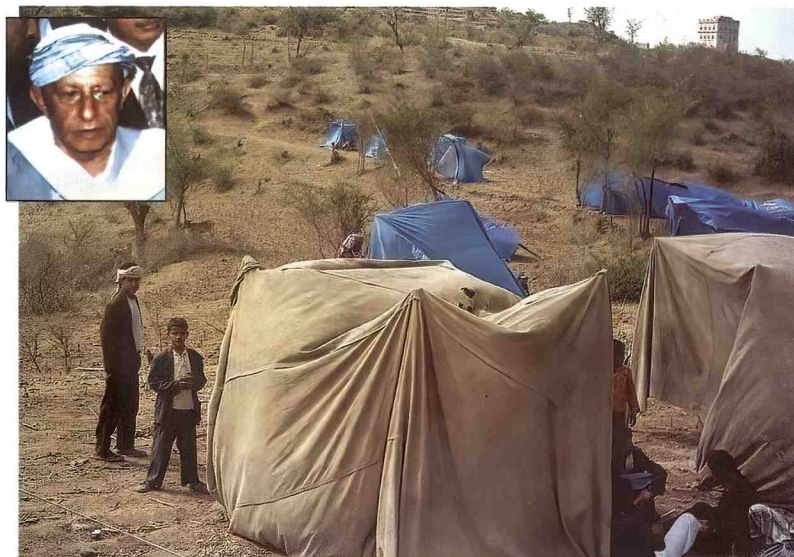
The sheikh maneuvered their return by reportedly ordering their camp's destruction in order to force them back to Ra'ash. Fearing the consequences by the control-

ling sheikh, villagers refuse to speak openly to the media; however, media reports have carried conflicting reports, claiming that they and their families were forced from their homes.

According to AbdulSamad Saylani, local administrator of Dhi Al-Sufal district, the plight of Ra'ash residents is baseless and unauthentic.

He said the real issue concerns collecting alms (zakat), or charitable taxes, from them, but he denied any attempts to force them from the village and into the wilderness. However, when asked about families being forced from their village by a local sheikh, he refused to comment.

Continued on page 3



For one week men of Ra'ash village camped in a deserted area in Haradh Valley protesting against Sheikh Mansour's (inset) abusive control.

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In brief

Amran

Teachers training course for using educational aids

Feb. 07 — Branch of the social fond for development arranged a training course on Monday. The course trains about 60 teachers in how to make and use the educational aids. The course aims to improve the teachers' skills and performance in using and communicating with students and using the modern educational aids in the classroom. The course will be continued for two weeks.

Hadeamout

Live stock census

Feb. 08 — A veterinary team carries out a field survey for the animals' wealth in Soqatra Island. The survey aims to know and count the main disease among the animals especially the cows, sheep and camels. The visit of this team to the island is the beginning of starting the project of animal wealth increasing. USA grants 500,000 \$ to supervise the project throughout two years.

Hodadah

Course to improve school administration

Feb. 07 — The office of education arranged with the basic education project cooperation a special course for the schools managers and deputies on Monday. About 350 trainees provide for 11 days with new experience to improve the performance in their dealing with students. These activities will participate in developing the schools' outcome and the educational process as well, according to Ahmad Al-Sabari, the general manger of the education office stated.

Sana'a

Yemen, IOM discuss child trafficking

Feb.07 — The Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Amat Alrazaq Ali held talks on Monday with Representative of International Organization for Migration (IOM), Cairo Office Fiona Al-Asuiti over future cooperation ties between Yemen and IOM in the field of combating child trafficking .IOM official confirmed the IOM's readiness to organize 5 training courses on the national scheme for the staff of those centers that deal with juveniles and the centers that receive the trafficked children in cooperation with UNICEF.

Shabowa

Campaign to fight Malaria

Feb. 07 — A medical team concluded on this week a program for campaign to fight Malaria in Atag city which had continued for ten days. The campaign which were supported by the labor office and improving fund in the governorate covered most the places which suffer from the Malaria disease. The number of the citizens who benefited from the campaign are about 25,000 citizens in the city, according to Dr.Salah Al-Hamsei, the manager of Malaria fighting in Shabowa governorate.

Taiz

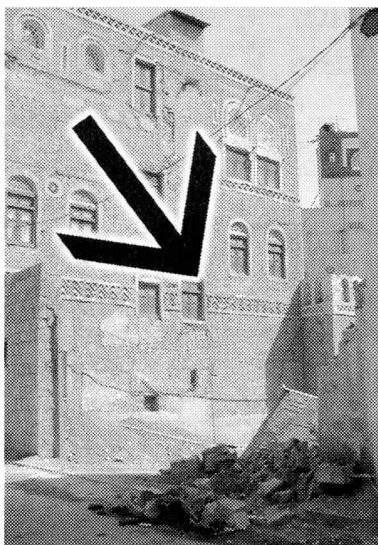
Taiz, Asueit universities reinforce academic collaboration
Feb. 07 — Head of Taiz University, Mohammed al-Sufi, reviewed in a meeting with the head of the Egyptian Asueit University, Izzat Ahmed, the developing relations and the level of expertise exchange between the two universities in the scientific and academic area. The meeting aimed to reinforce collaboration between both universities by means of establishing a branch of Asuit University in Taiz in cooperation with Taiz University. The branch would cover medicine, pharmacology, engineering and computer sciences to be managed by qualified cadres from the University of Asuit within the framework of the Investment Program and Universities Law.

Influential people destroy Al-Nouman's house

SANA'A, Feb. 7 — A group of Public Works Administration bulldozers, and under protection of military vehicles, destroyed the main gate and part of the wall of Mohammed Ahmed Nouman's house in Old Sana'a last Sunday.

Nouman, a leading figure in Yemeni liberals Movement and former Prime Minister (1928-2003), and bought this house following to the eruption of revolution and still as it was when built one hundred years ago under the Othman rule.

"An influential person wanted to take part of the land for the interest of one of his relatives and under the pretext of constructing a new street. He came outside the working hours and did what he did as professional thieves, terrifying women and children," said Al-Nouman's grandson.



The main gate was bulldozed along with other walls

Many politicians denounced the act, described as aggressive operation, which contradicts the morals and values of Yemenis who show more respect and honor to Al-Nouman being one of Yemen's revolution leaders and a symbol for Yemeni National Movement.

Parliament Speaker Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmer, denounced the operation and called for investigating the doers.

Al-Nouman's heirs asked the government and the mayor to investigate the act and refer it to prosecution. They also asked for authorities to restore the gate and the wall and compensate them for the material damages.

The complaint of Al Nouman was distributed to 21 official parties, including the presidency, Parliament, cabinet and media outlets.

Two die in refuge slum fire

SANA'A, Feb. 6 — A Palestinian refugee and his 3 year-old daughter were killed in a house fire in the Hadda residential area south of Sana'a city.

The victim was identified as Jihad Abu-Ghali, a primary school teacher, and his burnt corpse was found embracing his daughter's corpse, according to the search and rescue team accompanying the fire brigade.

The cause is still unconfirmed, however preliminary reports indicate that a gas leak caused the fire while eye witnesses state the fire grew gradually and then an explosion was heard at around 9 am. Minutes after the explosion the fire brigade arrived on the scene and started to control the fire.

A number of daily-wage workers were in the area and rushed to the area once they saw the blazing flames and they demolished a wall adjacent the slum facilitating the entry of the search and rescue teams into the home. Several of the rescuers were injured and had minor burns in the process.

Many neighbors expressed their dissatisfaction with the situations they live in, as their refugee region is not conducive to a hygienic lifestyle. They say their tin houses have become very



A father and daughter died Tuesday in a refugee camp in Sana'a.

dangerous to live in as they do not provide a comfortable accommodation against cold weather and can easily fall apart, demanding that the host country and the Yemeni authorities to look into their living conditions and improve them.

Hundreds of Palestinian refugees live in the Hadda refugee compound, most of them are sheltered by ram-

shackle houses made of tin. Most of the Palestinian refugees arrived from Iraq following the 1991 Gulf War and the land was given to them by President Saleh and a local tribal leader. While other sources indicate that the land is private property and its claimed owners have tried many tactics to get the Palestinian refugees to give up their slums and move out.

Saleh to welcome Ethiopian President

SANA'A, Feb. 7 — A Yemeni-Ethiopian summit will bring together Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ethiopian President Girma Wolde-Giorgis will be held over the next few days in Sana'a.

The summit will discuss aspects of economic cooperation and enhance the bilateral relations between the two countries.

This visit is the Ethiopian president's first to Yemen.

The summit is set to discuss the agenda for Sana'a Congregation for Cooperation due to be held in Addis Ababa together with the agreements and understanding memorandums signed between the two countries.

Moreover, the summit will discuss

the developments in the Horn of Africa and the required support for the Interim Somali government in a way that enables it to spread peace and security and reestablish state institutions.

Sana'a Congregation involving Yemen, Ethiopia and Sudan was established after a meetings held in Sana'a in October 2002 and Addis Ababa in December 2003 and another one in Khartoum in 2004, when Somalia joined the congregation. The fourth meeting was held in Aden towards the end of 2005.

The congregation called Djibouti and Eritrea to join this regional bloc, being open before all African Horn countries as it aims to revitalize the contacts between Red Sea countries.

Though it was early criticized for providing arms to some factions in Somalia, Yemen is a key element in this congregation and it plays an important role at all aspects. It called the international community to bring international forces to the disturbed Somalia.

Yemen also hosted a number of meetings to settle the disputes between all warring Somali factions and it was the first country to reopen its embassy in Somalia following to the defeat of Islamic Courts during the last war there.

Diplomats assured Yemen's future role is still unclear due to the intervention of the U.S. in Somali, which does ignore Yemeni interests altogether.

Yemeni laws contradict International Conventions, experts say

By: Jamal Al-Najjar

SANA'A, Feb. 6 — Experts have said that there are a lot of contradictions between Yemen legislation and the international conventions Yemen signed concerning human rights in general, and women rights in particular.

This came during a symposium held Sunday in Sana'a under the title "'Human Rights International Conventions and Yemeni Legislation".

In the symposium, Mohammed Abdulmelik Al-Mutwakkil, a professor of political science at Sana'a University presented a paper that focused on the three major topics of contradiction: Freedom of Belief, Equality, and Civic and Political Rights.

Al-Mutwakkil said that even though the Yemeni Constitution, which is taken from Shari'a (Islamic law), emphasizes the adherence to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration for Human Rights, it still contradicts them." The problem with a lot of the Arab countries, including Yemen, is that they don't sign these conventions out of their satisfaction with the content, but because they want to look as if they are adhering to international legitimacy.", Al-Mutwakkil commented.

Al-Mutwakkil cited an example where the Yemeni constitution stipulates that the punishment of the Yemeni Muslim who abandons Islam or embraces another religion is death, while it [Yemen] approved the Universal Declaration for Human Rights which stipulates that all people are free in their belief and thought including the right to convert to another religion." Not only this, but we see the citizens rights violated on sectarian bases within the same religion as happened with the followers of Al-Zaidi sect in 2005 during and after the events in Sa'ada", he continued.

The political sciences professor pointed out that there's no principle of equality either between Muslim and non-Muslim citizens or between men and women." Although there are terms in the Yemeni constitution which emphasize the equality of citizens in rights and duties, other terms in the constitution don't give non-Muslim citizens their rights", he said.

According to the constitution, non-Muslim citizens don't have the right to nominate themselves for the presidential or parliamentary elections. They are not also allowed to fill the position of a prime minister or even a minister.

Al-Mutawakkil further criticized the

ruling party for utilizing the state resources for its own benefit and that no peaceful transfer has happened so far, although regime is based on plurality and a multi-party system and the peaceful transfer of the power:

"During elections, the opposition parties find themselves competing with the whole state including its resources and different authorities and not only with the ruling party".

He said the problem is not with the Islamic Law but with those who constituted the Yemeni law because they mis-conceived the Shari'a intentions.

Participants affirmed in their commentary words that these contradictions should be put under discussion so that they can be amended in the way that creates balances between the international conventions and Sharia law.

MP Sinan Al-Ajji, who is in charge of Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee, said specialists and scholars can suggest amendments to the Constitution and Law through constructive discussions.

He also pointed out that freedom of belief is different from rebellion. "What had happened last year in Saada was a rebellion and had nothing to do with freedom of belief," he added.

Bajammal assures his return to Yemen upon recovery

SANA'A, Feb 7 — Prime Minister Abdulqader Bajammal told Yemen's Saba News Agency that he's in London for treatment and declared that he'll return home to Yemen upon his recovery. He further expressed his dismay at rumors surrounding his sudden travel.

"It's a pity that some parties and media outlets exploit health problems, which are innate to humans, to defame someone and raise doubts about their celestial fate," Bajammal remarked.

He explained that he traveled to London following his meeting with his Syrian counterpart, Mohammed Naji Atri, pointing out that he left Damascus for London for a medical check-up at Cromwell Hospital regarding his heart problems. Bajammal then moved to Harefield Hospital, located outside the British capital, where he underwent a minor surgical procedure.

"I'm also having other examinations and, by the grace of Allah, my health is improving. I'm in contact with President [Ali Abdullah] Saleh,

ministers and other friends and I follow up all that's written in daily Yemeni newspapers," he noted.

He added that he was upset by some news fabricated about his presence in London and assured that such news simply aims to target the political leadership's unity.

Bajammal also stated that he'll return to Yemen as soon as he completes his medical treatment. "God willing, I'll return to continue my job and march side-by-side with President Saleh when I finish my treatment," he concluded.

The prime minister will return from Syria to Ibb, located 190 km. south of Sana'a, to chair a government meeting related to arrangements for celebrating the 17th anniversary of Yemeni unification, which will be staged there May 22.

Bajammal left suddenly for London after his talks with the Syrian prime minister and no one knew of his sudden travel except his private escort who accompanied him.

Saudi Development Fund delegation visits Hadramout

HADRAMOUT, Feb. 6 — The Saudi Development Fund delegation is preparing for projects it will implement in Hadramout soon.

The delegation, represented by the Fund's senior engineer Mansour Saleh Al-Zughibai, met with the deputy governor of Hadramout, Omeer Mubark Omeer, to evaluate and prepare the projects the fund will implement in the governorate last week.

According to Hadramout University President, the meeting aims to present the final designs and reports relating to Prince Sultan's Hospital together with the estimated costs for the building, furniture and medical equipments. The hospital will cost about \$ 20 million with a capacity of 100 beds.

"This meeting comes within the continuous cooperation between Yemen and Saudi Arabia and this project comes within the current support for Yemen," said Al-Zughibai who added that the meeting discussed Saudi Arabia's donation to participate in university hospital and support cancer center in Ibn Sinna Hospital.

"Once all preparations are complete, we will announce the tenders," added Al-Zughbi.

The Saudi Development Fund was established in 1975 and it provides loans for developing countries. The fund implements many projects in Yemen relating to electricity and roads. It provided an additional \$1 billion funds during the past London Donor's Conference.

Contest capturing youth creativity

CALGARY, Feb. 6 - Shabab Yemeni, a monthly electronic magazine, launched its first writing and photography contest in partnership with the British Council in Yemen, which is funding the contest.

The contest, entitled "Let Your Creativity Speak!," aims to recognize and reward the talents of Yemeni youth between the ages of 16 and 28 in writing and photography.

Najwan Al-Guneid, from the career services department at the University of Calgary and currently serving on Shabab Yemeni's Board of Advisors explained that "this contest is the first of its kind and it allows Yemeni youth to put forward original ideas and to bring the best of their creative juice.

"We are very excited and looking forward to all the contributions," she said. AL-Guneid also said, "Shabab Yemeni is a place for young Yemenis to be heard, no matter how different they are and no matter how unconventional they are."

Shabab Yemeni aims to build mutually beneficial relationships between people in the U.K. and Yemen, young people are at the core of all our operations, said Muaz Jadaa, the arts project manager of the British Council

in Yemen.

"Partnering with Shabab Yemeni in this event will broaden the international views of young people both in Yemen and the U.K. and will therefore help build better relationships in the long run," he said.

The theme for the written part of the contest is "The Yemen it could be" and entries can be submitted in either Arabic or English. Contestants are required to write a short essay that proposes a solution to improve one area that will make Yemen the country it could be. The competition also includes a photo contest where "movement" is the theme. A photo capturing any moving object fits the criteria. The contest deadline is Mar. 20.

The nominated entries will be published on Shabab Yemeni where readers will vote for the two winning entries in the Arabic, English and photography categories. Winners in each category will receive cash prizes provided by the British Council in Yemen.

More information and contest packages are available at www.ShababYemeni.com.

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Continued from page 1

Sa'ada soldiers' death toll

While these latest developments on the battle-ground were being announced, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar's office denied that the prominent sheikh has begun mediating between Al-Houthi followers and authorities.

His office released a statement saying that Al-Ahmar thus far hasn't intervened in these events, which broke out two years ago, adding that the war erupted while Al-Ahmar was in Saudi Arabia.

Abdulkarim Al-Eryani, political advisor to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, stressed the necessity of quashing the rebellion, which he describes as a "tumor," adding that waging a war with a wider scope against the rebels is the most successful solution.

While participating in the Abu Dhabi economic meeting held in the presence of several European, American, Israeli and Arab delegations, Al-Eryani commented, "A wider ranging war against those who rebel and then complain about such rebellion's consequences is the best solution. In this regard, I have a viewpoint, which we explained during last week's YSP Central Committee's fourth session. We're against all types of violence and admit that tackling the issue by violence will produce no result," Noman continued. "We want to know who Al-Houthi followers are and what they want. If they have a political issue, they can form a political party. To be brief, what's happening in Sa'ada is a real tragedy inflaming the

feelings of all Yemenis without exception," he concluded.

A Sa'ada tribal leader wishing to remain anonymous told the Yemen Times by phone that the national security chairman exaggerated the number of casualties at the Shoura Council meeting. "By such exaggeration, Al-Anisi aims to earn the support and loyalty of opposition parties. As of Mon., Feb. 5, only 15 military and security soldiers have been killed and 35 others injured in the fighting." However, he disclosed that dozens of Al-Houthi loyalists and innocent civilians have been killed or wounded in the clashes, but news reports haven't indicated these deaths and injuries because the government imposes media silencing.

Sa'ada residents took to the streets Monday in a peaceful protest against the fighting, the first of its kind since the bloody clashes broke out in June 2004. According to Al-Shoura Net, prominent Sa'ada clerics and sheikhs called on those living in various Sa'ada districts to join the demonstration. Marchers chanted the slogan, "No for war...Yes for peace!" Sa'ada Governor Yahya Al-Shami received the protestors, who demand an end to the fighting that has claimed the lives of innocent citizens and damaged their property.

Mohammed Bin Meshai Bin Faisal, sheikh of Shaml Hamdan tribe, and cleric Hassan Al-Faishi said the demonstration was staged in response to calls by Sa'ada tribal leaders and

religious clerics.

Addressing the Sa'ada governor, Bin Faisal decreed, "We urge our government to be calm and stop the bloodshed. The soldiers and Al-Houthi followers are all our children. We are affected by the war."

Bin Faisal and Al-Faishi called for ending the war, hoping that the government will listen to their appeals and select mediation teams to tackle the issues.

As the government representative, Al-Shami urged the protestors to head toward Al-Houthi aides' positions and he insisted they return to their homes. He clarified that those who fear revenge may remain at their sites, but the others must return home, pointing out that President Saleh pledged to pay blood money for victims on both sides.

The protestors agreed with Al-Shami to form a dialogue committee to contact the fighting parties and end the confrontations. The governor has undertaken to prevent government troops from taking up new sites during the committee's work and conditioned that the committee must dialogue with Abdulmalik Al-Houthi and Abdullah Al-Rizami at the same time. Speaking to the protestors, Al-Shami noted that Sa'ada has turned into a battleground for regional forces. He accused Libya of backing Al-Houthi followers to confront Saudi Arabia, alleging, "Yahya Al-Houthi received support from Libya to confront Saudi Arabia."

Allegations that Libya is behind the Sa'ada fighting have topped the pages of pro-army newspapers; however, it's the first time a government official has directly accused an Arab nation of involvement in domestic rebellion.

According to local sources, military forces have been firing in various areas in Sa'ada, together with an intense hovering of warplanes over the past few days. "The artillery attack targeted areas like Bani Mua'th, Al-Khaza'en, Fola, Al-Salim and Al-Talh arms market – places where Al-Houthi followers exist. The attack resulted in killing one civilian and injuring five others," the same sources reported.

The new mediation committee, which included Saada governor Al-Shami, scholars and local dignitaries, met on Monday, and demanded a cease-fire as promised. Moreover, the sources also mentioned that the artillery attack on Al-Khaza'en area caused the complete destruction of three homes and burned a gas station belonging to a local citizen there.

In related news, anonymous armed men attacked a military checkpoint in Al-Khafji district, injuring many soldiers. Al-Houthi followers deny any connection with the incident, maintaining that the attack was implemented by a third party who doesn't want the war to end. According to sources, military forces managed to lay siege around groups of Al-Houthi militants from the south and east while blockaded by Saudi forces in the north.

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No later than 15th February 2007

Their plight

Villagers allege that consultative council member Mansour oppressed, harassed and imposed unlawful duties upon them and that the sheikh's militia regularly loots and robs them.

Firsthand information from locals reveals that they suffer double taxation at the hands of both the state and the sheikh. Farmers living on Sheikh Mansour's property and working on his land must pay a "harvest right" amounting to 10 percent of the harvest's value. However, the supposed alms, which amount to YR 3 million, were beyond local residents' abilities to pay.

Protester Abdu Yussur explained the situation, saying, "Villagers paid their taxes directly to the state and they have receipts. This angered the sheikh, so he sent 20 of his men to force us to pay the money to him, as well as his share of YR 2 million, which is YR 10,000 per person. This is why we were ready to leave because we've had enough of this humiliation and abuse." Heads of local villages had attempted mediation between Ra'ash locals and the sheikh; however, according to the villagers, such efforts failed, so the men decided to escape the pressure by leaving their homes, only to be forced back a week later.

Nevertheless, the villagers succeeded in drawing attention to their plight, as numerous media and human rights organizations have reported on the situation. Confirmed Yemen Times sources say that because of this, President Ali Abdullah Saleh summoned Sheikh Mansour, although he denies it.

Those close to similar sheikhs in other governorates inform the Yemen Times that this incident has made them more concerned and "careful" regarding their methods of dealing with locals.

Opposition newspapers, especially those affiliated with the reformist Islah Party, have

taken this opportunity to weaken General People's Congress influence in rural areas – which extends via alliances with sheikhs – in preparation for parliamentary elections in 2009, which is why the situation involving Sheikh Mansour has been magnified, one GPC political analyst says.

In his defense, Sheikh Mansour stated to the Yemen Times, "What's being proposed in opposition newspapers is nothing but rubbish. They want to disgrace me and damage my image for political reasons. How can I force hundreds of people from their homes when there are security forces and state rule? What's being said suggests that there's no law and order. What's happening is because the citizens have been refusing to pay alms for two years now."

The good sheikh... The bad sheikh

Though oppressed, many locals say there are advantages to being governed by Sheikh Mansour. Khalid Al-Kamel comments on the upside, saying, "All sheikhs have their merits and demerits. The good thing about Sheikh Mansour is that he protects the area from chaos and gangs. He also has implemented many infrastructure projects in the area, including schools, roads and electricity." Yet, even these projects are questionable, says Amin Al-Dumaini. "The sheikh's influence directs projects to our area, but he then demands money in return for his 'efforts,' although these projects should be granted by the state anyway."

Abdullah Omar Mansour, who's from the same family as Sheikh Mansour, maintains, "In fact, there are some imaginary projects for which the money already has been received from the villagers."

The sheikh's authority in the area also is used for arbitration and solving conflicts. "Sheikh Mansour is the law and we shouldn't submit to any authority except his because he

controls the villages and enforces order. If someone directly contacts state instruments, he gets angry and can even be penalized by the sheikh or kicked out of the village," notes Abdulwahid Abdu from Al-Jaa'shin district. Al-Dumaini adds that Sheikh Mansour has his own prison and security.

The feudal system is widespread in many districts in Ibb, Al-Beidha and Dhamar, among other Yemeni governorates. Sheikh Mansour's relative Abdullah Mansour daringly

admits that the sheikh unlawfully attacks and confiscates land in Al-Safa village. Ra'ash resident Abdu Qaid explains how the feudal system works. "The sheikh uses his armed men to force locals to pay money under various pretexts. Whoever refuses or can't pay is subjected to imprisonment in the sheikh's personal prison or his land and livestock are taken." Adds villager Yahya Abdu, "The sheikh sometimes uses official security to execute his orders and give his bullying legitimacy."

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Hussein's anniversary

Qasim Sallam, secretary-general of the Ba'ath Party in Yemen, delivered a speech greeting the Iraqi resistance, which the late leader left behind. "Hussein was executed by U.S. and Zionist forces and Iran. Through this event today, we express loyalty to the martyr [Hussein], who resisted the arrogant forces that occupied Iraq and exploited its wealth," Sallam said.

"Hussein has become a patriotic hero and a great thinker for the coming generations. He taught people how to remain adherent to their principles and values. He rejected several deals and agreements which could have helped him escape execution," he added.

In her speech, Raghad Saddam Hussein confirmed that her father respected the Yemeni people throughout his life and thanked Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Kana'an Society for organizing the event. "We're proud of the Yemeni leadership and people. My father had strong ties with his Yemeni counterpart," she noted, revealing her father's respect for Yemen. She also ascertained that Yemen demonstrated a courageous stand toward her family.

Hussein's daughter praised Libyan leader Moammar Al-Qaddafi for his courageous stance with her father after his execution. "[Hussein] has left a great impact on the majority of people both inside and outside of the Arab world," she added, disclosing that her father sent his will via his defense-advocates a few months before his

execution.

According to Raghad, Hussein had faith that he would die for the sake of his homeland and that he rejected concessions by the homeland to escape death. She went on to say, "My father could've abandoned his principles of defending the homeland to maintain his life, particularly after he was requested to declare an end to resistance, but he rejected such a deal. In his will, my father said he's sure the Iraqi people will reclaim their rights." Concluding her speech, Hussein's daughter thanked Kana'an Society Chairman Yahya Mohammed Abdullah Saleh for organizing the 40-day anniversary of her father's death. Aside from the society chairman, no Yemeni government officials or political party leaders attended the event.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry previously urged the Arab League not to allow any organization to commemorate Hussein's execution because this inflames the feelings of the Iraqi people.

Last month, several Arab newspapers published statements by Iraq's deputy foreign minister, who lashed out at a Yemeni organization preparing for the 40-day anniversary of Hussein's execution.

The Iraqi official said he telephoned his nation's ambassador to Yemen, who in turn told him that Hussein is commemorated here. He then instructed the envoy to inform Yemen's Foreign Ministry that his government denounces such activities.

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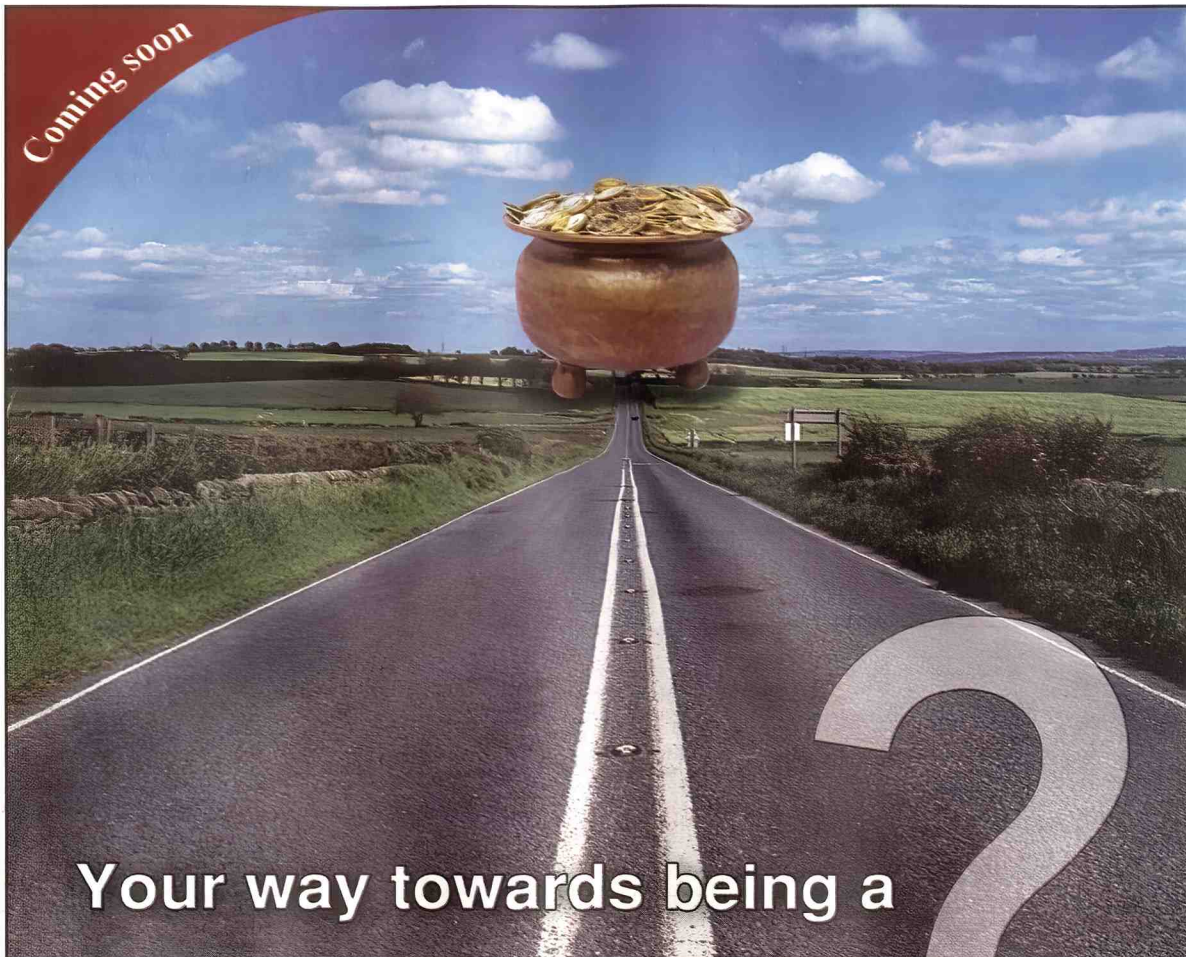
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Yemeni nurses under stress (Part 1)

Nursing administrations in Yemen fail to recognize or reward women's talents and experiences; thus, Yemeni female nurses are under stress and many are forced to quit. However, despite the injustice they suffer due to nursing administration policies, some of these nurses want to keep their jobs, serve their country and, ultimately – and more importantly – serve those patients under their care.

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
fatimafjr@yahoo.com
Hanan Al-Hamzi
For Yemen Times

Unfortunately for Yemeni nurses, there's no insurance against on-the-job accidents. If a nurse accidentally becomes infected or afflicted by a disease, the hospital where he or she works won't treat them. According to many female nurses, Yemeni nursing administrations are seriously lacking in maintaining the health and welfare of their employees, going against even the most fundamental principle for which hospitals are created – to save lives.

Jamilah Al-Najar is a nurse at Saba'een Hospital who became afflict-

ed with a disease during her tenure there. After seven years of hard work, she was diagnosed with asthma she caught asthma due to working at the hospital as a result of using asbestos and some other material harmful to the respiratory system within the hospital building's construction. Hopelessly, the hospital wouldn't help compensate her for her medical expenses. Forced to pay the hospital bills, she never received any type of compensation.

"When I requested compensation from the administration, they gave me YR 3,000." Al-Najar is just one among many Yemeni nurses seriously contemplating leaving the profession because they suffer injustices heaped upon them by society, hospital administrations and their policies, especially those policies differentiating between

native- and foreign-educated nurses, as the latter group always fares better, regardless.

There's no dedicated health care for nurses, especially if they become ill, and nursing administrations won't pay for medical attention to treat them. "A few years ago, I became ill and had to stay in the hospital without proper health care. My family then decided to take me to Jordan and paid all the expenses. When I returned to work, I spent a long time requesting the administration reimburse me for my health care expenses until I finally got it," said Amat Al-Wahab Al-Saragei, a teacher at Al-Thawra Hospital's Nursing Institute.

Khadr Mohammed, 33, worked in Al-Thawra Hospital's surgical ward for seven years and her problems began during her tenure in Intensive Care. Due to a surgical procedure – resulting in paraplegia – performed on her following an infection, she's been unable to work and hasn't received any type of monetary compensation. Her problem is that the hospital wouldn't compensate her for her medical procedure/troubles, so that helped exacerbate her sufferings.

Married with children, Mohammed needs to work to help supplement her husband's low income. The pressure is mounting for this family because living costs are increasing. Mohammed is incapacitated and it's difficult for them to accept this new change in their life, which has decidedly taken a turn for the worst.

Preferential treatment of foreign nurses, whether or not they're female, is inconsistent with that for native female nurses. Although trained in foreign countries, such nurses require training by native nurses. However, once this phase is complete, foreign nurses rise to the top, above and beyond their Yemeni counterparts.

This is compounded by a gender-based standard applied only to Yemeni female nurses. For example, their time is monitored carefully whereas male nurses may arrive late or be absent with

the mere excuse of having to work in the private sector.

Such men arrange what's commonly known as "a benefit exchange," which allows male nurses to leave the hospital for a specific time and then the administration will take part of the nurse's salary at the end of the month. Essentially, this means that someone else who could work 100 percent of the time can't take over this full-time position because an octopus with arms in various pots and tasting someone else's meal fills it.

On the flip side of urban nursing are many Yemeni nurses, especially women, who are willing to work in rural areas if the Ministry of Health can provide them the basic necessities and allow them to work in their hometowns. Although their families rarely refuse them the chance to work in their villages among their relatives, this usually isn't the case. "I tried working in my village to develop the villagers' health care, but it was difficult for me to further my degree from there," Al-Najar commented.

Why nurses quit

A 2006 study on the main reasons for nurses leaving Al-Thawra Hospital surveyed 44 nurses who left the career, 39 of whom were women, representing 88.6 percent of all nursing staff. The main reason was due to marriage, as approximately 64.1 percent married and relinquished their positions immediately thereafter.

A secondary reason was attributed to low salaries. Approximately 26 of the 44 nurses surveyed left because they didn't exercise their rights, as well as unjust treatment on the part of the nursing administration and its supervisors.

Others said there were no reward principles or publishing opportunities principles, so many preferred to seek positions with administrators who respected and encouraged them, as well as rewarded them accordingly. Such obsequious and flattering aspects play a major role in forcing many nurses to leave their careers under duress,



While both local and foreign nurses' duties are the same, foreign nurses receive higher salary even if they have less knowledge and experiences.

YT PHOTO BY FATIMA AL-AJEL

regardless of harsh conditions or difficulties in life.

Generally, the nursing career and the services they provide depend upon both Yemeni and foreign staff; however, there's a defining line that seems to distinguish between them. When it comes to performance, who's better – Yemeni or foreign staff? Which do patients trust more and why? The most important question is why are Yemeni hospitals crowded with foreign staff?

When asked why most Yemeni hospitals have foreign nursing staff, the manager of Al-Thawra Hospital's Nursing Institute, Abdullah Al-Sabahei replied, "The main reason is lack of Yemeni nurses, which is a result of many factors, such as lack of material facilities. For example, the Al-Thawra Hospital Nursing Institute needs many facilities – buildings, teachers and actual classrooms with appropriate equipment. If all of these are available, we could increase the number of students accepted to study at the institute and then we would have enough staff to overcome the deficiency."

Regardless of all of this, there aren't

enough facilities. Don't foreign staff cost more money? Don't they require more facilities? Aren't their salaries much higher? When asking why plans aren't made and executed to stave off the lack and bring in more experienced Yemeni staff, the answer of Al-Sabahei was that drew up and submitted plans to the Health Ministry and to the Higher Health Scientific Institute. It would seem the answer is in their court and it's a political system at work.

Yemeni nurses often are better, as they have solid hands-on experience and some have master's degrees. Additionally, sharing their patients' same customs and language facilitates care and trust.

Increasingly, larger numbers of graduates from Yemeni institutes are ready to take over positions now employing foreign staff. Graduation standards now are higher and most must have an 80 percent overall average. In addition to their three-year coursework, these new Yemeni nurses must spend time on a practical, hands-on course in official hospitals under intense supervision and scrutiny.



In spite of the harsh administrative circumstances they face, Yemeni nurses are showing compassion and patience in nursing patients.

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Arab region: Impending dangers and dwindled opportunities

By: Mohammed Al-Ghabiri

The pattern of crises in the region is escalating in an unprecedented manner. This time they have taken a regional characteristic going beyond the internal problems of the state to a geographical area including the Gulf region and Syria, the Horn of Africa, the Sahara and the Nile valley – Chad and Sudan.

The region seems to be surrounded tightly with a ring of crises. It is true to mention that the Arab region has not seen stability since the division and the assumption of power by regimes that consolidated the map of Sykes-Picot Agreement and contributed to the Balfour Declaration. The region, in the past decades, witnessed crises between cities. In addition, there were the failing Arab wars with the Zionist entity, Lebanon's civil war, the Iraq-Iran war and then the invasion of Kuwait, the following Gulf war, and the blockade against Iraq leading to the American occupation of Iraq in 2003.

The crises of the present time are deeper and more dangerous. In many of their elements they appear as a natural result of the Arab regime's performance separate from the nations and cut from the age. They miss opportunities and work hard to develop dangers so they are hostage to external wills. Those regimes are in a state of shivering excitement without venturing to take even one step. The question is whether there are still some remaining available opportunities or it is too late for small states and peoples.

The Gulf region has an unprecedented rise in the degree of danger especially after the fall of Iraq American occupation, the Iranian hegemony the establishment of sectarian government having large authorities in addition to a religious authority and organizations and militias, in agreement or accord with the American occupation. In Iraq there is a war of annihilation targeting the Sunni Arabs. The Iranian nuclear file is a complicated problem and it has two regional

and international dimensions. Iran's endeavor to be the first regional power requires motivation of the Shiites in the region. The near future of the Gulf region appears to be surrounded with dangers threatening the existence of its states.

There will be an unfortunate outcome of an American-Iranian war. It is to be admitted that this war is one of three options on table of the American president as the second option is the adoption of sanctions and isolation of Iran in order to weaken it and the third option is to coexist with Iran as a nuclear power. The second option seems to be of less effective as there are big allies with Iran that are in need of dealing with it such as Russia, China and France. The third option represents a risk to America because an Iran in possession of nuclear power will, in short time, attempt to take out the American influence in the region to become the power controlling the region, a development considered an American defeat representing the beginning of the end of the American power. Therefore, dispatching more aircraft carriers and heightening the American military presence in the Arabian Sea are indicators of the probability of launching a war despite of its dangers and might make the Americans tilt to the third option. The whole process is complicated and each of the options has reasons, motives, data and indicators.

It is certain that in case of an eruption of war the Gulf region will be exposed to huge destruction. The commander of the Revolutionary Guard in Iran once said, and repeated, that for any American war on his country the reply will be setting fire to oil wells in the region. In addition, Iran deals with the Gulf States as enemies and it has not ruled out that the American companies are thinking of the reconstruction of Dubai, Riyadh and others. Outbreak of the war means large destruction, emergence of the Shiites and the re-drawing of the Gulf map. Iran will be the target of the American fire and then the entire region will be re-shaped.

The second hypothesis of the war
Ruling out the war will necessarily keep

dialogue and alliance with Tehran and Iran will work with all of its power to create instability in all the Gulf States. The moral force the alliance with America will bring about and sharing of influence, as well as Iranian strategic plans, will lead necessarily lead to Iran's carrying out the overthrow of the regimes in the reground. This means that in both cases, the eruption of war or not, the Gulf region will be exposed to a deluge flooding the region with chaos and dirty wars the beginning of which is apparent in Iraq.

The Sham region

Syria is isolated and in Lebanon there are fragile equations liable to collapse at any moment and in Palestine there is the talk of a civil war.

The case of Lebanon

Lebanon, which is composed of 18 sects and more than 30 political parties, is a unique state possessing two faces. One of the faces is represented in a road freedom and a balance preventing the hegemony of one party over another and the negative aspect is the ability of foreign polarization.

At the present situation in Lebanon there are the Hezbollah and Amal movement leading the opposition and they are loyal to Iran. Joined them are some Christian Maronites, some of the Sunnis, Druze and another small group. On the other side there is the government of Al-Saaniora, the Sunni Future Current-al-Hariri, the Islamic Jamaa and the Kamal Jubulat Druze. The government is pro-America and pro-Saudi Arabia.

The opposition escalated and it appears that the Shiites alone are aligned as a sect and this time Hezbollah does not seem to be convincing. The Israeli war against Lebanon in July 2006 succeeded in making Hezbollah a Lebanese problem. With deployment of international forces in south Lebanon made Hezbollah unable to engage in clashes with Israel and thus its armed force has become a burden for Lebanon. The recent step up between the opposition and the government was about to be out of control. The

clashes left four persons killed and more than 200 injured and Lebanon loses \$80 million a day.

Where does Lebanon head for? There are two possibilities the worst of which is slipping into a civil war and the second is a western-Saudi-Iranian accord on solution. It means that Lebanon is hostage of the foreign will and accord.

In Palestine the intention is toppling Hamas whatever the price could be even if it were flooding the Palestinian people, the parliamentary elections the beginning of last year that resulted in Hamas movement victory by majority of seats, more than two thirds, had son resulted in agreement of local parties, some of Fatah leaderships, with the Zionist government, Arab capitals, particularly Amman, Riyadh, Cairo, and Washington with the European Union to impose sanctions and blockade as a punishment of the people who had given Hamas the majority. The declared goal has become toppling Hamas. The Fatah movement has caused the treasury bankruptcy and exhausted all means to obtain local loans and handed over a bankrupt treasury with no opportunity for borrowing from any Palestinian side. The besieging parties have expected the fall of Hamas government in three months time.

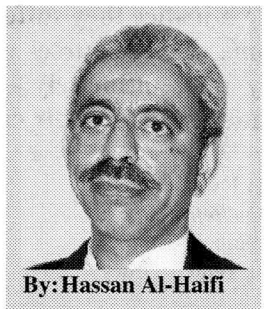
The government remained firm. The goal has become the toppling of Hamas whatever the price was. The government either should depart or be toppled by domestic fighting. If this is rejected in any country in Palestine it is rejected a million times. If civil wars are dirty it is in Palestine a filthier quagmire the nation would not visualize it happening. Several parties have been ken to undermine Hamas. All attempts to find outlets of the crisis failed, including that of forming a government of national unity. The situation is in continuous escalation. If Hamas realizes that there are parties that want the power with any price even if it is fratricide Hamas is then demanded to find solutions. Those who lost power consider it as their own possession and a sacred right and for that end they will not hesitate to engage in killing.

Source: www.nasspress.com

COMMON SENSE

The future is at stake

If you don't succeed at first, try again and again and again ... ad infinitum. That seems to be the logic that motivates the thinking of our indefatigable warlords. The latter continue to think that the meager resources of Yemen are only geared for financing their misguided bloody and destructive adventures against their very own citizens. Really now, the people of Sa'ada do deserve better treatment. For years, since the coming of the Republic, the people



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

of Sa'ada have suffered from deprivation and almost total neglect. In fact, one can even say that the only serious concern for the health of the people of this proud province was the kind donation of the Al-Salam Hospital provided by the generosity of the Government of Saudi Arabia!

Sometime back in the late 1980's, one recalls a big headline which said that the Government is allocating YR 500 million (then at the rate of US \$ 1 = YR 18) to the electrification of the Northern Province of Sa'ada. That literally never saw the light! In the meantime, it was thought that the "Faithful Youth" of Hussein Al-Houthi would present a balancing force against extremist Moslems that were then gaining ground in many of the remote corners of Yemen. That was fine at the time (prior to the Civil War of 1994 and the changing political tides that evolved after that). In fact, the idea proved to be indeed a viable government enterprise, as the Faithful Youth proved successful in preventing the spread of Salafi extremism in the Province of Sa'ada and elsewhere in Yemen. However, success in Yemen is always treated with suspicion, especially by those who rise to power driven by selfish motives and narrow interests or those who thrive on the wreckage of war and corpses of helpless citizens. These victims are those who may be caught in the crossfire of government forces and its changing line-up of antagonists, as the interests of the warlords would dictate, or those who are turned into concocted enemies, with a view towards presenting an image of the government that it is on the ball in the theatrical "war on terror" that has brought havoc everywhere in the world. It is just one of the many offshoots promulgated by the alliance of the international Zionist establishment and the neo-cons backed by the American Military – Industrial Complex.

In Sa'ada, it is now back to the endless cycles of ultimatums and stubborn resistance by the Houthis, which is probably welcomed by the very forces that are out to "destroy the Houthis." For the latter it seems that the longer the fighting takes place, the larger the profits they reap. Needless to say, the more suffering that is inflicted on the helpless people of Sa'ada Governorate.

The observer is inclined to believe that the President is obligated to insure the safety of all the people of Yemen and the people of Sa'ada are no less deserving than any of the other citizens of Yemen. This is especially so, when considering that in all likelihood the Houthis sought to avoid any hassles that would intimidate the sleazy warlords to get the artillery drumming again. Moreover, some of the most dutiful support for the President in the last elections came from the Province of Sa'ada, when considered on a pro rata basis. Thus, this observer and many of the colleagues in the free and independent press urge the President to halt the undue continuous punishment of the people of Sa'ada for being honorable citizens and steadfast in their faith that the President would not hesitate in coming to their rescue. After all, they do represent the strategic defense of the country along the Northern border and have shown time and again, that their loyalty to Yemen and the President of Yemen is unshakable, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Salafis and the blood-sucking warlords to show otherwise.

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

An economic reality

By: Awatif Al-Sharjabi

Will Yemen's accession to the Gulf Cooperation Council preclude the loss of our workforce to the Gulf countries? Will that motivate others who have dreams of traveling and expatriation in the United States and Europe, those who hope for change? I wonder if those people will cancel plans of emigration and abandon this idea that has become a premonition attacking every house and suggests the speed of the achievement of purposes. The other question is whether the signs

of our joining and economic partnership with the GCC states started to reveal a tangible reality removing the economic "sickness" and financial crisis under which many Yemenis suffer.

Citizens are hiding from the answers of these questions until they feel a change to daily life and living situations.

The ordinary and simple citizens ideas are conflicting between possessing a safe residence and securing a comfortable life. The Yemeni and the Arab citizens in general are framing up many ideas and ambitions. This idea is contrary to what happens to the life of American or European citizens. The latter's ideas and material

ambitions reach farther economic extents reflecting their integrated satisfaction and stability and that helps generate energy and release ambitions from their chains. We realize how many developing countries and the majority of Arab countries are powerless. The thinking of any developing country in the joining with rich countries to establish economic partnerships remains the normal thinking and the strongest solution to come out of crises. They are helped in this regard by the geographical location and cultural accord.

Here, under openness and economic partnership, the Yemeni citizen believes that the upcoming seven years are the

guarantee to achieve a qualitative leap in the country's economics and to stop the departure of scientific skills. The upcoming years are the axis of challenge and a settlement point even if they are just a preparation period for developing free trade and raising the value of the currency as well as creating job opportunities to develop the citizen's economy.

However, the policies of Gulf economies and arrival of Gulf goods in the Yemeni market, with various prices, remain an important element that could drive the indicator up or down and makes the citizen cling or abandon those hidden answers. Here the citizen will be under the influence of awaited hope and an expected danger.

Source: Al-Thawra newspaper

Criteria for implementing services projects

By: Mohammed Al-Ariqi

It is the right of every citizen to have guaranteed essential services wherever he is and whatever his social position. Prosperity is for all and development has to reach every individual.

Cities need public services, but the countryside also needs access and they are often forgotten. There should be balanced distribution of development projects. Commitment of such policy leads to positive results that would contribute and speed up the rate of comprehensive development. Sociologists and economists have studies, ideas and research confirming this vision and therefore we find them always urging for those ideas.

Emphasis of sociologists and economists on the necessity of establishing a balanced development between urban and rural areas is founded on realistic data. They believe that balanced development will stave off dangers of ignorance, poverty and backwardness of all its forms and types and will avoid the society of economic crises and congestions and social disturbances that may threaten the

all the social peace.

Let us leave sociologists and economists and embark on evaluating the level of the spread of urban services among the areas of the country for which the government plans and implements, including the local authority in each district and governorate. Let us ask this question: do the plans of implementing these projects associate with goals bearing social and economic return expected in the regions where the projects are built?

The other query is whether there is a prior comprehension or visualization of the negative reflections and economic and social damage resulting from neglect in keeping the residents of this area or that deprived of basic services such as roads, education, health, pure water and electricity.

If we ponder deeply with a genuine objective consideration we will find out there are missing essential elements in the plans of those projects distribution. We shall find that both the government, offering the service, and the beneficiaries who are the citizens are participants in the missing of those essential elements.

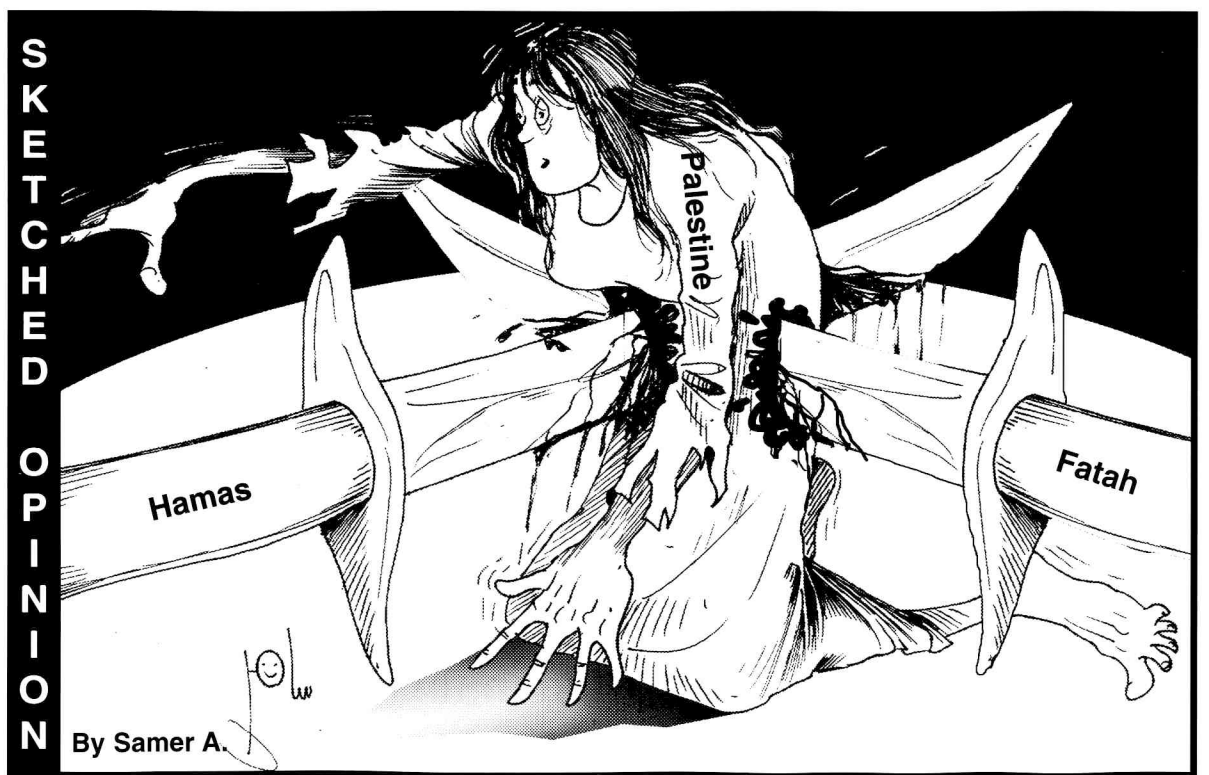
The government builds some projects

in areas, sometimes under pressure or influence, that might not serve the ordinary citizen. Many of these projects are carried out randomly and not in the proper places. The government also does not, after that, evaluate the social and economic return of those projects.

As for the citizen, he deals with the project as if it is a gift common to everyone as it is part of the public property and thus he tries to benefit from it at utmost degree and beyond his need of it. He will exhaust it as quick as possible. Those citizens do not even care for maintaining the project and preserving it. They do not understand the meaning of sustainable development projects. If the project happened to be exposed to destruction because of negligence or other reason they will demand for a new project.

We are in need of establishing qualitative and quantitative criteria and social and economic enlightenment during the planning and implementation of projects in accordance to the general goals of the comprehensive development plans. Then we will tangibly feel the affect of these services on the social awareness.

Source: Al-Thawra newspaper



By Samer A.

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Islamic Banking Investing as pleases God

By: Klaus Hachmeier

The term "Islamic finance" has come to stand for a comprehensive system of business transactions in keeping with Islamic law. Closely related and encountered almost as frequently is the expression "Islamic banking," revealing the central role played by banks in this field.

Of course, it is difficult to construct a complete economic system from Islamic sources alone – even if these include not only the Koran but also the traditions passed down by the early Islamic community surrounding the Prophet Mohammed.

A kind of "social free market economy"

But at least certain principles crystallize out that suggest a kind of "social free market economy" as the most appropriate one for Islam. While this economy recognizes that profits can be made and prosperity achieved through commercial dealings (economically speaking, this means that people have a right to private property and that prices can develop freely according to supply and demand), there is also an emphasis on social duties, such as donating money to help the poor and the needy.

Examples of Koran verses cited as reference are: "When the call is proclaimed to prayer on Friday (the Day of Assembly), hasten earnestly to the Remembrance of Allah, and leave off business (and traffic)! ... And when the Prayer is finished, then may ye disperse through the land, and seek of the Bounty of Allah: and celebrate the Praises of Allah often (and without stint): that ye may prosper." (Koran 62: 9-10)

"O ye who believe! Give of the good things which ye have (honorably) earned, and of the fruits of the earth which We have produced for you! And do not even aim at getting anything which is bad, in order that out of it ye may give away something, when ye yourselves would not receive it except with closed eyes!" (Koran 2:267).

Western (as well as Muslim) scholars of Islam point to the historical back-

ground behind the revelations in the Koran, arising as they did in the city of Mecca with its flourishing trade. According to conservative Islam, the Koran is the genuine word of God, which retains its validity irrespective of spatial and temporal limitations.

In addition to the above, there also exist a few more tangible restrictions with respect to commerce. The first is the general prohibition of gambling, which is derived from the Koran's ban on "maisir," a game in which arrows are used to determine who gets the best pieces of a slaughtered camel.

Speculation forbidden

A ban on speculative business ("gharar") can also be deduced from Islamic sources, which some believe is applicable to short-term speculators who try to make the most of temporary fluctuations in exchange rates.

The most far-reaching restriction that can be derived from the Islamic body of rules is without doubt the prohibition of "riba," which is often, and not entirely correctly, interpreted as a general ban on interest. This word of controversial origin is used in the Koran in connection with moneylenders who demand excessive interest and can be translated as "usury."

Today, the proscription is interpreted as meaning that no interest at all may be charged on credits that are granted. Interest-like structures are permitted for sales transactions, however: if someone defers payment on a purchase, for example, the Islamic jurists recognize that a surcharge on the price may be demanded for the delay.

Inspired by German cooperative banks

In the mid-20th century, the first forerunners of today's "Islamic banking" began to appear on the scene. In 1963, for example, Dr. Ahmad al-Najjar of Egypt, inspired by West German cooperative banks, founded a bank in the Nile Delta that managed to make do without charging any interest whatsoever, investing the customers' money in equity models or in its own business activities.

The experiment ended just a few years later under ominous circumstances, most probably financing problems. The Islamic



Islamic banking is particularly dynamic today in the Gulf States and in Malaysia, where Islamic and "conventional" banks compete freely (photo: AP)

republics of Sudan, Pakistan and Iran have arranged large portions of their state systems – including the banks – in accordance with Islamic rules.

The strongest dynamic in this field comes today from the Gulf States as well as Malaysia, where Islamic and "conventional" banks compete shoulder-to-shoulder, the former already managing to conquer a market share of up to 20 percent, with a rapid upward trend.

Increasingly, Western banking institutions are starting to offer their own Islamic products from special departments: for example, business loans tailored to Islamic customers.

Criticisms have been voiced that Islamic products often merely imitate conventional ones and, other than in name, do not offer any specifically Islamic characteristics. This goes especially for products that copy interest-like structures.

Mortgage as "murabaha" transaction

A real estate credit is for example replicated by the "murabaha" transaction, in which the bank often purchases the property for the space of one second only and then sells it to the end customer on an installment plan. The installments are cal-

culated to include the interest that would be charged on a classic mortgage.

Critics demand that such credit-like structures be limited or done away with entirely; only interest-free credit should be offered, or investments with full participation in profits and losses ("mudharaba"). However, the fact is that the average household often needs to borrow money to finance big-ticket purchases (house, car, stereo system) since such items cannot be paid for with the available cash on hand.

As long as these purchases are designated only for a consumer's own use, "mudharaba" does not apply, since no profit is being made. The success of "Islamic finance" will depend on whether Islamic product alternatives are created that offer not only conformity with Islamic law (which, just like in other legal systems, can be applied more or less flexibly) but also answer the needs of the broader Islamic population.

Dr. Klaus Hachmeier lives in Frankfurt and works for the BHF Bank, which recently opened a branch in Abu Dhabi. He is a scholar of Islam and an economist.

Source: *Qantara.de*, 2007.

China's financial fetish

By: Jun Zhang

With the drum beating for the development of the coastal areas of Tianjin near Beijing, the curtain seems to be rising on yet another "financial center" in China. When Shanghai sought a similar role several years ago, bankers and investors around the world wondered whether the aim was really for Shanghai to replace Hong Kong as China's financial heart. In the current pilot project, Tianjin in China's north and Shanghai in the south are competing against each other, prompting even more second-guessing. Once upon a time, no one had any idea about how to create a "financial center." A financial center was simply a great metropolis where enormous financial dealings took place. Cities such as London and New York became known as financial centers only after they had proved themselves in the role.

China's authorities seem to be unaware that many major cities have not had the luck to become financial centers. There is no economic or other theory that explains why a city called a "financial center" should be more valuable or lovely than others. Why, then, should China make developing global financial centers a vital national goal? Does China really need its own financial centers of world standing? Does the world need China to have them? Or is such a goal necessary because a financial center can determine the fate of a great metropolis?

Nothing in the history of finance, the evolution of cities, or modern economics provides a clear answer. It is the Chinese who have endowed the term "financial center" with such weight and meaning by trying to dissect the functions of such cities and quantify every detail. As a result, China's authorities are prepared to pick a city and order it to create the functions of a financial center, as if such a thing can be constructed like a building – a concept that could not be more off the mark. Indeed, according to modern development models of finance, whether or not a physical center of finance exists is no longer a meaningful issue. Owing to historical factors and opportunities, financial transactions were concentrated in cities that were traditionally closely linked to the rise of European and American capi-

talism. But what counts nowadays is not where financial transactions physically take place, but rather the growing importance and globalization of finance in the operation of the world economy.

Cities do not become financial centers because they are more "excellent" than other cities, or because they have done something that other cities failed to do. Instead, once financial transactions begin to concentrate in a place, it becomes hard to move them to other places. A free-market economy and its legal traditions – both indispensable to the survival of financial centers – certainly helps them to rise, but that initial rise has always been attributable to historical evolution, not government strategy. In this sense, China's effort to deliberately create, through government fiat, global financial centers is both exacting and dogmatic. There is no doubt that China needs its financial sector to develop soundly in order to ensure sustained economic growth. And there is now a common understanding in China that meeting this objective requires that the government safeguard financial liberalization.

But progress has been slow, because China's rulers have put nurturing financial centers – which should be the objective of local governments – at the heart of the country's financial development. Indeed, equating financial liberalization with privileges for cities designated as "financial centers" undermines the very goals of liberalization – namely, to reduce government control and to accelerate the development of financial markets.

China's financial system is failing in that respect, owing to frequent administrative and political intervention. As a result, Shanghai has been restricted from making the best of its financial functions, and Hong Kong, Asia's acknowledged financial center, from assisting China's financial modernization. What China needs most is a financial sector capable of harnessing the forces of liberalization and globalization to drive economic growth in the decades ahead. The time has come to cast off the burden of building financial centers, and focus instead on advancing the modernization of Chinese finance.

Zhang Jun is Director of the China Center for Economic Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai, China. Source: Project Syndicate, 2007.



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Breadlosers? Bakers shrug off blame

By: Saddam Al-Ashmori

Yemeni markets have witnessed huge price hikes as prices rise day after day, especially for consumer commodities like flour. In recent months, this has pushed bakers to reduce the size of bread loaves.

Many customers are puzzled about the reasons behind the shrinking loaves. Previously, two loaves might have been enough to make one feel full, but now, even 10 loaves might not suffice for that same person.

However, for the most part, consumers are accepting the shrinkage silently, although they still wonder if loaves will return to their previous size. Further, they wonder what's responsible – businessmen's greed or bakers' deceit?

"Citizens are the only victims. It's businessmen's greediness that makes flour prices increase. Further, there's no control over bakeries," family breadwinner Ali Mohammed Al-Tawili said.

"It's a burden on us to buy at this price. To save money, I might buy an oven and bake bread at home," he added.

He maintains that his large family requires 50 loaves for just one meal at a cost of YR 500 – and it still isn't enough. "That's only for one meal, so what about three meals a day?" he complained.

When asked about the French baguette, Al-Tawili replied that the bread's name doesn't matter as long as it makes one full, alleging that it doesn't do anything to alleviate one's hunger because it can be eaten in two bites.

"Those parties in control are liars and cheaters and they don't perform their jobs as they should. Where are the



The Yemeni bread loaf has shrunk smaller than a one dollar bill.

employees of the Trade and Supply Ministry and the General Authority for Specifications, Standards and Quality Control?" he demanded.

Concluding his thoughts, Al-Tawili said, "In the long run, citizens must buy and eat in order to live, but bakers say, 'If you don't buy, others will.'"

For his part, grocer Abdulhaliq Al-Kindi says the situation now has become different, and when comparing between past and current loaves, there's a big difference, as previous ones were three times larger than the new ones.

Al-Kindi attributes this to instability of market prices, but declares that loaves are necessary. He sometimes eats 10 pieces, but doesn't feel satisfied, so he advises citizens to bake bread at home.

"When people ask us about the size of the loaves, we tell them that we aren't bakers; rather, distributors deliver them to us as they are and say, 'If people don't want to buy them, return them to us,'" Al-Kindi adds.

He alleges that there's no government control at all and he doesn't know when concerned parties will wake up. Another consumer, Mohammed

Obeed, shares the same opinion, saying, "The situation has become strange now and citizens are the only victims. Businessmen raised prices and bakers found it an opportunity to minimize loaf size. It's half the size of the previous loaf."

Obeed further notes that the French baguette size still satisfies; however, those bakeries producing such bread are scarce.

"I'll buy at any price, although I need 30 loaves to make me feel full. I think it's better for citizens to bake bread at home," he added.

He also claims that concerned parties are partners in what's happening while the government is supposed to regulate flour prices and observe both bakers and businessmen.

Grocer Abdu Al-Huwaidi agrees, saying, "I think the increased flour prices led bakers to reduce the size of loaves. People may resort to baking bread at home because concerned authorities' control is absent."

Baker Abdulkarim Al-Dhaifi says lack of conscience and honesty causes some bakers to reduce loaf sizes and further attributes the small size to such lack of control "Citizens will bake bread at home because even more than 50 loaves won't suffice a small family. The government should observe markets and bakeries," he said.

"Under these conditions prevalent in Yemen, there's nothing other than the conscience as the only control for some bakers. People can resort to French baguettes as an alternative," Al-Dhaifi suggested.

Concerned authorities also gave their opinion on the recent events. Adnan Al-Aghbari, specifications administration manager at the Specification Authority,

noted, "The authority continuously sets controls, performs inspections and arrests violators."

"Due to the instability of prices, it's natural for bakers to reduce bread weight under the pretext of high prices; thus, the authority can't do anything as long as prices are unstable," he maintained.

"If prices are stable, we conduct our role of arresting violators and referring them to prosecution to investigate their cases. They later pay the required sum and pledge not to commit the violation again," Al-Aghbari explained.

He concluded, "We can't do anything unless prices come down again."

One baker clarified the matter, saying, "It's natural to reduce loaf weight, especially after the rise in prices for essential commodities. For example, a 50-kilogram bag of flour is now YR 3,500 instead of YR 2,300, a difference of YR 1,200 and this costs us a lot."

He added, "We have three choices: either raise prices to YR 20, which is unacceptable by consumers, reduce the bread weight, which is feasible, or close our shops."

"It's a pity that the press is focusing on the bakers because they all know we don't reduce the weight or increase prices when the markets are stable – businessmen are responsible for that. I own a bakery and I buy flour at a high price. Further, I must pay for water, electricity, wages and rent," he maintained.

"Via your newspaper, we'd like to say that we aren't responsible for the reduced weight of loaves because we don't have farms or mills. We buy flour from businessmen and concerned authorities know this and appreciate our situation," the baker declared.



In few places bread is sold by weight instead of piece, which means more value to the customer.

Business In Brief

Director of Tax Authority: Amending Sales Tax law

Noman Al-Sohaibi, director of the Tax Authority, has indicated the proposals and comments of the private sector and business community were taken into consideration and that the General Sales Tax law would be amended further in order to better suit the nature of business in Yemen, hoping that the business community will cooperate with the government in order to implement the law.

Al-Sabri: Private sector benefits from corruption

Secretary General of the Cabinet, Mohammed Al-Sabri, has indicated the private sector has played a prime role in spreading corruption in the tax authority and the current taxation mechanism and therefore refuses any measures for transparency and the implementation of a sophisticated taxation mechanism such as the 2001 General Sales Tax.

Finance Minister:

A stock market is far fetched

Minister of Finance Saif Al-Asali has indicated that the establishment of a stock market is far fetched because the private sector insists on hindering the development of the Yemeni market, adding that the private sector is still weak and ignorant as it refuses to accept and implement modern management systems and endorse transparency in their dealings.

Over 340,000 Yemenis caught entering Saudi

An official Saudi report has indicated that the number of Yemeni illegal immigrants who attempted to enter the kingdom of Saudi Arabia reached 344,781 during 2006. A group representing

Saudi border patrol will meet with their Yemeni counterparts to discuss the problem of the increasing numbers of illegal immigrants.

Saudi funds more development projects in Yemen

The Saudi Development Fund for has agreed with the Ministry of Planning to fund several health projects worth \$84 million, to establish a hospital in Hodieda, faculty of medicine in Taiz, as well as a hospital and a cancer therapy center in Hadhramout.

Indian Investors study investment options in the Yemeni Oil Sector

Several Indian Investors are studying the prospects of investing in Yemen's Oil and Gas sector, focused on building and upgrading oil refineries as well as building other infrastructure projects such as pipelines and power generation facilities.

Middle East Development Corporation in Yemen

Tariq bin Laden, the director of the Middle East Development Corporation arrived in Yemen yesterday, following a discussion with President Saleh on the prospect of constructing a new and modern city in Yemen with its own airport, seaport and infrastructure.

Ministry of Higher Education to use VISA in money transfers

The Ministry of Higher Education has indicated that it will use the VISA card in cooperation with the Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank in order to transfer the monthly allowances for the Yemeni students who are undertaking their higher studies abroad on scholarship schemes administered by the ministry.

إستشارات - تدريب - تعليم

إيكتك

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المهنتون /

جميع الاحل والاصداقاء والاحباب - عثم / فحبيب عبدالله الشرفي

غرد العصفير وطائر البلاله فرحاً وابتهاجاً للأخوة /

سعيد أحمد محمد الاصبحي

خالد محمد علي الاصبحي

ماجد عبد الملك الاصبحي

بمناسبة الزفاف الميمون

فألك ألك مبروك

المهنتون /

أ/ حذقان فضل الاستغاث - م/ ياسين الاصبحي - محمد وعلي وعبدالله وعبد الرحمن الاصبحي - د/ النوالد / محمد علي الاصبحي - عصام ومالك وعلي الاصبحي - فهد الاصبحي - عبد الحكيم الاصبحي - النوالد / عبد الملك الاصبحي - ناصر وحسين الاصبحي - ايهاب الاستغاث - خالد الاديمي - جميل عبد الزكري - موهظي مصانع كلوكوكس

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(التبصر الامتياز للمناطق التجارية الحرة في الجمهورية اليمنية)

ماسة تحليلة اقتصادية في إطار المشاركة وذلك مع جامعة الملك السامع المعرف

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بمناسبة ارتقاء المولود الجديد البكر /

أحمد

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صنعاء



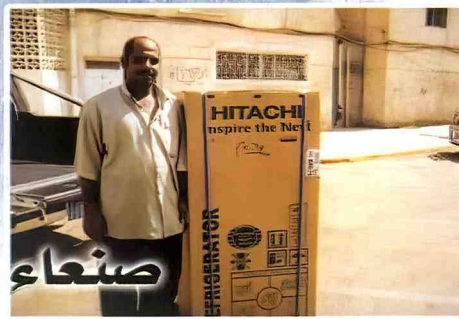
صنعاء



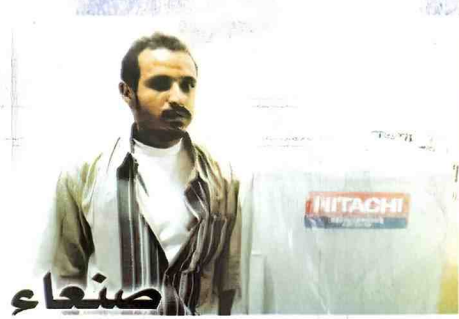
صنعاء



صنعاء



صنعاء



صنعاء

بمصادقية تامة أعتاد عليها جمهور المستهلكين من شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة **metco** الوكيل الحصري في الجمهورية اليمنية لمشروب الطاقة **SHARK** قامت الشركة وبجميع فروعها في المحافظات بتوزيع الدفعة الأولى من الجوائز للفائزين بمسابقة شارك **افتح واربع** والتي حصد خلالها الفائزين العديد من الجوائز القيمة.

الجدير بالذكر أن الشركة قد رصدت لهذه المسابقة ما يقارب ستة وستون ألف جائزة متنوعة ليتاح بذلك فرصة أكبر لجمهور المستهلكين بالفوز، والشركة وهي تنشر بعض صور الفائزين بالدفعة الأولى من الجوائز لهذه المسابقة تنتهز الفرصة بالدعوة لجمهور المستهلكين بالإستمرار في الإشتراك في المسابقة ليحالفهم الحظ بالفوز كون **المسابقة مستمرة حتى نفاد كمية الجوائز... مع العلم أنه سيتم نشر بعض صور الفائزين بالجوائز الكبرى للمسابقة على دفعات، متمنين للجميع الحظ الأوفر،**



الحديدة



الحديدة



الحديدة



الحديدة



الحديدة



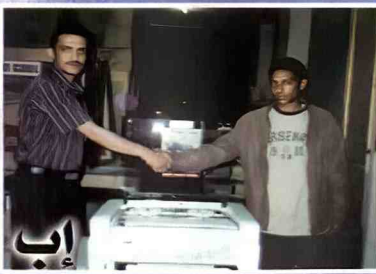
إب



إب



إب



إب



إب



إب



تعز



تعز



تعز



تعز

SHARK

ENERGY DRINK

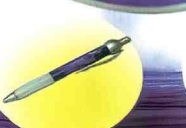
الله مه ٦٦ ألف جائزة فورية بانتظاركم

العروض ساري حتى نفاد الكمية



افتح واربع

أنزع الغطاء واحصل على جائزة تلك الفورية
من أحد مراكز الاستبدال
المعتمدة أو أحد فروع شركتكم



Bare prairie

By: Fuad Noman
fn_0012000@yahoo.com

Boring time
Bare prairie in a cruel place
All the days we live
All the nights we sleep
The Man's manners still stun
Imagine whom they defy
They always despise our cry
It is a heavy burden
Always you make things intermingle
You can't tell
Between the fur and feather
I am neither a king nor an angel
Let me know,
When the fall's leaves wither!!
Once their false glory will die
Referee your mind's eye
Apart from, leave me away;
Not ready to freeze my deep sense
I have got to rule my life's reins

No one can take in my love's encryption
Love is boundless width and length
In the distance downward of my soul
I hold a great insurrection
But you wear the garment of suspicion
I do not care,
What the real end can terminate
Haply, if we dream of the sunbeam
Our earth becomes sullen
No smoke without flames burn
Nothing comes new
Or runs under the sun
Except the real dawn's dew
Without dun's compulsion
The betrayal stiletto
Stabbing the sense of fun
Seeing that the innocent smiles
With the wind gone
Above suspicion
Are we in need of a great revolution?

A referendum on the London Donors Conference

By: Do'a'a Al-Tuhamy

1. Is the outcome of the London Donors Conference going to support us or not?
2. Some say that some people in government beautify their speech. Instead of saying helping or begging, they say support or grants. Do you agree?
3. As a Yemeni, do you want your country to be one of the Gulf countries?

Writing is more than fighting

By: Abdulkreem Al-Aawage
abdulkreem_h_alawage@yahoo.com

Writing research, thoughts and satirizing political or literary forms is an essential need in any society.

To write means that you think of problems and think how to contribute to their solutions and, add to that, that you transfer your experience and knowledge you get throughout your long life. All these factors share in helping others, either individuals or groups in rural or in urban areas. It is a serious weapon to be able to write and deal with the

circumstances around you and around your environment. It is a real struggle to write in any field, either political, economic, social, medical, cultural or in any other scope serving humanity. All writers are brave fighters. The difference is only in the tools and the field of battle.

Journalists who travel to the hot areas in the world to write about what they watch and hear are heroic writers sharing and revealing facts for all people. Those in laboratories who write about their research and day and night fight the different diseases are brave men as they spend all their time discovering drugs and the causes of those diseases and disasters. It is a battle really; the heroes are the writers. In addition, all the

professors, doctors, teachers and educators spend a huge deal of their time planning how to offer their knowledge, talents and experiences along simple lines with sentences and words their students are able to digest easily.

They are heroes in this field without any doubt because they fight in two battles. The first is providing literacy and the second is facilitating the difficulties and obstacles facing students and society. It is reality. Writing is a kind of fight, however, its importance is more than the traditional war because in such situation there is only one enemy and one field but the case of writing they fight many battles in many fields at the same time

Corruption, the main cause for engulfing resources

By: Aref Saeed Al-Shaghdari
aref_alshaghdari@hotmail.com

The recent report of the Transparency International concerning the states has been between a very clear estimation & a very corrupt one which has declared Yemen getting the degree of 2.6 points & being ranked 106 out of 158 states. As well as many regional & international organisations, all addressed one topic, which is corruption. Even the Sana'a-based UN Co-ordinator office has stated in an evolutionary report on the developmental performance of Yemen for the year 2005, in which he indicated that the corruption-related issues are often associated to authority elements & influential figures, as well as the existence of many factors contributing to the spread of corruption phenomenon & bribery amid the state employees. Many more examples of that like, the feeble wages chart,

numerous complications, the ineffectiveness of control & audit system son all levels in addition to the random imposition of penalties & discipline punishment son the violating the law, the clear deficiency in the performance of the institutions concerned with implementing detection & audit principle on the different governmental administrations as well as financial issues & the state's public purchases. That is to say, measures & rules regulating those operations are ambiguous, which in turn complicates determining accountability & then carrying out the detection & audit principle on both the individual & sector levels.

Despite of the authority repeating a speech, people used to say, about the necessity for combating corruption, the deep-rooted culture manifests looting & plundering the public money in the governmental institutions & administrations, as well as in the private sector. This in turn makes matters more complicated,

pen unless there's a strong law. The people will break it as usual. There's one thing that can make them straight without hesitation: Just like China, they force anyone spitting in the public square to pay \$20. At the same time, government should be merciful to its nation or if not merciful, just fair. They must price basic needs according to the people's income. Do you agree?

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

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

Where the difference lies:
Yemeni or foreigner?

Though Yemeni society bitterly suffers from unemployment, a number of foreigners, either from Arab countries or others, join companies and institutions of private, public, and mixed, public-private, sectors. Being considered foreign experts, such foreigners are paid high amounts in foreign currency, in addition to other privileges such as accommodation, annual tickets and cars. A salary paid in the local currency to a Yemeni, in comparison, equals less than ten percent of that paid to a foreigner. The question that arises here: Do such foreigners do something that cannot be done by local employees, or even workers?

It is generally common to find foreigners in high-ranking positions, sometimes because they are more qualified than Yemenis, but in other cases only because they are foreigners. That actually takes place in the three sectors, while some Yemenis of better qualifications work in lower positions, or they do not work at all. This does not stand against foreigners or their qualifications for some are more qualified and worthy of their working positions. But in some cases it is proved that they have nothing distinctive from the local employees.

Substituting them with Yemenis, in such cases, may not negatively affect the work quality, but, on the contrary, it may positively improve it.

Yemeni employees, in my opinion, are to be responsible for that, though the decisions are always taken by high authorities or owners of the private sector. The will of improvement and self-qualification is a must in any workplace. If Yemeni employees keep this in mind with practical actions, foreigners have nothing to distinguish themselves in the field of work. They should prove their capabilities of better work in order to push themselves towards higher positions instead of leaving them for foreigners. Even it is not paid, they should consider it a matter of improving themselves, and they can be sure that one day it will help. A foreigner has no extra mind or extra capabilities. The difference lies only in the use of that mind and capabilities. One should learn anywhere and even from the foreigners themselves. All potential must be used to show success in whatever work is done. That really helps the employees to get more qualified. It also helps the institutions or companies to save money. And, if we look at the matter through the mind's eye, it will help in solving society's unemployment-problem.

Maged Thabet Al-kholidy is a 26 year old writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni. An ex-editor of Eng. Journal of the Uni. (maged_thabet@hotmail.com)

Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker

ACROSS

- 1 Recurring theme
- 6 Pretend
- 15 Good relations
- 16 Extend hospitality, in a way
- 17 Hanging Basket Capital of the World
- 19 Gilbert and Sullivan opera (with "The")
- 20 Young newt
- 21 Haw partner
- 22 Baseball's all-time career batting leader
- 24 Nourish
- 27 The City of Five Seasons
- 34 Scientistologist Hubbard
- 35 Hockey's Bobby
- 36 Theater opening?
- 37 Goal
- 38 Hereditary rulers
- 41 Aviv
- 42 Part of a script
- 44 Bridal bio word
- 45 The Aswan dams it

46 Quilt City, USA

- 50 Ruin
- 51 German region
- 52 ABA member
- 55 The Gateway to the West to The Twin Cities dir.
- 57 Peanut butter cup brand
- 61 "Salt City"
- 65 1989 Al Pacino film
- 66 Nobel laureate Hermann
- 67 Some are plunging
- 68 Egg-shaped

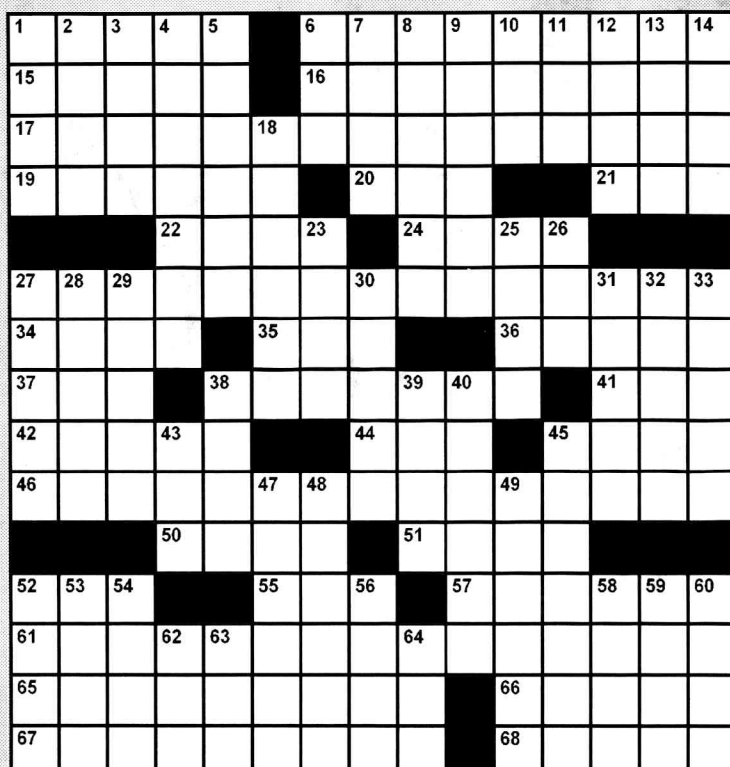
DOWN

- 1 Address to a lady
- 2 Prefix meaning "all"
- 3 Clock sound
- 4 Ulysses, for one
- 5 First name in Russian literature
- 6 Drug-fighting grp.
- 7 "Picnic" playwright
- 8 Graf of tennis
- 9 Not standing

10 Schubert's "The ___-King"

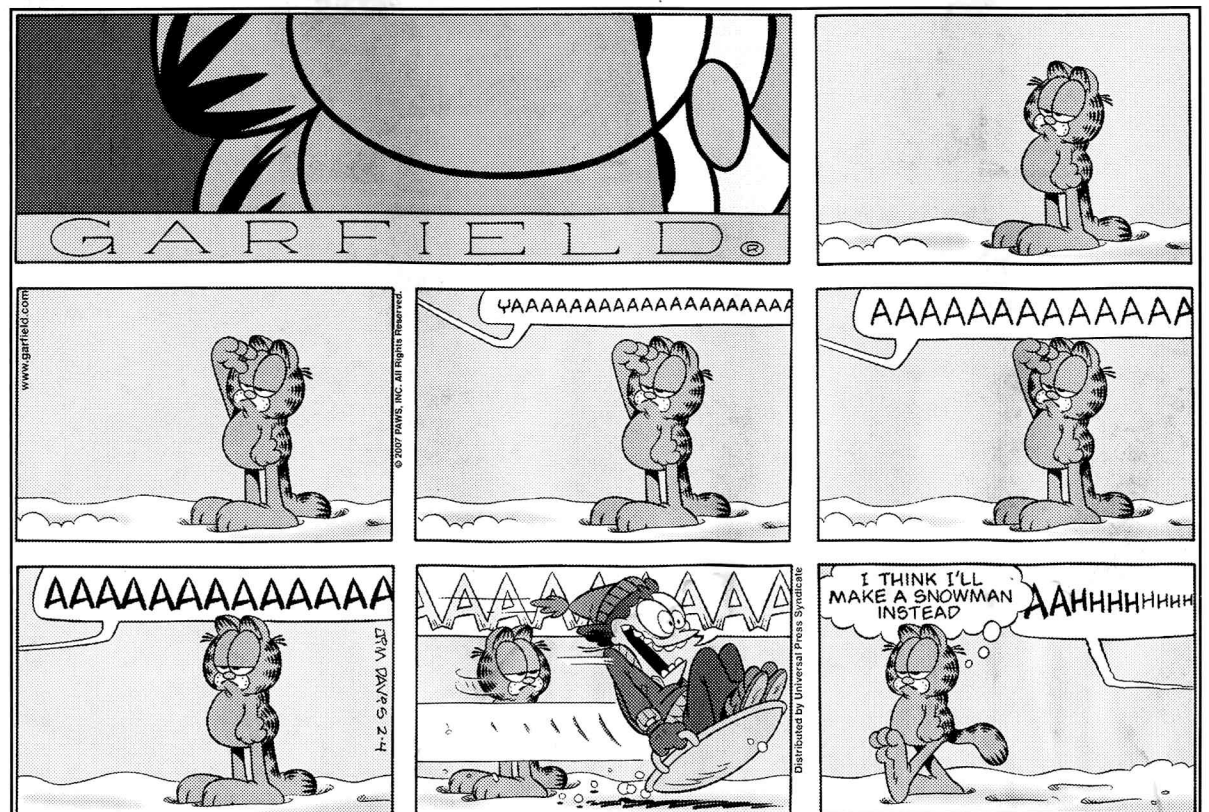
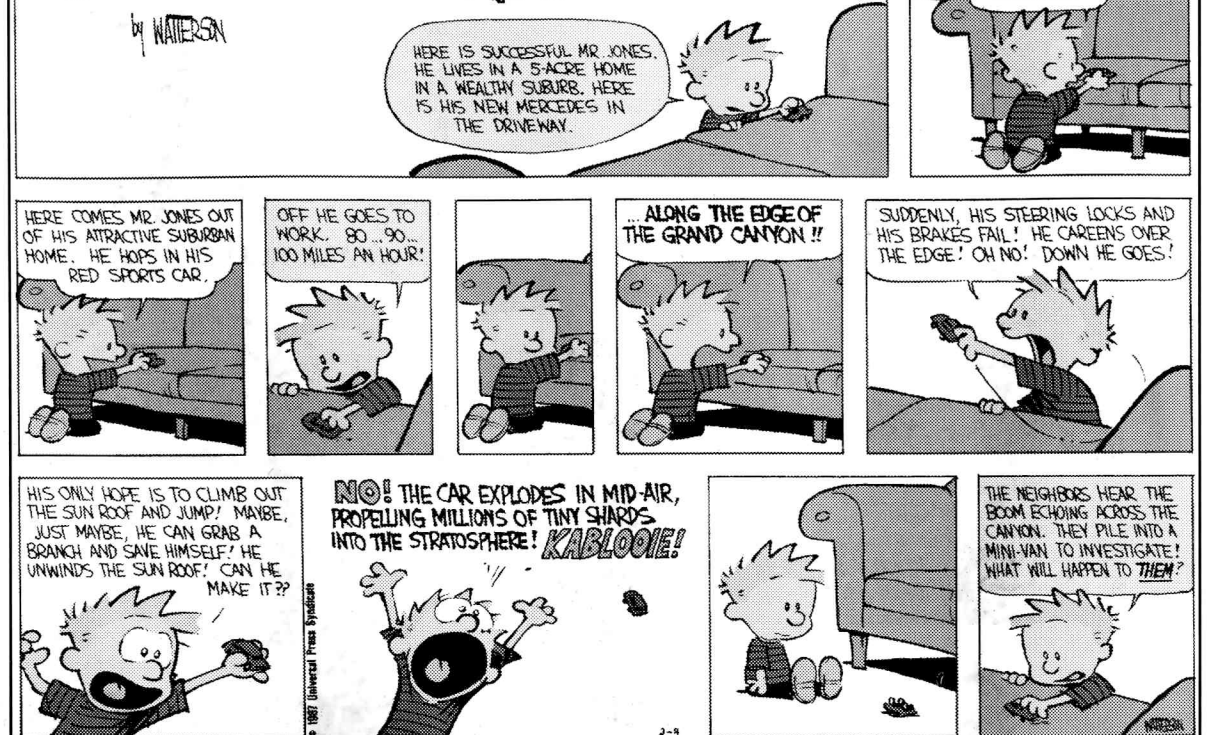
- 11 N.Y.C. subway inits.
- 12 Big party
- 13 Admire
- 14 City in Judah
- 18 Liam Neeson title role
- 23 Farm feature
- 25 Those, Mexican-style
- 26 Poorly lit
- 27 Necklace fastener
- 28 Susan Lucci soap role
- 29 Like the top of the Capitol
- 30 Practical joke
- 31 Some nerve?
- 32 Spiral-shelled sea creature
- 33 Alvin of dance
- 38 Prefix indicating ten
- 39 Crystal-ball gazer
- 40 Length of service
- 43 Pencil stump
- 45 1961 Soviet defector Rudolf
- 47 Tree growth rings
- 48 Muppets creator Jim
- 49 "My Generation" band
- 52 Org.
- 53 Prized Pacific salmon
- 54 Ford Explorer Sport
- 56 "Houston, ___ had a problem"
- 58 Slugger Sammy
- 59 Once, once
- 60 ___-Ball (carnival game)
- 62 "All systems go"
- 63 Grey Cup org.
- 64 Nintendo's Super ___

"NICKNAMES" By Sean O.F. Smith



calvin and hobbes

by WATSON



مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
للخدمات العقارية
حده - أخي السياسي - أخي - بيت بوس
سيار: ٢٨٥٥٠ - مكتب: ٦٧٩١٦٦

تسجيل عقارك للإيجار أو البيع في مكتبنا، سيفرض علينا خدمتك بأحراف ، بمصادقية وسرية كاملة.

- للبيع... أرضية حر ، حوالي ٧ لبن في مدينة الشباب والرياضة للإيجار... فيلا ثلاثة أدوار ، في الأصحبي الجديد قريبة من شارع الأربعين الرناسة والأربعين المؤدي إلى حدة. ١١ غرفة كبيرة ، حمامات و ٢ مطابخ وصالتين وموقف لثلاث سيارات، نظيفة جداً ، الإيجار الشهري مخفض إلى ٧٠٠ دولار.
- دورين مفروشين بالكامل مع حديقة رائعة ١٢٠٠ دولار شهرياً
- دور مفروش في حده، غرفتين نوم، حمامين ، صالون طعام ، مطبخ وحوش ، مستقلة، الإيجار الشهري: ٨٠٠ دولار

نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري

كمبيوتر، انات، أدوات كهربائية، تلفونات، وأشياء أخرى

• للبيع: لاب توب توشيبا - مواصفات حديثة - استخدام شهر - السعر: ١٠٠٠ \$
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٤٢٨٩٨

• شخص اجنبي يريد بيع التالي: فرن كهربائي ماركه نيكاي ٢٥ \$ - أدوات سفره: كؤوس - أطباق - فناجين إلخ ٧٠٠٠ ريال - لوحة رسم إيراني ٥٠٠٠ ريال - أربعة كراسي بلاستيك للحديقة ٣٠٠٠ ريال - صندوق تلح مقاس كبير ٣٠٠٠ ريال - قطعة ورق ٣٠٠٠ ريال

• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٧٣٤٢

تقدم بخالصة التعاني والتبركات للأع

أشرف عبد الوهاب المطاط

بمناسبة الخطوبة

قاله الله مبروك

المهنتون / عمك محمد عبد الله المطاط

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel : 01-531221/531231

التسليم والشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٠
ورد لينك ت: ٤٤٤٤٤٠٠٠

مستشفيات (+)

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٢٤٦٦٦٦/٧/٨/٩
المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٢٧٤٢٨٩/٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٤١٢٨٩١
المستشفى اليمني الألماني ت: ٤١٨٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦٦
المستشفى الألماني الحديث ت: ٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٢٠٠٨
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساني ت: ٤٢٥٩٧٠/١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٣٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيفيك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبا ت: ٢٧٣٧٣٧
فندق ريلاكس ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٦٠٢٣٥٥/٦٠٢٣٥٥

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩/٣/٤-٤٤٨٢٣٩
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٤٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢
فاكس: ٥٤٧٥٥٥
معهد كاركوس ت: ٥٢٤٣٤٣/٥
معهد بانك ت: ٥١٠٦١٢-٥١٠٨٢٣
فاكس: ٣٦٥٣٧٣

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٧٧٣٢/٢٧٧٧٣٢
مارب للتأمين ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣
صنعاء ت: ٢٤٤٢٨٠
عن ت: ٣٥٨٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين ت: ٢٧٧٨٠٦/٢٧٧٧٣٢/٤٢
عن ت: ٢٤٧٦٧٧
عن ت: ٢٥٠٣٤٥

مدارس

مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٣٧٠١٩١/٢
مدرسة التركية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٣٠٦١٥٩
مدرسة رينيو ت: ٤١٤٠٣٢/٤٢٤٠٤٣

سفرات

التسليم للسفرات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٤٩٨/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠٠ فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩

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• غرفة للحارس مع الحمام والمطبخ (٥) مساحة المبنى ٢٢٠ متر مسطح (٦) المساحة الكلية للأرض ١٢ لبنه. سعر العمارة مائة مليون ريال يمني (قابل للتفاوض)

• الموقع: حده بجوار منزل علي حسن الشاطر

• للإستفسار: ٧١٩٥١٦٥٨

• للبيع: أرضية ١٢ لبنه شارعين + أرضية ٦ لبن شارعين + أرضية ١٠ لبن شارع - الموقع: الدائري الشمالي + أرضية ١٥ لبنه شارعين - حي تجاري والمنافس لشوارع تجارية.

• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١ أو ٦٧٩١٦٦ عبدالله

• للبيع: أرضية أربعين لبنه - شارعين جنوبي وغربي - الموقع: بيت بوس - السعر: مليون وسبعمئة ريال.

• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١ عبدالله - ٦٧٩١٦٦

• حبيب محمد - دبلوم حاسوب تخصص برمجة - جامعة عدن - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في تدريس دورات برامج تطبيقية - خبرة في صيانة الحاسوب لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد العمل على برنامج الفوتوشوب

• للتواصل: ٧٧٥١٦٩٠٧

• محمد أحمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد كافة المراسلات التجارية وترجمة التوكيلات التجارية - خبرة في البرامج التطبيقية وفي صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في الفترة الصباحية.

• للتواصل: ٧١١٤٢٩٤٨

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

• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٣٦٩٥

• مراد أبو الرجال - بكالوريوس كيمياء - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - حاصل على دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية ودورات تدريبية في وزارة النفط ووزارة تدريبية في المقاييس وضبط الجودة كما إن لديه خبرة في المبيعات.

• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٧٨٤٩٤

• بسام محمد - ثانوية عامة - يجيد السواعة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل كسائق (دوام كامل)

• للتواصل: ١/٥٠٧٧٦٤

• عبد الرحيم محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم برامج تطبيقات الحاسوب - يجيد الطباعة بالعربي والإنجليزي - يحمل رخصة قيادة - يرغب في العمل بإحدى الشركات أو في مجال السياحة في صنعاء أو تعز أو إب أو حضرموت.

• للتواصل: ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠

• حبيب محمد - دبلوم حاسوب تخصص برمجة - جامعة عدن - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في تدريس دورات برامج تطبيقية - خبرة في صيانة الحاسوب لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد العمل على برنامج الفوتوشوب

• للتواصل: ٧٧٥١٦٩٠٧

• محمد أحمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد كافة المراسلات التجارية وترجمة التوكيلات التجارية - خبرة في البرامج التطبيقية وفي صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في الفترة الصباحية.

• للتواصل: ٧١١٤٢٩٤٨

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

• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٣٦٩٥

سيارات

• للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس E-٢٤ - اللون: رصاصي - فل أوبشن - مواصفات كاملة.

• للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٧٠٨٥٨٠

• للبيع: سيارة كورولا ٢٠٠١ مواصفات خليجية أجرة فاصل واحد.

• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٢٩٧٥

عقارات

• للبيع: أرضية ١٩ لبنه + أرضية ١٢ لبنه مسورة ولها بوابه وعداد كهربائي وكذلك للبيع أرضية ١٧ لبنه - شارعين + أرضية ٦ لبن + أرضية ١٠ لبن شارع - الموقع الدائري الشمالي + أرضية ١٥ لبنه شارعين - حي تجاري والمنافس لشوارع تجارية.

• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١ عبدالله

• للبيع: عمارة في شارع هابل مكونة من ثلاثة أدوار وسبع شقق.

• للتواصل: ٧٣٤٤٩٧٨٦ أم أحمد

• عمارة للبيع (١) أربع شقق في الدور الرابع مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ وصالة (٢) شقتين في الدور الثاني مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ وصالة + شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف وحمام ومطبخ وصالة (٣) أربع شقق في الدور الأول مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ وصالة (٤) بدوم ثلاث شقق مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ ومطبخ ملحق بالبدوم ملحق بالبدوم

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١- البروفيسور بازل استشاري جراحة الحوادث والعظام والإسعافات الأولية من ٢٠٠٧/٢/٥ حتى ٢٠٠٧/٣/٢

٢- البروفيسور جوتنر زلبك استشاري أمراض الأطفال وخصوصاً أمراض الجهاز العصبي (الصرع التخلف الذهني الحركي) من ٢٠٠٧/٢/٥ حتى ٢٠٠٧/٤/١١

٣- الأخصائية كلوديا زلبك اختصاصية في العلاج الطبيعي وخصوصاً حالات الإعاقة البدنية لدى الأطفال (٢٠٠٧/٢/٥ حتى ٢٠٠٧/٤/١١)

٤- البروفيسور توجل استشاري أمراض السكر والغدد الصماء. من ٢٠٠٧/٢/٥ حتى ٢٠٠٧/٢/٢٥

٥- البروفيسور ألبرت هيلبر استشاري أمراض باطنية الكلى. من تاريخ ٨ / ٢٠٠٧/١ حتى ٢٠٠٧/٣/٣

Yemen German Hospital Announcement group of German Consultant Doctors.

1. Prof. Rainer Passl, Consultant of traumatic surgery, Orthopedics, surgery as well as senior expert from Austria. February 05, 2007 to March 02, 2007.

2. Prof. Guenter Gross- Selbeck, Consultant of Neuro-pediatrics (Epilepsy, mental retardation) From Germany. February 15, 2007 to April 11, 2007.

3. Dr. Claudia Gross-Selbeck, Physiotherapist for physical Handicap in children. From Germany. February 15, 2007 to April 11, 2007.

4. Prof. Erhard Toegel, Diabetic Consultant and endocrinologist from Germany. February 15, 2007 to February 25, 2007

5. Prof. Albert Helber, Consultant Nephrology, Internal Medicine from Germany. January 08, 2007 to March 8, 2007.

For more information, please contact Yemen German Hospital (418000), Extension (111), medical record (184). Hadda street, crossing 60 street.

وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب مدرس لغة عربية لتدريس طالب صيني في البيت ويفضل أن تكون لديه المقدرة على التحدث بالإنجليزية.

• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٢١٢٧ سعيد

• يعلن مركز أيتك عن حاجته إلى:

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• للتواصل: ٢٤٠٨٢٣ - ٥١٠٦١٢

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باحثون عن وظيفة

• محمد العودي - بكالوريوس تجارة (إدارة أعمال) - دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر - خبرة في مجال العلاقات العامة والتسويق والإدارة - يرغب في العمل في مجال عملة أو أي مجال مناسب.

• للتواصل: ٧١٨٢٤٢٥٧٩

• صدام الصبري - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دورات في مجال الكمبيوتر والانترنت - خبرة في مجال العلاقات العامة - خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والتسويق - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب.

• للتواصل: ٧١٨٢٠٣٨٥

• محمد عبدالله الزراعي - دبلوم فني (قسم محاسبة) - لديه دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية - خبرة في مجال الحاسوب - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة مناسبة.

• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٤٣٠٤

• توفيق محمد عبده - مهندس ستلايت - يجيد تركيب كل الأقمار العربية والأوروبية

From water wars to bridges of cooperation: Exploring the peace-building potential of a shared resource

Despite widespread perceptions that water basins shared by countries tend to engender hostility rather than collaborative solutions, water is an often untapped resource of fruitful cooperation.

The Story

Water, a vital source of life, has been known for centuries to be a major cause of tensions or conflict — within countries, as well as among nations. With world demand for water increasing six-fold over the 20th century, there was no let-up in disputes over transboundary water issues, prompting some experts to predict that the wars of the 21st century will be fought over water. While freshwater's propensity



Women carrying water, Guatemala.

to strain relations among countries frequently makes headlines, the other side of the coin — water as an agent of cooperation — rarely gets sufficient attention. Nevertheless, research has shown much more historical evidence of water playing the role of a catalyst for cooperation, rather than a trigger of conflict. There are examples of workable accords on water reached even by States that were in conflict over other matters, including the cases of India and Pakistan, and Israel and Jordan.

With more than the 260 water basins in the world transcending national borders, it is hardly surprising that the situation is widely perceived as being fodder for hostility. On the other hand, as UN experts point out, given water's importance for practically every aspect of life — health, environment, economy, welfare, politics and culture — it is well beyond the scope of any individual country to resolve many of the issues unilaterally. This offers an opportunity to transform a situation fraught with conflict into an opening for mutually advantageous solutions. What are the practical ways of reaching that goal? In an effort to find answers to this

question, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) launched a project, From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential (PCCP), as part of a UN-wide initiative to promote water security in the 21st century. The project aims to foster cooperation between stakeholders in the management

of shared water resources, while helping to ensure that potential conflicts do not turn into real ones. Addressing the challenge of sharing water resources primarily from the point of view of governments, it focuses on the development of tools for the anticipation, prevention and resolution of water conflicts.

The Context

- There are more than 3,800 unilateral, bilateral or multilateral declarations or conventions on water: 286 are treaties, with 61 referring to over 200 international river basins.
- The past half century has witnessed more than 500 conflict-related events over water, seven of which have involved violence.
- According to UNESCO, 145 nations have territory within a transboundary basin, and 21 lie entirely within one. Twelve countries have more than 95% of their territory within one or more transboundary basins. Approximately one third of the existing 263 transboundary basins are shared by more than two countries.
- In a case study demonstrating the

effectiveness of the cooperation approach, Bolivia and Peru, the two countries sharing Lake Titicaca, have recognized how crucial it is to work together on management of the water resources of the basin through the creation of the Autonomous Water Authority.

• The Northern Aral Sea is being successfully restored after its surface had shrunk to less than half its original size as a result of a massive diversion of water under the Soviet Union, which had drained the two rivers feeding it and devastated the sur-

rounding environment. The Aral Sea is shared by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, but its fresh water basin also encompasses Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Thanks to a World Bank project, the sea has now begun to fill up following the completion of the Kok-Aral Dam. Newly rehabilitated waterworks along the Syr Darya River are benefiting farmers by irrigating their lands. The next step is to improve the irrigation efficiency of two-thirds of the land in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea basin. Better

water resources management will benefit Central Asian countries by allowing them to address energy and conservation needs more efficiently and potentially even earn revenue from the sale of hydropower to upstream countries.

• Women, who produce between 60 and 80 per cent of the food in most developing countries, are major stakeholders in all development issues related to water. Yet they often remain on the periphery of management decisions and planning for water resources.

"Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About"

In 2004, the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) launched an initiative called "Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About" to draw attention to important international developments and issues that fall outside the media spotlight. The list includes stories on an array of issues and from several geographical regions. Some of the stories on the list focus on troubling humanitarian emergencies and conflict situations, but they also highlight such vital areas as human rights, health and development. Every issue, we will bring a new story to you, hoping that our little effort to advocate for human rights all over the world would make a difference, some how, some way...

The editor

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