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Yemen cancels construction contract of five nuclear reactors

By: Almgidada Dahesh Mojalli

SANA'A, Oct. 31 - Yemen canceled the initial contract signed between the Ministry of Electricity and Power and the U.S. company Powered Corp. to build five nuclear reactors to generate electricity on Tuesday.

The Yemeni Cabinet refused to endorse the memorandum of understanding, signed on September 24 between Powered Corp. of Houston, Texas and Yemen's Energy and Electricity Ministry.

The decision was taken after the publication of information stating that the company was not qualified to carry out the project. The information was exposed by Yemeni-American journalist Moneer Al-Mawri, who revealed that the U.S. company with which the Ministry of Electricity has signed the contract is owned by a Yemeni businessman named Jalal Al-Ghani, a friend of Yemen's electricity minister. Moreover, the Committee of Shares Exchange in the U.S. warned that the status of the company isn't safe. The committee added that the company is in financial debt and hasn't completed many projects in its field.

Yemen's Energy and Electricity Minister, Mustafa Bahran, said last month that a \$3 million feasibility study would be jointly funded by the Yemeni government and the U.S. company.

The Anti-corruption Authority sent a message to Prime Minister Ali Mujawar last Sunday asking him to stop all procedures leading to any commitment by the state to any party, including commitments based on participation in cultural, economic and technical studies, until the authority finishes its investigation in this subject.

The head of the authority's investigation sector sent a message to Bahran, in which he asked for all the documents concerning the initial contract of constructing five nuclear reactors as soon as possible.

The head of the investigation sector

expressed his surprise that the Ministry of Electricity didn't send all the documents related to the agreement immediately after the authority's first request a month ago.

Yemen had planned to build five nuclear reactors over four years. The aim of the reactors was to increase Yemen's power capacity to 5,000 megawatts to meet the electricity shortage.

The nuclear energy projects were part of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's re-election program. Saleh, who has backed the Arab world's right to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful ends, has invited the private sector to participate in renewable energy activities in Yemen and agreed to buy electric stations constructed by foreign or local firms.

Wind power instead of nuclear power

The Cabinet's decision does not prevent the Minister of Electricity and Energy from signing a memorandum of understanding with Ken Johns, board chairman of the British Manj Company, with the aim of generating wind power in Yemen.

In its report, Yemen's Saba News Agency said that according to the memo, the company will conduct a feasibility study regarding the generation of 1,000 megawatts of electricity by means of wind power in forthcoming years. The memo also mentioned that the company will offer suggestions regarding supply according to the study results.

Bahran pointed out the importance of this study to enable his ministry to implement wind-generated power projects, adding that the World Bank has carried out such a study for generating wind power in Mokha with a capacity of 15 megawatts.

For his part, Johns expressed his aspiration to invest in this field in Yemen, noting that the feasibility study will clarify cost, price and time of implementing the project.

Due to unconstitutional court and political charges Al-Khaiwani still suffers

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Oct. 3 - Yemeni journalist Abdulkareem Al-Khaiwani appeared in person before the penal court specializing in terrorist acts last Wednesday to hear the charges directed against him by the prosecutor.

He was accused of contacting Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi and disseminating news of the Sa'da war between the state army and the Houthis on Al-Shoura website (affiliated to the union of the Popular Forces), as well as in other private opposition newspapers.

The Wednesday session was the seventh in which the court of appeals, chaired by the Judge Mohsen Alwan, reviewed the Al-Houthi Sana'a Cell issue. The court previously heard many statements from the 14 suspects, including two females, involved in this cell.

According to most monitors, authorities are trying Al-Khaiwani as revenge for his writings and strong attitudes against the regime in Yemen. They also think that the authorities fabricated the claim that Al-Khaiwani contacted the

second Al-Houthi Sana'a Cell to accuse him of terrorism.

The eleventh suspect, Mona Al-Khalid, mentioned that her statements written down in the session minutes last Monday regarding prosecution investigations are untrue, as she was coerced to say them while she was in the Criminal Investigation Prison. She added that detectives were seeking an accusation against Al-Khaiwani during the investigation.

Moreover, during Wednesday's session, the court brought up new charges against the members of the Second Sana'a Cell, claiming that Al-Khaiwani accused them of jeopardizing Yemen's security and safety by planning to attack some figures and military institutions.

Some judicial sources mentioned that the Penal Unit of Appeals will repeal the trial sessions of The First Sana'a Cell next Saturday. Verdicts had been issued against members of this cell. Some of these members are sentenced to death or three to ten years of imprisonment, while others have been acquitted.

Abdulkareem Al-Khaiwani is a

Yemeni political journalist born in 1965. He studied economics and political science at Sana'a University. He used to be the editor in chief of Al-Shoura weekly newspaper and Al-Shoura web-based news. He is famous for his brave articles criticizing the regime in Yemen.

After becoming the editor-in-chief of Al-Shoura newspaper in 2004, he published very sensitive files against the government. These files contributed to raise the amount of critical press. The most famous files were the inheritance of rule and positions in the state, corruption in the oil field and business and trade practices by government's officials, in addition to coverage of events of the Sa'da war, which broke out in mid-March, 2004. This coverage criticized the war and revealed a lot of facts.

As a result, Al-Khaiwani was exposed to repression and harassment by the government. He was imprisoned in the end of 2004, which lasted for a year, until a verdict accusing him of many charges, including insulting the president of the republic, was issued against him.

Local and international organizations concerned about human rights headed by Press Freedoms interacted with Al-Khaiwani's issue. Governmental and nongovernmental Political groups also interacted with him and engaged his issue in numerous international reports including the annual report of the US Department of State on freedoms as well as in reports of the International Amnest.

Al-Khaiwani was released in 2005 according to a presidential amnesty and due to human rights organizations' pressures.

During his imprisonment, Al-Shoura newspaper was stopped according to the same verdict sentencing him to imprisonment. After the release of Al-Khaiwani, the newspaper was republished. It was recently confiscated where the headquarter was occupied at the hand of an armed personnel supported by security forces.

Moreover, Al-Khaiwani was not allowed to travel abroad. He was exposed to several intimidations including elimination.

Hafidh freed before one day of his execution

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

TAIZ, Oct. 31 - Taiz security authorities released on Wednesday Hafidh Ibrahim, 19, after a court cancelled a his death sentence.

The court's verdict to cancel Ibrahim's death sentence was announced just one day before his execution.

Ibrahim's case was one of the cases that raised public attention. Human rights groups were also worried about the case as he was only 16 years old when he was convicted of killing Sadiq Ismael Radman, who was also 16 years old. Radman belongs to the southern province of Taiz.

The Primary Court in Taiz sentenced Ibrahim to death in October 2003. However, Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh delayed Ibrahim's execution for three times in order for the relatives of the two children would reach. Radman's relatives reportedly refused to pardon Ibrahim at the time, however.

"Finally they (Radman's relatives) accept the blood money to release Ibrahim" said Ibrahim's lawyer Essam Muhmmmed on Wednesday.

"Businessman Taufik Abdulrhim paid YR 25 millions to Radman's family that accepted to give up the case"

According to the Yemeni law, the Blood money is YR 5 millions.

The lawyer thanked the non government organizations, local and international press, and the businessman Taufik Abdulrhim who involved and helped "save the life of Hafidh Ibrahim"

Ibrahim's case raised arguments among human rights organizations as well as children's organizations, and rejected the death sentence against him. They claimed that Yemen is breaching the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Yemen has ratified.

In Yemen executions are usually carried out in prisons by making the offender lie face down on the ground and shooting them through the heart with an auto-



Hafidh (left) being escorted by his lawyer (right) and friends.

matic rifle.

Amnesty International was particularly alarmed at the intention to execute Hafidh Ibrahim as Yemen has for over a decade recognized the international ban on exe-

cuting child offenders. In 1994, Yemen outlawed death sentences against those aged below 18 at the time of the crime (article 31 of the Penal Code, Law 12 of 1994).

Al-Badawi still detained

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Oct. 31- The American government said on Monday that it had insured Jmal Al-Badawi, who was convicted over the al Qaeda bombing of the U.S. Navy ship Cole in 2000, was still in prison in Yemen despite reports of his release.

U.S. embassy representative visited the jail in Aden and "physically laid eyes" on Jamal Al-Badawi, said US State Department spokesman Sean McCormack in Washington. "That was reassuring to us."

McCormack refused to confirm, if the

Yemeni authorities had vowed to carry out the verdict. "We have made very clear that it is our deep desire that he serves his full term behind bars," he said.

The United States suspended the signing of a 20.6 million dollar aid package for Yemen this week after reports that Al-Badawi had been allowed to return to his home more than a year after fleeing jail. According to American press that the U.S agency called Millennium Challenge Corp., canceled - on Friday - a ceremony set for Wednesday to inaugurate a \$20.6 million grant to Yemen.

While the MCC did not explicitly tie the decision to the report that Al-Badawi had been let out of prison, a senior U.S. official said the two were "perhaps not unrelated."

Yemen was to receive the money to help it fight corruption and improve performance on MCC's indicators that measure the rule of law, political rights and fiscal policy. If it met the benchmarks, Yemen could be eligible for more U.S. assistance. An agreement formaliz-

ing the grant was to have been signed on Wednesday but the MCC last week said it would postpone the grant and was "currently undertaking a review to determine the country's future status with MCC." The MCC cancellation was announced on Friday.. the same day White House attacked Yemen for reportedly releasing Al-Badawi, who was one of the al-Qaeda masterminds of the US Cole bombing AT Aden port, which killed 17 sailors. Therefore, Al-Badawi became featured on a US list of most-wanted terrorists with a five-million-dollar bounty on his head.

Later, Yemen denied the release of Al-Badawi saying "Al-Badawi is in custody."

Al-Badawi, who was among the 23 al-Qaeda fugitives, escaped jail in February 2006, surrendered on October 10. None of the Yemeni statements spelled out where or under what circumstances Al-Badawi is detained. AP reported that a Yemeni official said Al-Badawi was granted his freedom after pledging loyalty to President Saleh.

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In brief

New campaign to combat malaria
Oct. 29 — Yemen launched a 25-day campaign last Saturday to combat malaria in Hajjah, Hodeidah and Sa'ada governorates within the framework of an Arab and international strategy to make the Arabian Peninsula free of malaria by 2015.

Majid Al-Junaid, undersecretary at the Public Health and Population Ministry, says the campaign will target approximately 134,000 households in 17 districts of the three governorates. According to World Health Organization reports, approximately 12.6 million Yemenis, or 60 percent of the population, are at risk for malaria. Annually, Yemen witnesses more than 700,000 malaria cases and 15,000 deaths due to the disease.

Yemen to observe Gulf women parliamentarians

Oct. 30 — A women's parliamentary delegation headed by Member of Parliament Oras Sultan Naji left for the Emirati capital of Abu Dhabi to attend meetings of women parliamentarians and leaders of Gulf Cooperation Council states, which kicked off this past Tuesday. The Yemeni delegation is observing the two-day meeting, which deals with difficulties women face in accessing decision-making positions and women's role in societal development, in addition to the activities of female Gulf parliamentarians.

ADEN

U.N. officer praises Yemeni assistance to Somali refugees

Oct. 30 — Miraba Wanji, international protection officer at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on Monday praised the humanitarian role played by Yemeni coast guards in the Gulf of Aden in helping Somali refugees and other daily activities performed in both Yemeni and international waters. The U.N. officer noted humanitarian assistance provided to Somali refugees in Yemen, particularly rescuing such refugees from drowning.

AMRAN

ADRA to support sustainable development

Oct. 30 — In a move to support public participation in sustainable development, Amran Governor Noman Duwaid met Monday with Nagi Khalil, director of the Adventist Development and Relief Agency. ADRA will support the project, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, to improve the capabilities of local communities. The relief organization suggested some activities in the governorate, such as organizing training programs and dialogue sessions.

HAJJAH

UNFPA programs discussed

Oct. 30 — Hajjah Governor Farid Mujawar on Monday discussed with Hans Obdein, representative of the United Nations Population Fund, possibilities for implementing a development program targeting Haradh and Al-Mahabisha districts from 2007 to 2011. The program focuses on developing solutions to reproductive health and population problems and their relationship to development.

SANA'A

Yemeni and Italian academics and researchers meet

Oct. 30 — Several Yemeni and Italian academics and researchers concluded the first scientific meeting between Sana'a University and the University of Rome "La Sapienza." Participants discussed specific papers associated with ties between the two universities and how to enhance academic cooperation between them, as well as the possibility of teaching Italian at Yemeni universities and schools.

TAIZ

Qatar to support establishing anti-tumor center

Oct. 30 — Taiz Governor Sadiq Abu Ras on Monday discussed with Ahmed Al-Mazroui Qatari, manager of the projects department at the Gulf Federation for Cancer Control, support for establishing a specialized center to combat tumors, which will operate temporarily from Al-Sa'eed Hospital until its building is constructed. The center will seek to cure cancer patients chemically, surgically and proactively.

The Regional Consultation Meeting for the Middle East and North Africa Disabled children call to promote their rights

By: Hamed Thabet

SANA'A, Oct. 31 — Ten percent of all children in the world are with disabilities, said a UN report.

According to the report the majority of these children live in southern countries. These children experience widespread violations of their rights. Despite obligations by governments to address the rights of children with disabilities under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, not enough progress has been made to date.

In this regard, The Regional Consultation Meeting for the Middle East and North Africa on the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities was held under the auspices of H.E. Mr. Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani, Chairman of the Yemeni state consultative council, H.E. Dr. Amat Alrazzaq Ali Hummad, Yemeni Minister of Social Affairs and Labour, an The meeting also was organized by "Save the Children, Arab Human Rights Foundation and the Yemeni Disability Fund for Care and Rehabilitation.

The participants, were around seventy children and adults with and without disabilities from Middle East and North African region (Yemen, Qatar, Bahrain, Jordan, Sudan, Lebanon and Egypt.)

The participants confirmed that Children with disabilities experience widespread violations of their rights, many of which are common to those faced by adults — poverty, social exclusion, lack of accessible environments, violence. However, they also face additional abuses — abandonment as babies, institutionalisation, exclusion from



Disabled young man participates in the meeting.

education, and lack of birth registration, lack of respect for their evolving capacities, inappropriate child protection systems and so forth.

During the meeting, children consulted on how best to use the new Convention to promote and strengthen the rights of children with disabilities. Also, the participants discussed and commented on a child friendly version of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

Moreover, the participants discussed and contributed to the development of a CRPD implementation handbook that promotes the rights of children with disabilities and that will be published

by Save the Children in 2008.

Pena Zhinson, regional representative of the Swedish organization for the care of children in the Middle East and North Africa expressed, "great satisfaction from the cooperation of the Yemeni government facilitating the convening of this meeting as well as the large participation by civil society organizations, and enthusiasm many disabled before, pointing out that this indicates that they have great faith in useful points in the integration community and to get rights enjoyed by other persons who are not disabled."

Moreover, she explained, "It has been an approved draft on the rights of

persons with disabilities by the United Nations and we do not want it to be a secret, without informing them of their connection, and we see this meeting to introduce them to this Convention and to listen to their discussions even be a freedom of speech and opinion at this slash and to be able to publish and applaud.

She added, "To the importance of cooperation the government because they have the primary role in this subject allocate some money so as to help organizations interested in this project." Walid Al-Bashir, the Director of the Organization in Yemen said, "Explaining that the objective of the meeting of these goals are to provide a suitable atmosphere in order to make people with disabilities exercise their lives under normal uncomplicated atmosphere which requires considerable time to be achieved."

According to Dr. Najeeb Ghanem, the former Hhealth Mminister, and the President of 'The Right to Live' Oorganization, revealed that there are around one million Yemeni are suffering disability. The government's Social Fund for Development and Fund for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled, provided basic services and funded over 60 NGOs to assist persons with disabilities. "There are approxi-

mately 90 different Yemeni private foundations that provide some sort of assistance to the disabled. Furthermore, most of them are currently registered in the National Disabled Union. The majority of them specialize in rehabilitation for the physically handicapped who considers the large number in disabled in Yemen", Hassan Ismail, the deputy of the National Disabilities Union, mentioned.

The UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) is the first human rights treaty of the 21st Century which marks a paradigm shift in attitudes and approaches to persons with disabilities. The treaty introduces new obligations to overcome cultural, legal, economic and physical barriers and introduces measures which ensure that people with disabilities are acknowledged as subjects of rights, entitled to respect on an equal footing with all other people.

The UNCRPD was adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2006 and opened for signature on 30March 2007. At present 118 countries have signed, including Yemen, Bahrain, Qatar, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan and Morocco. This is the highest number of signatories in history to a UN Convention in such a short time span.

Journalists embark on anti-corruption activities

SANAA, 31 Oct — A number of Yemeni journalists and writers announced Tuesday the formation of an alliance known as Yemeni Journalists Against Corruption (YJAC) in the capital city of Sana'a. The alliance, which includes forty one journalists and writers, aims to contribute in combating corruption, enhance the principles of good governance in an organized way. The press will play a vital role as it is regarded as the fourth estate, the alliance said in a statement.

The YJAC is a non-profitable alliance that includes a journalists, writers, human rights activities, academics and member of the parliaments. It would work towards combating corruption through disclosing corruption cases, receiving complaints, and following up corruption reports released on local and international media. The YJAC added it would also introduce laws that can guarantee the achievement of criteria of good governance.

According to the YJAC, the alliance would use effective means to achieve their goals like observing corruption cases, preparing monthly, seasonal and annual reports on disclosed corruption cases. The reports will also include the complaints the YJAC receives on the government institutions' violations towards applying the law, bribery, and transparency. The reports will be sent to the Anti-Corruption Authority, Central Apparatus for Control and Audit, attorney general, local and international media and foundations, the YJAC said.

The YJAC further noted that it would make several activities to make

corruption cases it discloses public. It would also liaise with volunteer lawyers to sue against corruption cases.

The YJAC announcement came after Media Women Forum (MWF), a local NGO, launched on Monday a project to combat corruption. The project targets thirty Yemeni journalists, both males and females.

The MWF said its two-year project will hold a number of courses, workshops, and meetings for the journalists. It will the journalists who will represent different Yemeni newspapers and news websites, both independent and partisan.

The MWF noted that the project aims at finding a specialized journalism to fight corruption and sheds light on its sources. After training, the journalists will work in different Yemeni provinces.

Local and regional experts will conduct the training in order to establishing a media core that is able to spread public knowledge and awareness on the importance of fighting corruption.

The project aims to create a database that can benefit researchers, experts, political parties, civil society organizations in their evaluation of corruption in the country. This can be achieved through designing and creating a website that includes everything related to corruption in Yemen, the MWF said.

A number of activities will be carried out during the implementation of the project, and this will result in creating a mechanism for protecting press concerned with fighting corruption. The project runs from 2008 till the end of 2009.

"Not to ignore the role of rural women" said official

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANAA, Oct. 31 — Under the theme "The Right to Food", the Ministry of Agriculture organized in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization organized last Monday, October 29 a celebration on the occasion of the World Food Day and World Rural Woman Day.

In the celebration in which a number of agricultural cooperative associations, Eng Nouria Y Al-Mubrah, Director-General of Rural Woman Development, delivered a speech in which she said that the Yemeni rural woman has a major role in the field of agriculture with 70 percent.

She also pointed out that rural women in Yemen have a vital role in providing food whether for their families or villages or communities throughout their contribution and hard work in lands and with animals as well.

She went on to say that the state represented by its institutions including the political parties should also seek to promote the developmental process so as to increase the level of the social, economic, health and educational standards of rural women in all fields.

"This can be done by delivering ruminative projects, training courses and finding suitable promotion for rural women's products." She also demanded not to ignore the role of the rural women as well as to work on to fight poverty by finding microfinance projects in order to increase the level of social and economic standards using financial and administrative mechanisms easy to be used for rural women.

Al-Mubrah also requested the state to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development by involving rural women in the process of economic development to ensure the economic support for women.

The state should also work on providing food safety within general guidelines and strategies, programs and microfinance enterprises which serve the rural women.

For his part, Dr. Manssour Al-Hawshabi, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation stressed the importance of the agricultural field and its role in achieving food safety and minimizing the food gap.

Al-Hawshabi also pointed out that

field of agriculture in Yemen plays a very important role in reducing the brunt of poverty through providing job opportunities for around 75 percent of the rural local residents.

He went on to say that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will raise the amount of the production of wheat, cereals and other crops by providing farmers with sophisticated agricultural equipments and seeds.

The minister further declared that the ministry of agriculture had decided to intervene to encourage producing cereals particularly wheat throughout providing improved seeds for farmers and encouraging agricultural extension as well as providing inputs of the agricultural production such as fertilizers, manures and distributing tractors and other agricultural equipments.

The ministry will also approve loans paid in low monthly installments given for farmers growing cereals as well as purchasing their crops at good prices. YR 100. Millions are allocated for the agricultural extension and YR 100 millions will be given for improved seeds, the minister added.

He also approved a loan operation for cereals' farmers via the Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank (CAC).

Furthermore, Dr. Hashim J. A-Shami, Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, representative in Yemen stated, "Our planet produces enough food to adequately feed its entire population. Yet tonight, 854 million women, men and children will go to sleep on an empty stomach. "The Right to Food" has been chosen to be the theme of this year's World Food Day so that the voice of the disadvantaged may be heard. The theme reflects the international community's growing awareness for the crucial of human rights in eradicating hunger and poverty".

He also confirmed that the right to food is being written into national constitutions. It also features in legislative texts, regulations and strategies. Social programs provide more ways of claiming the right to food., thus, making it easier for all citizens to enjoy their rights.

"People need to be aware of their rights and of how to claim those rights. Officials need to know their obligations and how to fulfill them. While legal obli-

gations rest with the State, all members of society individuals, organizations, NGOs and the private sector have responsibilities with regard to the right to food."

A-Shami further confessed that despite the progress made, putting the right to food into practice still remains a challenge for countries and development practitioners.

"The Right to Food calls for a shift in paradigm from charity to rights. Ensuring that every human being has an adequate and stable supply of food is more than a moral imperative or an investment with potentially huge economic returns: it is the realization of a basic human right. And the world has the means to realize that right."

However, the Food And Agriculture Organization administers in Yemen many programs of the technical cooperation such as strengthening Restructuring and Decentralization (SSC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Enhancing Rural People Understanding and Participation in RH/FP and Gender Issues, Emergency responses to control a Desert Locust outbreak, Strengthening the Food Control System and Establishing a National Codex Committee in the Republic of Yemen.

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In Gaza cigarettes are more expansive than shrimps

By: Bassem Roomie
The Media Line Ltd

In the Firas peddlers' market in central Gaza stalls are laden with loose tobacco as smokers gather around seeking alternatives to regular cigarettes after prices tripled in the past few months.

With cigarettes out of their price range, smokers are turning to "Nafil," unrolled tobacco, as an alternative.

"They are crappy, but people buy them because of their price," says long-time smoker Abu Fatahi Nadi, who also owns a stall selling tobacco at the popular market.

Although one kg of tobacco costs NIS 120 in comparison to NIS 36 few months ago, the unrolled tobacco, an Egyptian product, remains the cheapest on the market today.

All of a sudden Gaza has become the most expensive place on earth for tobacco, and today cigarettes are more expensive than shrimps and caviar, Abu Nadi says, while cupping his hand over a match to light his rolled cigarette.

Prices soared after the deposed

Hamas government decided to tax cigarettes, resulting in the price of a packet of cigarettes climbing from NIS 100 to NIS 200.

By charging 60 to 70 percent tax on the second packet, cigarettes have become an excellent source of income for Hamas, which has found itself completely isolated in Gaza by Israel and the outside world since taking over the coastal enclave last June.

There are fewer cigarettes in Gaza, and merchants have placed stands at every corner where they sell packaged cigarettes at insane prices, leaving at least 70% of smokers buying loose tobacco and rolling their own cigarettes.

"Those dodgy merchants are exploiting smokers and taking advantage of the situation," says Ahmad Na'asan, a long-time smoker and one of those suffering from the jump in prices.

Like thousands of men in Gaza, Na'asan worked in construction in Tel Aviv for more than 10 years before Israel closed all Gaza exits in 2000. Now he is unemployed.

"I am spending the day roaming the streets looking for work... but I know



that there is neither work nor life here."

In the months that followed the Hamas takeover of Gaza, the economy of the territory has been slipping toward crisis. The main commercial crossing, known as Karm Abu Salem, is closed and only basics are entering Gaza.

Furthermore, up to 75% of the 3,900 factories operating in Gaza on the eve of the closure of the commercial terminal have had to cease production, according to the Palestinian Federation of Industry.

Unable to import raw materials or export finished products, the factory closures are forcing as many as 30,000 more families to rely on daily food handouts to survive.

This situation is creating a generation of isolated and disaffected people. Youths are leaving schools and universities to join militant groups in order to earn money and get assistance for their families.

"People don't have money even for the bread. Do you know that one kilo of bread costs NIS 12? I have to buy three kilos every day for the family," Na'asan replies, sealing his words with a strong expletive.

In Gaza, as in much of the rest of the

Palestinian territories, smokers prefer American cigarettes, but many now can no longer afford them. Na'asan used to smoke Viceroy, now he rolls his own cigarettes and smokes less.

"It's better for my wallet and lungs, but if the prices continue leaping, I will eventually quit.

"Listen," he says, "heavy smokers will continue smoking. I know people who smoke less but very few of them have stopped. But if the prices continue increasing all smokers will quit and Gaza will inevitably become the first non-smoking zone on earth," Na'asan adds with a cynical smile.

In Gaza people are pessimistic over an imminent solution to the crisis. They strongly believe that only an agreement between Hamas and Fatah on holding early elections can end the stalemate and reunite Gaza with the West Bank.

"First there have to be talks and elections. But until then, I will keep rolling my cigarettes, sealing them with my mouth, and before closing my lips, I will spit on those who destroyed us for their narrow interests," concludes Na'asan before realizing that his cigarette has burned down to the filter, and stubs it on the ground with his shoe.

Bhutto Dubai-bound as Musharraf awaits court ruling

By Ovais Subhani

KARACHI (Reuters) — Former Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto will fly to Dubai on Wednesday to see her family, having left them behind when she returned home two weeks ago after eight years of self-imposed exile.

She leaves the country at a crucial time, with the Supreme Court expected to rule within a few days on whether President Pervez Musharraf's re-election should stand.

Fahmida Mirza, a close Bhutto aide and member of parliament for her Pakistan People's Party (PPP), told Reuters Bhutto would return before a planned public meeting in Rawalpindi on November 9.

Nuclear-armed Pakistan is going through a period of intense political uncertainty and deteriorating security due to a suicide and roadside bomb campaign waged by al Qaeda and Taliban-linked militants in the northwest.

On Tuesday, a suicide bomb attack on the road leading to General Musharraf's army residence in Rawalpindi killed seven people, including the bomber.

The Supreme Court is expected to rule by Friday at the earliest whether Musharraf was eligible to stand for re-election by parliament on October 6 while still army chief.

Musharraf, who took power in a 1999 coup, was first formally elected president in an electoral college vote on January 1, 2004.

Parliament is set to finish its term in mid-November, and national elections meant to return Pakistan to civilian-led democracy are due in January.

Musharraf has promised to quit the army if he remains president, and there has been talk that he could share power with Bhutto after the general election, forming a partnership the United States is believed to be quietly encouraging.

But with the uncertainty hanging over his position, the weakness of the ruling Pakistan Muslim League, and the militant threat, there is speculation that Musharraf could impose emergency rule or martial law, or delay elections.

Enemies within

Bhutto has voiced fears that members of the establishment would try to block or rig the elections.

Her crowd-pulling ability has already been constrained by the threat of assassination, due to her stand against Islamist militancy and extremism.

A suicide attack spoiled Bhutto's tumultuous welcome home parade in Karachi on Oct 18. The assassination attempt by at least one bomber, possibly two, killed 139 people among the hundreds of thousands who had come to watch her pass by.

Bhutto is going back to Dubai to see her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, and children. Mirza said the former prime minister was in discussion with PPP leaders on whether she should land in Karachi on her return from the Gulf or go straight to Rawalpindi.

Musharraf granted an amnesty that allowed Bhutto to return to Pakistan without fear of prosecution in graft cases hanging over her from the 1990s.

Nawaz Sharif, the prime minister Musharraf overthrew, is still languishing in exile in Saudi Arabia after trying to come back in September, but the government is believed to be under diplomatic pressure from Riyadh to let him return too.

The Supreme Court has already asserted that Sharif should be allowed to come back, and is delving into why his return was aborted last month.

The court is also mulling whether Musharraf had the right to grant the amnesty for Bhutto and other politicians.

Myanmar monks hold first march since crackdown

YANGON (Reuters) — About 200 Buddhist monks marched in central Myanmar on Wednesday for the first time since soldiers crushed monk-led protests against the ruling military junta last month.

The maroon-robed monks chanted prayers as they marched through the town of Pakkoku, where soldiers fired warning shots over the heads of monks early last month, triggering nationwide protests against the regime.

"There were about 200 monks on a prayer march this morning. They walked along the Pauk Road," a witness told Reuters. Official media say 10 people were



Monks take part in a protest against the government in Yangon, Sept. 22.

killed in the biggest anti-junta protests in two decades, although Western governments say the real toll is likely to be far higher.

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Responsibilities:

- Prepare Drilling and Work over Programs.
- Work with service companies to provide drilling materials and services.
- Maintain daily drilling and workover operations support and provide assistance when required.
- Provide rig-site supervision as a Trainee as required.

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Should be Yemeni Nationality
- Bachelor degree in Engineering
- 2 - 10 years work experience
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages
- Multi-disciplinary team work
- Excellent communication skills
- Good IT skills including Microsoft applications

Interested candidates are requested to submit their CVs and applications by mail to the Dove Energy, Human Resources Department, by email to: hr@doveyemen.com. Responses will only be made to short listed candidates. Kindly do not contact the company to ask about the status of your C.V

The deadline for receiving applications is 14th November, 2007

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Dove Energy Limited invites **Yemeni Nationals only** to apply for the position of **Production Geologist**. The role offers you many challenges in a highly active, multi-disciplinary team. Position will assist the Subsurface Team Leader in reservoir characterization for volume calculations, well planning and simulation. **This position is based in Dove Energy Head Office (Subsurface Department) – Sana'a.**

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- Maintain and update the geological model of producing fields using Petrel software.
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- Production of structure and petrophysical property maps for producing fields

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Should be Yemeni Nationality
- Bachelor degree in Geology
- 0-5 years work experience / recent candidates will be considered.
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages
- Multi-disciplinary team work
- Excellent communication skills
- Good IT skills including Microsoft applications

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- Supervision on Data Acquisition, Sampling, Well Interventions

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Should be Yemeni Nationality
- Bachelor degree in Science/Engineering
- Minimum 2 years operational experience in any of the following, Production, Wireline/ Slickline, Well Testing, Coiled Tubing etc.
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages
- Excellent communication skills
- Good IT skills including Microsoft applications

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The deadline for receiving applications is 14th November, 2007



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT (YEM07/ADM/02)

The Office of the United Nations World Food Programme in Yemen is currently seeking two qualified candidates for the following posts, one in its office in Sana'a and the other in its office in Hodeidah:

Post Title: Driver
Duty Station: Sana'a and Hodeidah
UN Category: G-2
Duration of: 12 months of fixed term assignment (after 3 months of probationary period)
Closing Date: 10 November 2007

This position is open to Yemeni nationals, preferably from the respective city.

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the general supervision of the Admin/Finance Officer and the direct supervision of the Administrative Assistant, the incumbent will:

- Drive office vehicles, including large passenger transport vehicles, for the transport of authorized personnel.
- Drive WFP staff and official visitors to the country office.
- Collect and deliver mails, documents, and other items.
- Meet official personnel at the airport and facilitate immigration and customs formalities as required.
- Take care of day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicles, check oil, water, battery, brakes, tires, etc.; perform minor repairs and arrange for other repairs, and ensure that the vehicle is kept clean.
- Log official trips, daily mileage, gas consumption, oil changes, greasing, etc.
- Read and understand specific vehicle operating manual to ensure safe and appropriate operations of the vehicles.
- Liaise and coordinate with local authorities to facilitate smooth running of vehicle movements in the designated area.
- Ensure that the steps required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in accident.
- Where appropriate, schedule drivers and vehicles for use on a daily basis.
- Perform other related duties as required.

Qualifications:

Education: Primary school education, formal drivers training with valid driver's license.
Experience: At least one year of work experience as a driver; safe driving record.
Language: Very good knowledge of the local language Arabic and knowledge of English.
Essential Qualifications: Experience in driving a variety of makes and models of vehicles, including vans and other kinds of motorised vehicles.
Desirable Qualifications: Knowledge of driving rules and regulations and skills in minor vehicle repair.

Applications must be received by the deadline at the following address:

World Food Programme, Sana'a
P.O. Box 7181
Diplomatic Area, Nowakshot St, House No. 22, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
with reference to the vacancy number and the duty station (either Sana'a or Hodeidah) on the envelop.

Only short-listed candidates shall be contacted.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT (YEM07/ADM/01)

The Office of the United Nations World Food Programme in Yemen is currently seeking a qualified candidate for the following post:

Post Title: Admin/HR Assistant
Duty Station: Sana'a
UN Category: G-5
Duration of: 12 months of fixed term assignment (after 3 months of probationary period)
Closing Date: 10 November 2007

This position is open to both male and female candidates. Qualified female candidates are particularly encouraged to apply.

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the general supervision of the Country Director for Yemen and the direct supervision of the Admin/Finance Officer, the incumbent will:

- Extract and input data from various sources in the human resource database.
- Respond to human resources queries from staff in the unit and elsewhere in the Programme.
- Ensure that salary, overtime, hours of work, leave policy, entitlement, health insurance and detailed terms of reference are comprehensively included within the body of all letters of employment offers.
- Review supporting documentation for processing various actions, answer a variety of enquires and supply readily available information from office files, database, liaising with other offices as appropriate.
- Verify benefit and other human resource-related claims for accuracy and conformance with personnel rules and regulations.
- Assist supervisor(s) in monitoring the contractual status of all staff on various appointments based in immediate location or within the offices' mandate; monitor grade service increment schedules and ensure the timely preparation and issuance of contract renewals and personnel action forms.
- Check and maintain attendance registers, leave reports, DSA forms and other forms and reports.
- Check and maintain personnel files for all staff at location, ensuring all documentation is complete, maintain and update confidential personnel information and documents, and ensure relevant documents are kept in their respective files.
- Prepare purchase requisitions, purchase orders, contracts, and good receipt notes.
- Make travel arrangements for all staff, including ticket reservations, liaise with travel agents and ensure that the office gets best service and price for all travels.
- Review all travel claims submitted by staff for reimbursement.
- Perform other duties as required.

Qualifications:

Education: Secondary school education.
Experience: 4 years of progressively responsible support work experience in general administrative work including at least one year in the field of human resources, administrative services or other related field, and at least one year at the G-4 level or equivalent.
Language: Fluency in both written and oral English and Arabic.
Desirable Qualifications: Knowledge of relevant WFP or UN policies as well as relevant regulations and procedures.

Applications must be received by the deadline at the following address:

World Food Programme, Sana'a
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الرعاية الإعلامية..



When cultural norms undermine tribal rules

In Yemen's rural areas, where 75 percent of Yemen's 21 million population live, tribal sheikhs hold sway more than the government. They follow their own rules to solve citizens' problems, although a constitution and law govern the nation. *Al-Miqdad Dahesh Mojalli* interviews a prominent tribal sheikh.

Sheikh Mohsen Bin Mohsen Al-Neni, 31, is the tribal leader of Bani Siham, one of seven tribes in Khawlan. With 20 villages, Bani Siham has the largest population of Khawlan tribes. Despite the negative aspects of tribal norms, Al-Neni says they contribute to a large extent in solving social problems. In arbitration (tahkeem), which is when an individual or group attacks or commits a wrongdoing against another individual or group, the aggressors go to those attacked and authorize them to issue a verdict about the aggression and put down weapons or vehicles as a guarantee to execute the verdict.

Sheikh Al-Neni considers tahkeem the best and fastest way to stop problems and prevent bloodshed. "If a murder occurs in a certain tribe, people won't wait for the police to come to investigate; rather, they'll take revenge soon. However, tahkeem will stop them, even if 10 people have been killed, because they know that they are now authorized to make the decision. So, tribal norms are organized very well and have rules for all aspects of life," Al-Neni states.

When issuing the ruling, the sheikh cannot mediate and request the victim party to abandon part of the ruling, unless he [the sheikh] does so himself.

The main job of sheikhs in Yemen is to solve citizens' problems. Quarreling parties sometimes go to sheikhs to solve their problems, but in the case of wars waged between different tribes or among those of the same tribe, sheikhs themselves go to those involved to try to solve the problem.

In such case, the two quarreling sides write up a mashru'a, an authorization for one or more sheikhs to solve the problem. When writing the mashru'a, the quarrel-

ing parties either must mention agreeing in advance about the sheikh's verdict or they have the option to appeal.

To ensure that the two parties will execute the sheikh's verdict, the sheikh requests adal. Adal can be several parts: expensive weapons, vehicles or even money that the quarreling parties leave with the sheikh in order to ensure that the two sides will execute the sheikh's verdict. If both or one of the parties attempts to elude, the sheikh takes part of the adal – or all of it, if necessary – to execute the verdict, taking into consideration that the adal must be at the volume of compensation for the defect.

When issuing the ruling, the sheikh can't mediate and request the victim party to abandon part of the ruling, unless he [the sheikh] does so himself. "When we issue a ruling, we never ask the offender party to abandon any part of the ruling. If we did that, it would mean that we would contradict ourselves. Other people can do that, but not us. We may mediate before issuing the ruling, but not afterward."

According to Sheikh Al-Neni, tribal norms resemble the judiciary system in some aspects, whereby sheikhs represent the primary court and if either quarreling party feels that the verdict isn't impartial, he may go to another sheikh as an appeal authority. However, such sheikhs must be more sophisticated and have much knowledge about tribal norms and affairs.

In order to be sure that his verdicts are right and to avoid any mistake against anyone, every sheikh has consultants in tribal affairs. "Sheikhs usually have consultants because it's difficult for them to know all of the tribal norms in detail. We sometimes face very complicated issues that happen rarely. Consequently, when making a decision, we consult our consultants in order not to issue a wrong ruling," Sheikh Al-Neni explains.

In Yemen, the constitution and all laws on varying issues are derived from the Qur'an, but some tribal norms are an exception; for example, those concerning



Sheikh Mohsen Bin Mohsen Al-Neni

murder and inheritance, whereupon many rural residents deprive their female relatives of their rightful inheritance.

Often if they do agree to give them their fortunes, they oblige the women to take money instead of land or other assets.

Further, if a man kills a woman, he won't be executed, although this contradicts both the law and morals of Islam.

"Nothing is perfect in this world," Al-Neni admits. "You'll find errors everywhere and we confess that these two rules are real defects in tribal norms. However, I try to do my best in order not to be sinful before Allah when I issue a ruling."

For example, he explains, "When I judge a murder case, I know that according to tribal norms, I can't order the killing of a man for a woman, so I negotiate with the woman's relatives to see if they'll accept blood money. If they accept, then I issue the verdict; if not, I send the two parties to court."

A security role

In return for helping the Yemeni state maintain security and stability throughout the nation, sheikhs receive salaries, allowances and vehicles. "In the past, sheikhs used to take 25 percent of [the sum of] zakat, but nowadays, we have salaries and other allowances instead," Al-Neni clarifies.

In addition to being sheikhs and receiving salaries and allowances, sheikhs have positions in the Yemeni army, although they don't serve. "I receive YR 23,000

from the Tribal Affairs Authority and YR 40,000 from the army because I'm a lieutenant colonel," Al-Neni states.

Because sheikhs have a strong effect upon citizens, the state sometimes authorizes them to solve problems, withdrawing a case from prosecution or the police station. Al-Neni believes sheikhs solve problems more quickly than the state, pointing out that "If citizens go to court, they need at least two years to reach a solution, whereas with us, it takes two months at the most."

Some Yemeni sheikhs have prisons and if the quarreling parties don't accept the sheikh's ruling or decision, he can imprison them in his rather than the state's prison. "I don't have a prison. In our tribe, we never imprison our people because we're capable of solving any problem. In my opinion, only weak sheikhs resort to having a prison and when I say weak, I mean weak in knowledge about [tribal] norms and provisions," Al-Neni asserts.

Although many say sheikhs are one of the main factors in corruption in Yemen, Al-Neni rebuts this, maintaining that sheikhs serve the state and help spread security and stability throughout the country.

Because of their effect upon people, the

According to our norms, it's a huge shame to attack or hurt a woman, for which the punishment for certain aggressions against women may be four, 11 or even 44 times that for such acts against a man," Sheikh Al-Neni

Yemeni state depends on sheikhs completely during elections to direct citizens' voting, but Al-Neni denies this claim. "Sheikhs can't oblige anyone to vote for him or for his preferred candidate because people are free to choose whomever they want. I will admit that we influence citizens in the presidential elections, but not parliamentary or local elections," he states.

Al-Neni notes that while customs and traditions may differ among tribes, they all have the same norms because such norms are considered like a constitution for all tribes in the northern and eastern

districts of Yemen. He points out that tribal norms differ in southern and western Yemen due to British occupation and the early spread of education in those areas.

Tribal norms weakening

Regarding the strength of the effect of tribal norms, Al-Neni says they are becoming weaker over time as a result of civilization and the spread of education throughout Yemen. "There's a big change in norms and traditions, both for individual tribes as well as for all tribes, as a result of civilization and the spread of education," he comments.

Al-Neni doesn't like the changes in tribal norms because he maintains that tribal Yemenis neither have civilized completely, nor have they kept the norms and traditions as they were in the past. "I want to tell you that, despite their weaknesses, tribal norms and traditions are the best thing in this country, but this doesn't mean I'm against civilization. The problem is that we don't know what we want because nowadays, people neither abide by customs and norms, nor do they adhere to civilization."

"Some say they take the best from both civilization and tribal norms, but unfortunately, that's not true because I find that most people adopt the bad from both civilization and tribalism. In the past, tribal norms had a very strong influence. For example, a man's word was enough to make him fulfill his promise, but nowadays, people don't stick to their word," Al-Neni observes.

Regarding the role of tribal norms in protecting women, Al-Neni believes such norms care more about women than men; for example, according to tribal norms, punishment for aggression against a woman is many times that of the punishment for the same aggression against a man.

"According to our norms, it's a huge shame to attack or hurt a woman, for which the punishment for certain aggressions against women may be four, 11 or even 44 times that for such acts against a man. A man may be attacked or hurt, but it isn't as shameful as it is against a woman," the sheikh explains.

However, he adds, "Despite this, I admit that some tribal norms stand against

some women's rights, such as those regarding inheritance."

Sheikh selection

Since tribal regimes are hereditary, after a sheikh's death, his son becomes the next sheikh, but only by approval of the people. "Although tribal regimes are hereditary, this doesn't mean a sheikh's son can be the next sheikh if he isn't sufficiently qualified for it," Al-Neni explains. "People can change the sheikh if there's evidence of violations against him."

"Additionally, if there's a sophisticated man in the tribe with a good knowledge about tribal affairs, people can appoint him as sheikh. Regarding a sheikh's age, I think he must be at least 35 when appointed," Al-Neni remarks.

Because sheikhs have a strong effect upon citizens, the state sometimes authorizes them to solve problems, withdrawing a case from prosecution or the police station.

According to him, tribal sheikhs are not like anyone else. If they wrongdoings, the punishment will be four times harsher; likewise, if any individual or group commits a wrongdoing against them, that punishment also will be four times harsher.

Sheikh Al-Neni is married and the father of a son and five daughters. After completing secondary school in his village of Beit Al-Neni in 1986, he enrolled in the history department at Sana'a University's Faculty of Arts in 1998, but dropped out during his third year after his father's death and subsequently was appointed as his tribe's sheikh.

On a normal day, Al-Neni awakens around 5 a.m., prays and reads the Qur'an until breakfast at 7:00. He spends most of the day in his village, so after breakfast, he either visits his lands or takes his children for a picnic. At around 11, he reads and then goes to the mosque.

Following lunch at 1:30, he sits and chews qat with some villagers. He returns to the mosque at 6 p.m. and then stays up with his family until about 10 p.m., when he goes to bed.

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TOYOTA

Initiatives of President Saleh and Hamid Al-Ahmar

Over the past few days, I closely observed the consecutive reactions to President Saleh's initiative for conducting new constitutional amendments. Reactions to the initiative varied, as some people rejected it without the minimum effort to discuss its content while others welcomed it without any comments or remarks. In my opinion, the Yemeni opposition, by which I mean the real opposition represented by Joint Meeting Parties, made a mistake by not interacting with this initiative for reasons related with the one who declared the initiative rather than the initiative itself.

I think that President Saleh, on his part, erred for publicly adopting unexpected initiative terms, and had he but consulted his friends in the opposition before declaring and adopting such an initiative, the opposition would not have been suspicious about its objectives.

As a neutral observer, I am not concerned with the purpose of the initiative and the president's attitude toward the opposition's disagreement with the initiative. My duty is to discuss terms of the initiative itself, which, I think, is in line with the Document of Pledge and Accord in most of its content, and therefore its revolutionary color is superior to that of the document. And, the opposition should not miss the opportunity of constitutional amendments covering issues, which it never dreamt that Mr. President would accept to discuss, however, he is now adopting the same issues.

From these points, acknowledging the so-called local authority, establishing local police in the different governorates, having the local councils in charge of taxes and other local resources to implement projects as per the needs of each area, and allocating a specific share for women in Parliament constitute an

unprecedented revolutionary step, which was previously seen only in the Republic of Iraq. In addition, the equal representation of governorates at the Shoura Council, irrespective of the population of each, is another important point, as this term implies justice for the southern and eastern governorates that have large areas but are scarcely populated.

Regarding the presidential and parliamentary systems, one can say that the current system in Yemen, as described by the former Member of Parliament Anees Hussein Yahya in 1993, is neither presidential nor parliamentary. According to Yahya, this system is strange since it confuses between powers of President of the Republic and those of Prime Minister, and the solution to this problem is that only one of the two systems must be selected and adopted at the expense of the other.

Having a cursory glance at the experiences of the nations surrounding us, the presidential system is more successful because the president is directly responsible for whatever happens in his state, and therefore fears any accountability and interrogation over exceeding his constitutional powers. The clear-cut example in support of this is the American Presidential System, which delegates the president broad powers but under the parliament's control and observation.

According to the American Presidential System, the president can select the high-ranking officials, but the House of Senates has the jurisdiction to approve or reject them. Also, the opposition is likely to win the majority of seats in the House of Representatives.



By: Munir Al-Maweri

Consequently, the president's policies will be closely monitored and his mistakes will face harsh criticism.

On the other hand, observation in the parliamentary system seems to be absent because the majority party in parliament will be in charge of forming the cabinet, and this may result in a kind of favoritism and partiality between the legislature and executive, as is currently experienced in Yemen.

Another distinctive characteristic of the presidential system that makes it sound better than the parliamentary one is that it fits our situations in Yemen as a society giving crucial importance to the post of the president. So, Iraq's experience in this area failed due to the transition of a totalitarian system into a parliamentary system where the president has no adequate powers. Although President Jalal Talabani has strong character, the lack of constitutional powers devolved to him made him subjected to joking from among the Iraqis following the strong personality of the former President Saddam Hussein. This did not help Eyad Allawi to restore stability to the war-ravaged country, and such must not be allowed to occur in Yemen. Additionally, the constitution must not be drafted in a way serving the interests of certain people. Instead, it has to be outlined in a way matching the long-term interests of the nation.

Completing the initiative:

Despite the fact that the initiative contains positive points, the best description of it is the one given by Mohamed Al-Hakim Al-Maqaleh, Deputy Director of Media Circle in the Yemeni Socialist

Party. Al-Maqaleh said that the initiative is good but incomplete, and its being incomplete doesn't mean that it is wholly rejected, as some vital points need to be added.

Through telephone conversations with many personalities opposing the initiative, I clearly understood that the primary fears stem from the fact that some people believe that the constitutional amendments are meant to restart the game. In other words, the current president will be more likely to stay in power for two presidential terms of five years each, coupled with the remaining six years of his ongoing term. And, as President Saleh has been in power for 29 years, this will bring to 45 the total years of Saleh's rule. The opponents have the right to raise this concern, particularly as Saleh already did the same a few years ago in order to extend his stay in power via the constitutional amendments.

With my highest consideration to Mr. President, Yemen can no longer tolerate his stay in power for more 16 years, nor may his nomination for another mandate be a factor to help maintain stability of the country. Certainly, any expected nomination of Saleh to run for President in the future will be a factor to help divide the nation and destroy the margin of democracy that has been achieved until now. It will also serve as a factor to destroy all the achievements, including Reunification, which President Saleh is priding himself on while we – the Yemeni people – will be a source of laughter for other nations worldwide over the excessive constitutional amendments conducted for the sake of our president to remain in power.

Munir Al-Maweri is an American journalist of Yemeni origin.

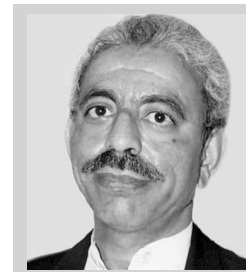
Source: Al-Wasat newspaper

Source: Al-Ahali Weekly.

COMMON SENSE

Game of Semantics All this talk of Islamofascism, what is Zionism then?

First, in appreciation of former President Jimmy Carter, for all his efforts to reinstate some moral flare into American foreign policy through his continued efforts to educate the American public and the world at large, about some of the realities of the Holy Land, this verse from the Holy Qur'an lends itself appropriately: "... and you will find the nearest of them (i.e., non-Moslems) in affection to those who believe, those who say, 'We are Christians.' That is because there are from those among them who are priests and monks and they are not arrogant..." (The Holy Quran 5:82)



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Back to our topic. The launching of Islamofascism Awareness Week (<http://www.terrorismawareness.org/islamo-fascism-awareness-week/>) by "David Horowitz and his allies" this week in the United States, with all the advance publicity see (<http://www.slate.com/id/2176389>), reeks of mischievous Zionist intrigue and smeared with bad intents for all those concerned. That someone reputed for being an advocate of civil rights etc (even the civil rights of Moslems, mind you) like David Horowitz would find great cause to launch a blitzkrieg of the sorts found in the link above is certainly evidence of doublethink and a clear display of unabashed bigotry with malicious bad intent.

This observer has pointed out time and again that the Zionists are out to ensure that the world remains polarized with two major sides of conflict of their very own choosing! With the Cold War out of the way and Israel losing its reliance on its "policeman role" of the West in the region, the best way to maintain the flow of American support for the renegade and mutant state is to ensure that there is a common enemy between the "civilized West" and the mutant synthesized Zionist state, with the enemy manifested by the "heathen" Islamic East. No one likes to suggest that the horrible acts, often labeled as "Islamic terrorism" and sometimes suggested as "Islamic radicalism" are justified by any means and least of all by Islamic doctrine or are even closely associated with genuine Moslems as these bigots are alluding. But to assume that all evil is rooted in Islam as is apparent by the literature being put to discussion in this Anti-Islam "awareness" effort is heinous and points to the hypocrisy of its sponsors.

If that is not enough, the latter are seeking to coin a lasting inappropriate term to their hate filled rhetoric. So now we have Islamofascism. Surely, there is a systematic campaign in progress to instill and solidify an obvious scare tantrum among the American people in particular and the world at large. The survival of Israel, due to its lack of genuine legitimate existence, being the work of a mafia like operation leading to such existence, is fragile and lacks solid roots.

Thus the International Zionist Establishment seeks to guarantee the continuation of such an existence through indirectly embezzling the rest of the world through scare tactics and the exploitation of the ignorance of the majority of the world's population on Islam, particularly in the West. That this is done by instilling outright bigotry in the hearts of the latter based on hate, arrogance and malicious stereotyping beyond belief raises the question, who are the real fascists of the world and where did the term originate from, the East or the West? Furthermore to associate any religion with evil human conceptions is another ungodly and dirt ridden attribute of the Zionist genre of real fascism that has brought on so much pain and suffering, mostly to Moslems ever since its conception. Most Moslems are convinced that a lot of the misguided and heretical Moslem movements sponsored by the petrodollars of archaic autocratic Moslem states, which are puppet states of the West themselves, and on which these bigots depend on to justify spreading the hatred against Islam are actually working in league with these bigots, knowingly or unknowingly.

As far as most Moslems are concerned these heretics have nothing to do with Islam just like Theodore Herzl and the gangsters of the Stern and Irgun gangs that slaughtered Arab Christians and Moslems by the thousands to make room for Zionist thieves in Palestine and their "legitimate" successors of the so called Israeli Defense Forces is doing now in the West Bank and Gaza on a daily basis, have nothing to do with Judaism, as many a Jewish rabbi has pointed out. It is no secret, as President Carter and so many others have stated, that what is going on in the West Bank and Gaza today is evidence beyond dispute of the worst ethnic cleansing campaign unleashed by any fascists. No doubt the latter is the wholesome design of the Judofascists disguised as Zionists, and the latter surfaced much earlier than many of the goons of the likes of Bin Laden and Al-Zawariki, who most mainstream Moslems consider to be the creative concoctions of the former anyway because of their extreme deviations from true Islam.

Oh sure, we can play the game of semantics even better than the Judofascists. After all, we possess the super eloquence of the Holy Qur'an, which has revealed the evil of the Judofascists long before Theodore Herzl ever dreamed of stealing the Land of Zion!

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

The invisible motives behind the current crisis

These days, the Yemeni government cares for shaping a dim image about the current crisis. Through this, it aims to inflame the feelings of politicians and grassroots by forcing them to implement the authority's urgent agenda, represented by articulating Mr. President's initiative.

The Joint Meeting Parties leadership hasn't yet made any declaration to convey these parties' rejection of the initiative's content. JMP only rejected the efforts exercised by the government

and the ruling party to have the initiative in place of the outstanding dialogue between them and the government, which has continued up until the government and its party announced its suspension over the past few days.

From the JMP's viewpoint, the initiative released by Mr. President was seriously required to be included in the dialogue and its ideas should have been



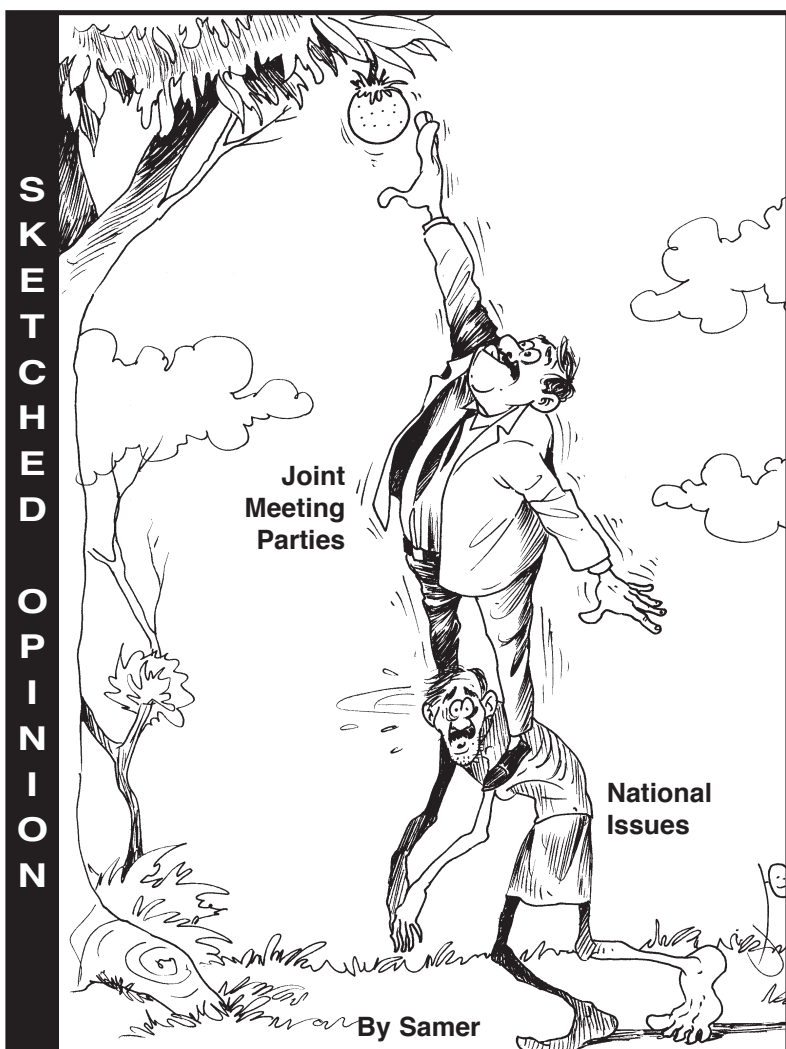
By: Ali Al-Sarari

understood as part of the dialogue's agenda. But the authority and its party, as it seems, have no will to do so. What they only want is retain the current crisis as a tested mechanism for accomplishing their agendas, the motives of which still remain secret and unclear.

In total contrast to the surface image showing the current crisis between the government and opposition parties, the real image proves that such a crisis is the authority's product, and its announced subjects, which look urgent, on the one hand, and unnecessary, on the other, have been agreed upon inside closed circles. JMP is only wanted to play the role of the stupid guy at the wedding party, or to function as a cover for the authority's wrong policies.

Talk about the authority's crisis is not randomly made. Rather it discloses the appropriate analysis, which is based on authentic information and the tight relation between the causes and the effects.

One can observe the real motives – which are often invisible – behind the current crisis by having a serious glance at the following facts and phenomena. The crisis came from outside the ailing dialogue that took place between political parties represented in the parliament, including the General People Congress, and three of the JMP members under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdulwahab Mahmoud. This dialogue was based on two very important political agreements, one of which was reached ahead of last year's presidential and local council elections, in order to ensure free and fair elections. The second agreement was suggested by the European Union Election Observation Mission in light of its report on the elections. The GPC was the first party to sign the agreement followed by other political parties and organizations, and then the EUEOM Chief Observer Baroness Emma Nicolson of Winterbourne.



Letter to the Editor

Al Gore's Nobel Peace Prize

The Nobel Committee's decision to award its 2007 Peace Prize to Al Gore and the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are disturbing because both are alarmists with exaggerated views based on scant evidence. Certain claims made by Gore in his film, "An Inconvenient Truth," even contradict those given by the U.N. panel.

It's difficult to see Gore's contribution to peace when he blames humans for his so-called "imminent apocalypse" and then offers as a solution anti-life legislation that includes birth control and abortion.

In the past, Gore has praised the Gaia cult, the earth and the revival of primitive pagan cults; hence, his agenda seems religiously motivated. Gaia supporters are anti-Christian because in their view, Christianity freed the

earth from pagan myths and set in motion a process of unrestrained exploitation of nature. In reality, environmental disasters are the result of a society that has moved away from God, a world of Enlightenment that sees itself as the "master" rather than "keeper" of the Earth.

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Bloody Protests in Yemen

By: Jane Novak

Since May, Yemen has witnessed widespread civil unrest in the southern governorates including Aden and Marib. Three protesters were killed during demonstrations in Mukallah, and two more were killed in Dhalie. On Oct. 13, five people were shot dead at a sit-in in Radfan, Lahj, when security forces opened fire on the crowd. Witnesses reported a dozen wounded. Over 50,000 people gathered the next day in Radfan for a previously scheduled demonstration despite these brutal security practices.

Several Yemeni Socialist Party (Y.S.P.) leaders were charged with liability for the Radfan deaths because they organized the demonstration. No one in the security forces has been held responsible for any of the protesters' deaths or beatings. Another large demonstration is scheduled for November, and the situation remains tense.

"We want equal rights," retired Brig. Gen. Ali Moqbel told the Arab American News. General Moqbel leads the Retired Military Consultation Association (M.C.R.A.). After the 1994 civil war between the Y.S.P. and President Ali Abdullah Saleh's northern forces, over 100,000 southerners were forcibly retired on below sustenance pensions. This disenfranchised group, known as "the stay-at-home party," has taken to the streets.

"The goal of the M.C.R.A.," Muqbel said, "is to return all southerners to their previous employment in the same positions, both civilians and soldiers, who were referred to retirement after the war in 1994."

The current instability is rooted in the past. The 1990 unity of North and South Yemen brought northern hegemony, leading to civil war in 1994. Afterward, the unified country's democratic and pluralistic foundations were undermined by successive constitutional amendments that centralized power in the executive. The Y.S.P., which had ruled South Yemen, was marginalized.

Post war reconciliation was stymied by practices of the northern elite that economically subjugated the south. Dr. Abdullah Al-Faqih, a professor of political science at Sanaa University explained, "The economic system became something resembling a colonial economy where the purchasing power and the economic benefits follow one direction—from the south to the north."

Professor Bob Burrowes of the University of Washington invented the word "kleptocracy" to describe Yemen. He defines it as "government by and for thieves." Corruption and nepotism assured President Saleh's post civil war domination, a Yemeni editor explained to the Arab American News, "To preserve the loyalty of tribal leaders and senior military commanders, Saleh kept on ignoring many of their ill practices. Saleh has been busy pleasing his cronies with the country's wealth

and senior positions just to remain in power for as long as possible."

Dr. Aidroos Naser Al-Naqeeb, who heads the Y.S.P. block in parliament, noted, "The Y.S.P. Central Committee indicated that the south was treated as the spoils of war including land, people, companies, and wealth. The current violence against the protesters reflects the type of politics which has dominated after the outcome of the war."

A high-ranking official of Saleh's ruling party, the General People's Congress (G.P.C.), disputed that influential northerners stole southern lands, calling it "a lie." Dr. Aidroos countered, "Land theft is an undeniable fact. The land stolen includes agricultural lands, land of the former government in the south, lands of corporations and wide areas suitable for building and investment trading. This occurred in all southern governorates."

Dr. Aidroos has little confidence in a governmental committee recently established to solve land issues. "While I don't doubt in the committee's fairness or in their desire to do something better, there are influential people stronger than all these committees," he said. "They are big military leaders and officials in the ruling party that have substantial authority and the power to destroy any person that damages their benefits."

However, Dr. Aidroos pointed out, "There is a long line [of people] in the G.P.C. that have a strong desire to institute many reforms in Yemen. Their

inability to speak bluntly or even to hint comes from the fear of the consequences or official procedures. These consequences occur against anyone with an outspoken position that crosses the 'red lines' established by powerful people. G.P.C. members in parliament claim they have orders from high up which are against their own inclination and which obstruct the work of parliament to do any reforms."

In addition to forming the land committee, the government has tried to mitigate growing civil unrest by reinstating 7,000 former military officers. Saleh also proposed several constitutional amendments including a quota system for women, the empowerment of local councils with tax and expenditure authority, and broadening the number of officials selected by the electoral process. The plan designates a presidential system, contrary to the opposition's proposal for a parliamentary system.

After years of broken promises, Saleh's reform platform has been met with skepticism by some who call it another show for Western observers; for example, prior to the 2006 local elections Saleh repeatedly promised that the G.P.C. would institute a quota system for women. It didn't happen. Consequently, women occupy less than 1 percent of G.P.C. seats on the local level. Saleh has not appointed any women governors and only two as cabinet ministers. Saleh already has the authority to empower Yemeni women, and he doesn't.

"The regime has no actual desire for

any administrative, financial, political, or legal reforms," Dr. Aidroos finds. "The recent initiative of President Saleh in practice will further consolidate power in the central authority, and all the posts will be derived from presidential authority. The presidential initiative will hinder the emergence of democracy in Yemen." Dr. Aidroos says that Saleh's initiative is designed to "protect the status quo under the guise of the protection of national unity."

In a typical Saleh sleight of hand, the plan establishes more elected positions, but the G.P.C. has ruled out the more fundamental step of electoral reform. The commission overseeing future elections will be appointed by the president and his appointees, Saleh announced. In discussing Yemen's presidential election in 2006, Dr. Aidroos describes Yemen's voters as "terrorized and bribed" and the process as "subverted by extensive forgery." The result does not reflect the will of the voters, he says.

In Yemen, half of all 5 year olds are physically stunted by chronic hunger and three-quarters of women are illiterate. Yemen's oil and water are depleting rapidly. Unemployment and inflation are high. Governmental corruption is rampant. Military spending is among the highest in the world and health spending among the lowest. The situation is so critical that professor Al-Faqih believes, "Only profound reforms can save Yemen from descending into a total chaos similar to that experienced by Somalia

and Lebanon before that."

Some individual cabinet ministers have implemented significant measures to combat corruption and increase government efficiency. However, the entrenched power of "influential people" limits the capacity of even the most earnest patriot.

The opposition Joint Meeting Parties (J.M.P.) sees "the need to transform to a parliamentary system." Dr. Aidroos explained, "We as a country face civil unrest, economic stagnation, and social difficulties. There is no remedy without increased parliamentary authority, the separation of authority between the executive branch and the parliament, and the ability of the parliament to act as a check on executive power."

Saleh has long used the courts, the government media, and security forces to squelch dissent. Responding to the southern protests with bullets and propaganda may trigger a civil war if the public loses hope in gaining equality through peaceful means. In order to gain the public's trust, Saleh needs to take action. A government interested in reform, modernization, and pluralism does not kidnap, beat, and imprison journalists. The release of editor Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani from jail with an apology would be a good first step for Saleh in demonstrating his newly found sincerity.

From the Arab American News.
Jane Novak is a political analyst and expert on Yemeni affairs. She maintains the Web site

Why Turkey's army will stay home

By: Ian Bremmer

Just when the smoke from Turkey's domestic political conflicts of the past year had begun to clear, another deadly attack by Kurdish separatists on Turkish soldiers has the government threatening military attacks inside northern Iraq. That prospect raises risks for Turkey, Iraq, and the United States. But there are reasons to doubt that the situation is as dangerous as recent headlines suggest.

Turkey accuses Iraqi Kurds of harboring between 3,000 and 3,500 of Turkey's most active Kurdish militants — the PKK separatist guerrillas who are blamed for the deaths of 80 Turkish soldiers so far this year. The trouble reached the boiling point on October 7, when Kurdish fighters killed 13 Turkish soldiers near Turkey's border with Iraq.

The Turkish public has demanded action, and Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan's government has responded. On October 17, despite

pleas for patience and restraint from Iraq and the US, Turkish lawmakers voted 507-19 to authorize Erdogan to order cross-border military strikes into Iraq at any time over the next year.

Erdogan has sent Iraqi Kurds a forceful message. But, for several reasons, the Turkish military is likely to limit its operations to small-scale incursions and air strikes on specific targets rather than launch an all-out war.

First, the Turkish military has no interest in embracing the risks that come with involvement in Iraq's sectarian strife. A full-scale invasion might well provoke Iraq's own Kurdish guerrillas into a prolonged and bloody battle with Turkish forces that can only undermine support for Erdogan's government at home and abroad.

Second, Turkey's government hopes to keep the country's bid to join the European Union moving forward. An invasion of Iraq would bring that process to a grinding halt. EU Foreign Policy chief Javier Solana has made

plain that Europe strongly opposes any large-scale Turkish military operation in Iraq.

Third, Turkey is well aware that an all-out attack inside Iraq is exactly what Turkey's Kurdish separatists want. What better way to damage Turkey than to pull its military into conflict with Iraq, the US, and the EU? Erdogan has no intention of being drawn into that trap.

With all that in mind, this latest move by Turkey's parliament should be seen more as an ultimatum to Iraq's Kurdish Regional Government to expel the Turkish Kurds and an attempt to persuade the US to use its considerable influence there. That's hardball politics, not a declaration of war.

The parliamentary authorization itself is carefully worded to underline Turkey's limited aims. It stresses that Turkey's military has no intention of occupying Iraqi territory or threatening Iraqi Kurds or their oil infrastructure. An attack would certainly make Iraq's Kurdish

provinces less appealing for foreign investors. But Turkey has no reason to attack the assets of foreign oil companies.

Iraq's central government is aware of the risks, as well, and is likely to exercise maximum restraint. A limited Turkish strike into northern Iraq would probably elicit little reaction beyond public condemnation and rhetorical assertions of Iraqi sovereignty.

Threats to Iraq's oil infrastructure around the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk and other territory under the Kurdish Regional Government's control are minimal. Turkey's government knows that any move to shut down the 600-mile pipeline from Kirkuk to Turkey's Mediterranean port at Ceyhan would have little near-term impact, since most of Iraq's oil exports flow from the south, hundreds of miles from the country's border with Turkey.

Furthermore, the Turkish military can increase the pressure on Iraqi Kurds with far less drastic measures. It can close the two countries' principal border crossing, an important route for

food, fuel, and other goods headed for Iraqi Kurds. It could also cut exports of electricity to northern Iraq.

Still, even small-scale military operations would generate risk. If the PKK is able to launch a major attack on troops or civilians inside Turkey, the public outcry might leave Erdogan with little choice but to up the ante.

The issue is complicated further by Turkey's refusal to negotiate directly with the Kurdish Regional Government in northern Iraq. Such talks, Turkey fears, would offer tacit acknowledgement that Iraqi Kurds have won a degree of autonomy from Baghdad. That's a bridge too far for Turkey's nationalists and its military.

There are risks for Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al Maliki as well, because Turkish military strikes on Iraq's northern provinces could undermine the Kurdish support on which his government increasingly depends. Both Sunni Arabs and Kurds already resent al Maliki's mild reaction to Iran's recent shelling of Iraqi territory — an attempt to strike at

Iranian Kurdish militants fleeing across its border with Iraq.

There are also risks for the US. Most supplies headed for US troops in Iraq and Afghanistan move through the Incirlik airbase in Turkey. With the threat that the US House of Representatives will approve a resolution that accuses Turks of genocide against ethnic Armenians nine decades ago, this is a particularly inopportune moment for the two countries to be at odds over Iraq.

But, worst-case scenarios aside, a Turkish invasion of northern Iraq can only serve the interests of Turkey's Kurdish separatists. That's why cooler heads are likely to prevail. Limited cross-border operations are increasingly likely. A war between Turkey and Iraqi Kurds is not.

Ian Bremmer is President of Eurasia Group, the global political risk consultancy, and author of The J Curve: A New Way to Understand Why Nations Rise and Fall.
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France Is Back In Europe, But On What Terms?

By: Thierry Chopin

When Nicolas Sarkozy became President of France, he declared that his country was back in mainstream Europe. Since then, Sarkozy has thrown himself into the European political fray.

His energy — combined with the negotiating talents of German Chancellor Angela Merkel — overcame antagonism toward the new reform treaty that EU leaders just ratified in Lisbon, putting the European Union back on its feet after two years of crippling indecision. But this triumph marked only a partial return by France to the European fold. The French must now resolve their own ambiguous attitudes about Europe, which have affected national policies for decades.

For half a century, France has mixed two radically different approaches to

Europe. Some French see the EU as a community where national interests inexorably converge. At the other extreme is the Gaullist belief that the EU is nothing more than a "power multiplier" for France to defend its own national interests.

Rather than using Europe to project French ideas across the continent, France needs to develop a culture of genuine power-sharing and compromise. Such a sea change would have profound implications for French policies across a broad spectrum, from internal EU issues and economics to foreign policy and Europe's role in the world.

Consider the French executive. The president and government ministers treat Europe as their political preserve. Yet the prime minister never attends EU meetings and the foreign minister systematically leaves internal EU decisions to a junior secretary of state or a diplomatic representative.

Meanwhile, other ministers circumvent government instructions to

get from Brussels what has been refused in Paris. Clearly, a better EU policymaking system needs to be found. For a start, the French parliament must be given a greater role and government ministers must drop their habit of blaming Brussels whenever they want to introduce unpopular economic or social reforms.

Sarkozy is particularly eager for France to be heard on economic policy. His election victory relied heavily on his plans to reform the labor market and to promote work and innovation. But if France is to be taken seriously by the rest of Europe, Sarkozy will have to deliver more than just growth and jobs. He will need to demonstrate that France no longer treats Europe as a scapegoat for its own economic troubles — a ploy that merely marginalizes France in economic debates. Thus, polemics against the European Central Bank's independence and the damaging effect of "the high euro" will have to stop.

France's financial credentials also

will have to improve if ministers' views on EU monetary issues are to be taken seriously. For years, France has funded some of the highest public spending in Europe through budget deficits, despite its commitment to balance the books as part of the EU's Stability and Growth Pact. Many EU members fear that Sarkozy's government will again break French budget promises, as his demands for growth-boosting tax cuts imply pushing back the deadline for eliminating France's deficit until 2012.

Similarly, French prudence will be under scrutiny during discussions of a new European financial framework, which will test France's capacity to view EU budgets as something other than a means of redistributing EU cash, particularly to farmers. The Common Agricultural Policy still accounts for more than 40% of Community expenditure, even though the farm sector accounts for only 2% of employment.

As for global security, it is clear that

EU countries can exert international influence only when they speak with one voice. France must sort out its relations with NATO and the role it intends to play in transatlantic forums. This means dropping anti-American rhetoric and talk about "European power," which is meaningless for the majority of EU states. French and German disagreements with the United States in 2003 generated deep divisions in the EU. But recent changes in political leadership in the Britain, France, and Germany, together with the arrival of a new US administration in early 2009, could improve transatlantic cooperation.

Next, France and the EU must find a new model for dealing with Russia. Here, the Union is confronted with a dilemma. Does it consider Russia a powerful partner or a hostile neighbor? If France wants to take the lead on EU relations with Moscow, it must become far more sensitive to eastern and central European fears about Russia. French politicians underestimate the

negative impact they have in these countries when they repeatedly refer to a Paris-Berlin-Moscow axis and criticize "excessive" enthusiasm for the transatlantic alliance.

Sarkozy will need to take all this into account if he wants France to play a full part in shaping the EU's future. France's elites need to own up to the mistakes of the past and find better ways to confront today's challenges. Ordinary French people also have much to consider: our attitudes toward the market, our relations with the rest of Europe, and our views about the world beyond the EU's borders. If we come to terms with today's complex realities, France could be back in Europe.

Thierry Chopin is director of studies for the Robert Schuman Foundation and Professor at the Collège d'Europe in Bruges.
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The Business of Education

By: Yemen Times Staff

Emphasis on education emerges as a must for any nation's development, was it primary and secondary education or higher education, or even vocational training and value-addition training courses in special skills. This report explains the background of the education sector as well as the role of training institutions in training the labor force with skills that are required in the job market.

Realities of Education:

Almost half of the Yemeni adult population are illiterate, with a significant literacy gap between males and females, illiteracy remains the prime educational challenge that faces Yemen, however, the Yemeni government and in cooperation with international donors and civil society has successfully embarked on an illiteracy eradication program in 2000, were 66 thousand adult learners participated. In 2005, over 171 adult learners participated in the programs while demand continues to be on the rise. However the main problem remains with having a significant number of children out of

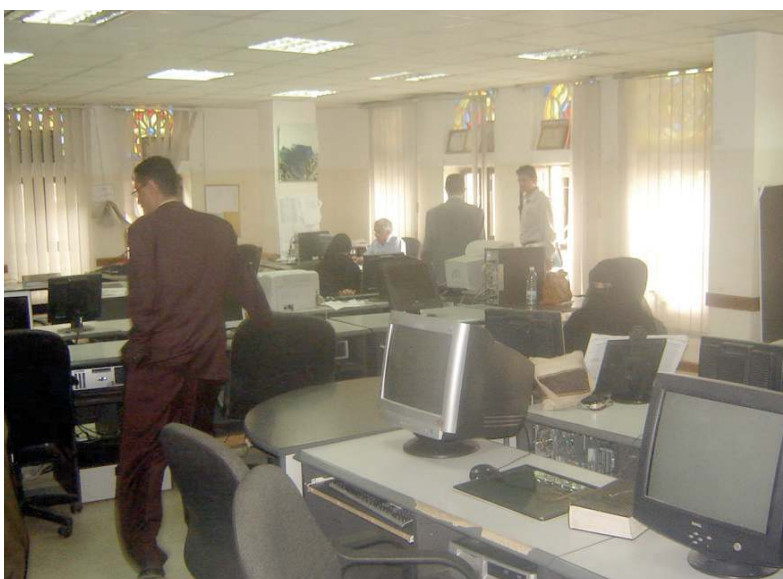
school due to socio-economic, cultural, and accessibility issues to learning centers.

While there are around 15 thousand primary education schools in Yemen, the contrasts between the number of students enrolling in primary education and secondary education is huge, in the academic year 2005/06 there were around four million students studying in primary education grades, but that number drops to just above six hundred thousand in secondary education.

There are around 20 thousand students enrolled in over 300 vocational training and poly technique institutions in the country, this number seems in significant compared to the 170 thousand students enrolled in the nine main universities in Yemen.

Privet Sector Education:

The privet sector offers educational courses parallel to the government's educational facilities at all levels with the exception of illiteracy eradication. The privet sector involvement starts at the Pre-school level, where 178 kindergartens out of the total 244 are owned and managed by the privet sector, providing education to 7.8 thousand pupils, while the other 66 government



Training Centers are important players in the educational process due to the role they play in enhancing the skills of Youth.

kindergartens provide pre-school education to around ten thousand pupils.

Additionally, there are 260 privet sector primary and secondary education schools, educating around 43 thousand students per year, but these schools are concentrated mainly in urban centers. While the number of students enrolled in privet sector universities reach ten thousand students.

The Trends in Education:

We can see that there is a fundamental difference in the education being offered between rural and urban Yemen, due to the involvement of the privet sector. In the pre-school level, the privet sector takes the lead due to the insufficient supply of kindergartens operated by the ministry of education, more specifically since there is a culture of change where working mothers are becoming increasingly more acceptable, the need for quality pre-schools to care for children becomes more demanding. Similarly, there is such a need for quality primary and secondary education, however, this sector is still by far dominated by the government, although one can see a resurgence and increase in the number of privet sector schools which offer quality education as well as teaching more advanced schooling curricula compared to the standard curricula developed by the government. These curricula include the IGCSE which is internationally recognized therefore many well-educated parents in urban centers opt for enrolling their children in privet sector schools.

Privet Universities and institutes are also increasing in popularity, there are around ten thousand students enrolled in ten privet sector universities and training institutions, students opt to privet sector universities when they are not admitted into government universities or believe that this privet sector university offers more quality education compared to public universities.

Training Centers

Considering the large number of students studying throughout the education tree in Yemen, once these students graduate there is a serious competition for jobs in the job market, there are around 100 thousand graduate students who have applied for government jobs and are waiting in the queue, while competing for jobs in the privet sector is tense and only those with qualifications that stand out are lucky enough to get jobs. This is where training centers come into play.

Although there were no statistics on the number of students enrolled in privet sector training centers, there are slightly under three thousand training centers offering short to medium term courses as well as diplomas. However the majority of these centers offer language education (English language) as well as teaching computer literacy skills to students, such courses are positioned in such away to resemble an added advantage for students who complete such courses, and thereafter have better luck in the job market.

The range of classes include language training, computer software and hardware classes, managerial soft skills, accounting, office management, as well as specialized skills such as tourism training, technical troubleshooting, website and graphic designing among others.

A survey of Opinions

This survey will focus on the role training centers play in qualifying graduates for the job market. Dr. Waheeb Noman, director of a language institute in

Sana'a, said that the outcomes of our current educational system are poor, referring to the quality of education in government schools and universities, he added that he is disappointed with high school graduates who are unable to write a sentence in English or commerce graduates who do not know the basics of accounting, "there is a dire need for training institutes to rehabilitate graduates to meet the expectations of the job market" he said.

Apart from that, University lecturer Mazen A., Stated that many students pass through the university years indifferent whether they learn anything at all or not, he said that many students just aim for the passing grade and do not have a genuine interest in education, there is a lot of self-learning that university students must go through, this is why you find considerable gap between a hardworking and qualified student competing with a less qualified student and both have finished the same course and hold the same qualification.

Student Asma Abdullah, studying a diploma in Office Management, said that she is an English language graduate from the faculty of languages in Sana'a University, but she could not find a job

after graduating, so she joined a training institute which promised to help find her a job placement upon completion of the diploma, adding that the employment officer at the institute promised that with her new qualification she would be able to land a job far easier than with her degree alone.

Essam Ayman, a languages student, stated that he has been studying the English language for over a year now in a training center, hoping that this training would synergize with his commerce degree in finding a job, he also said: "I am thinking of taking computer and Microsoft Office classes too, as many of my peers are now doing the same thing and I should catch up if I am to compete with them in the job market".

Fahid Abdulghani said: "I dropped out from the second year in university because I have met graduates who have graduates two years ago and still unable to find a job, the value of this university degree seems to be useless, then I joined an advanced computer training institute to obtain an advanced diploma in Information Technology, I think this diploma would be far more valuable than the university degree".

Sami Abdullah, manager of a trading company, said that the important factor in any applicant is to have the skills which match the vacancy, I don't care about papers [referring to certificates] they have become valueless and any one can obtain these, I want to see that the candidates exhibit knowledge and have leadership traits which are required to do the job right.

While Fadiya S., Human Resources officer at a reputable services company stated that it is important for candidates to have all-rounded qualifications that have become the standard, that include Computer and IT skills, Internet skills, language skills, and soft management skills in addition to their specialized qualification. Such candidates are rare and very required in the job market.

In conclusion, Yemen's educational realities mean that one must struggle in order to maximize their learning objectives, as well as obtain additional training in order to ensure that they are valued enough in the job market in order to find a good job.

Business in Brief

Cabinet to void all direct purchase orders

In its session last Tuesday, the cabinet has decided to void all direct purchase orders undertaken by all government agencies, and obliged all government agencies to follow the procedures of the public procurement law which includes the announcement of tenders and competitive bidding for government awards and purchases. This decision will be implemented from the first of January 2008, corresponding with the beginning of the new financial year.

Cabinet voids nuclear power agreement

The Cabinet has decided to cancel the agreement between the Ministry of Electricity and Powered Corporation, based on the recommendation of the Supreme National Agency for Combating Corruption. In spite of that, Minister of Electricity Mustafa Bahrani confirmed that Powered Corporation will start the feasibility study of introducing nuclear energy to Yemen in the first half of 2008 as initially scheduled.

Powered Corporation announces key partners

Powered Corporation has named three key strategic alliances to assist in the development of energy projects in Yemen. It appointed Andrews Kurth as legal counsel, Longenecker & Associates and Lion Associates as key advisors in the implementation of its agreement with the Yemeni Government. Under which Powered Corporation will build power plants to generate electricity and desalination water using nuclear energy.

Investment Climate Improves in 2007

The General Investment Authority (GIA) has stated that the number of licensed new investments during the third quarter of 2007, reaching 110 projects costing 99.1 billion Riyals, compared to 53 projects costing 97.4 billion Riyals in the same period of 2006. The total number of investments licensed in Yemen since the establishment of the GIA in 1992 is 5,774 projects, costing a total of 1,680 billion Riyals.



DOVE ENERGY LIMITED

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Technical Assistant

Dove Energy Limited invites **Yemeni Nationals only** to apply for the position of **Technical Assistant**. The position will assist the Subsurface Team Leader to manage the Subsurface Team Dataset. **This position is based in Dove Energy Head Office (Subsurface Department) - Sana'a.**

Responsibilities:

- Manage daily production / injection data and prepare plots for daily / weekly / monthly reporting.
- Perform printing plotting of reports and documents as instructed by Subsurface Team Leader.
- Update OFM (Oil Field Manager) database electronic information.

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Should be Yemeni Nationality
- Bachelor degree
- 0 - 5 years work experience / recent graduates will be considered.
- Have excellent background to use MS Excel data sheet - essential
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages
- Good IT skills including Microsoft applications

Interested candidates are requested to submit their CVs and applications by mail to the Dove Energy, Human Resources Department, by email to: hr@doveyemen.com.

Responses will only be made to short listed candidates. Kindly do not contact the company to ask about the status of your C.V

The deadline for receiving applications is 14th November, 2007



DOVE ENERGY LIMITED

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Petroleum Engineer

Dove Energy Limited invites **Yemeni Nationals only** to apply for the position of **Petroleum Engineer**. The position will be liaising with geoscientists, production and reservoir engineers in managing producing oil fields. **This position is based in Dove Energy Head Office (Subsurface Department) - Sana'a.**

Responsibilities:

- Monitoring daily performance of oil production and water injection wells.
- Optimising performance of wells including downhole electrical submersible pumps.
- Making recommendation on well-work including drilling, work over and data gathering.
- Report writing in English and Arabic.

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Should be Yemeni Nationality
- Bachelor degree in Petroleum Engineering
- 0-5 years experience / Recent graduates will be considered
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages
- Excellent communication skills
- Good IT skills including Microsoft applications- Good Excel skills essential

Interested candidates are requested to submit their CVs and applications by mail to the Dove Energy, Human Resources Department, by email to: hr@doveyemen.com.

Responses will only be made to short listed candidates. Kindly do not contact the company to ask about the status of your C.V

The deadline for receiving applications is 14th November, 2007

IYPE Student Contest

IYPE Student Contest

Participate in the IYPE Student Contest by submitting an essay, poem, drawing, video message et cetera on one of the topics
Groundwater, Hazards, Earth and Health, Climate, Earth Resources, Megacities, Deep Earth, Ocean, Soil, Earth and Life



Prize

Invitation to a four-day trip to Paris, entirely free of charge, and participation in the Global Launch Event of the International Year of Planet Earth
11-14 February 2008

Deadline

All contributions should be submitted before November 15th 2007

Information

Visit the website for more information
www.yearofplanetearth.org



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

Without saying a word

By: Hanan Al-Shibami
hanan_alshibami@yahoo.com

People face many sufferings in their lives, but it differs from one to another. Some suffer poverty, while others suffer either diseases or ignorance. In our society, the suffering that has attracted my attention is that of orphans, whom we don't really see – or maybe we do – but we try to ignore because we're busy with ourselves.

There's a picture on the walls of my mind that I'd never seen before. The picture was wonderful, with beautiful smiles and bright eyes, but it was full of pain and suffering. It began to be drawn when I decided to visit a Sana'a orphanage in Sana'a. The picture became clear to me as I sat and talked with the orphans. It was a very hard experience,

but I learned how to appreciate the value of such things.

When we entered the orphanage, the first sight that captured my eye was a boy about 12 years old. He had brown eyes and black hair and wore torn clothes. Because the manager of the orphanage had punished him, he appeared to be crying, but when he saw us, he tried to hide his tears with a faint smile. One of my friends asked the manager why he punished him and he replied, "He's a rude boy. He tried to escape from here three times. He's totally different than the others."

After this, we insisted on seeing the facility where the orphans lived and it was like looking at a prison with no prisoners inside. Windows were broken, the bedrooms were unsuitable for orphans and there wasn't enough furniture. As there weren't enough bathrooms, only

one of them showered just once every two weeks. The kitchen was unclean and one plate of food was for five orphans.

After we'd seen these things, we requested to see where the orphans studied. When the door was opened, the orphans' eyes gazed at it, knowing who was on the other side. They looked at us with different looks. The small ones seemed to beg to save them from something they knew, while the older ones appeared to be aggressive and full of hatred. They didn't want anyone to look at them with pity. In fact, they spoke, but without saying a word.

I then looked at each one's face in silence. Something suddenly captured my attention in the corner and it was a boy about 8 years old sitting beside the blackboard. He was very slim and short and wearing dirty clothes. He put his head on his feet. He had been punished for his inability to read the text. I drew close to him and put my hand on his head, but he moved away from me. He seemed to be very afraid of something I couldn't understand.

The picture now seemed complete when I started talking with the others and asking them what they wanted to be in the future. One said, "I want to be a soldier." It surprised me that most of them wanted to be soldiers and that caused me to ask them the reason for their choices. With the same quality of voice, they answered, "To be stronger." They wanted to be strong in order to take revenge upon everyone in society who didn't give them a good life like other children.

It's easy to suffer poverty because at least someone will struggle to feed you. It's also easy to suffer disease because at least there will be hands to reduce the pain of sickness. However, it's very hard to live without hands to wipe the tears when you cry or a heart to give love and security when you need it.

I'm not here to blame anyone, but we must state the suffering that we ignore and wonder where is the charity requested for orphans day and night without observing any progress for them?

To be a hero

By: Ahlam Al-Awkabi

To be a hero briefly.

If you want to be a hero,
Let the devil away.
Take your God's key
To open the door of His way
To take His orders, which you must obey.
Then you will be okay.

After that, just try.
Don't cry
And raise your hand to the sky.
Hate to be shy
To ask your God to make you a strong guy
To make you a hero
To make us heroes, you and I.
We should be heroes
Before we die.
'That's what I want to say
Before I say, "Goodbye."

If you want to be a hero,
Smile before your enemy,
Fight your problems without mercy,
Just have the hardy
Close all the windows of suspicion tightly,
Live with your friends honestly.

Ahlahm Ahmed Mussa'ad Al-Awkabi was born in Kuwait on Feb. 12, 1983. She received a Bachelor's in English from Sana'a University's Faculty of Education in 2006 and was involved in drawing, writing poetry and speech. She died Jan. 19 of this year in Sana'a, may God have mercy and blessings upon her.

If you want to be a hero,
Don't say everything happens hardy.
To make it handy.
Don't say that's funny!
Don't say it's fantasy.
Just understand what I said,

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy
majed_thabet@hotmail.com



Education business: Originality or shameness

Education has a supreme aim that is recommended by all the religious, moral and social norms. "A teacher", says our prophet Mohammed, "was about to be a Messenger". Accordingly, it is commonly believed that a teacher has to "convey a message". If this aim remains, it will promise a betterment of the nation. However, what would be the case if another aim(s) starts dominating the field of education?

We may "hear" about some educational institutions, which honestly respect education, do best to maintain its supreme aim. The current state of some educational institutions, however, "also honestly respect", but new goals or it is preferably to call it "interests". One of these interests is "Business". Some educationalists, and/or academicists do not only call for such new goals but "severely fight" for them as if there are not only an educational duties, but rather religious ones.

"Business is Business". And there should be no expectations of "education-quality" since the "quality of incomes" is superior to anything else.

You, dear readers, may think that I am talking about the "private sector" like schools, universities, etc. People, I think, get used to what is being done in this sector and since it is recommended by the "Ministry of Education" and being owned by "investors" who expect incomes, no need to talk and interfere in this sector.

What I am talking about is the public institutions, where the "quality of business, incomes, and commissions" has been the most important goal, of course not as our prophet says, but what mood, pockets, and personal benefits encourage them to do.

Moreover, I am not talking about the fees and other requirements of these governmental educational institutions. Also, it is not the cost of books and references that the students may need to widen the horizons of knowledge.

It is not a puzzle, dear readers. You may get it normal to know that teachers do business through lecturing or through selling handouts. But I am sure you will be surprised when you know the new "modern" techniques of raising the incomes of what I call "the education business".

Teachers of a well-known academic institution have started a modern commercial way that proves successful in making "teaching", a very money-making project. It does not need capital money, and the owners "teachers" do not have to pay any "water", or "electricity" bills. The only think needed is to have a "stump", costing not more than one thousands Rials to be paid when accomplishing the first bargain.

A handout consisting of 30 pages (not papers) costs 400-500 Rials, while its normal cost is not more than 150. "It is printed in high quality", the photocopier says whenever asked by any student. The print quality is there because the size of typing is "big",

and "bold", "may be to be readable for the shortsighted students".

The real cleverness of this project lies in the idea of making a "stump" at the last two or three pages, which include questions and exercises to be answered as a homework, or "research" for which the students are to be evaluated for 25% of the total marks. "These pages without the original stump are not accepted", one teacher told the students. The stump is the essential thing in the homework even if they are submitted without any answers. A similar second-handed handout from the previous year(s) is also useless because the stump year is invalid.

The stump must be original, and I say the idea is really "original". Originality is required especially nowadays with the invasion of unoriginal products, thoughts and ideas. It is rather better to have "original thinking" about the other parties whom teachers deal with.

"Poor and kind students" are the marketing target of this project, and education is the only product. I may be wrong or partial, dear readers, but it is an advice for myself, for you, and for such teachers to think about the matter, considering all its pros and cons, and then logically and impartially balancing it through the mind's eye.

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



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT (YEM07/LOG/01)

The Office of the United Nations World Food Programme in Yemen is currently seeking a qualified candidate for the following post in its Soqatra warehouse:

Post Title:	Storekeeper
Duty Station:	Soqatra warehouse
UN Category:	G-4
Duration of:	12 months of fixed term assignment (after 3 months of probationary period)
Closing Date:	10 November 2007

This position is open to Yemeni nationals, preferably from the Soqatra city.

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the direct supervision of the Logistics Officer, the incumbent will:

- Receive and supervise all the WFP food and non-food commodities.
- Report on the quality and quantity of the received commodities.
- Maintain clean and pest-free storing conditions.
- Ensure good warehousing practices, and adhere to warehouse standard of food management.
- Supervise the off-loading and stacking of the commodities, follow-up tracking of the commodities in pipeline and report the same to the appropriate personnel.
- Ensure that clerks assigned to the various stores keep records of the foodstuff offloaded/loaded at the warehouses, adhering to WFP systems.
- Control incoming goods, both food and non-food commodities, by such methods as physical counts, random weight checks, rejections of any spoiled commodity, reconditioning of underweight bags, etc.
- Keep up to date SI and provide COMPAS focal point at the country office in Sana'a with all receipt and dispatches.
- Ensure commodities tracking are followed on a daily basis.
- Detect and report any infestation at the warehouse.
- Sign waybills of received cargo.
- Maintain proper filling system.
- Deliver goods on request against official and approved documentation.
- Keep updated records on stock cards, and/or computer inventory lists.
- Carry out monthly physical stock taking (inventory).
- Prepare daily/weekly/monthly dispatch reports.
- Liaise with Field Monitors and others on matters pertaining to logistics.
- Consult Head of the Logistics Unit at the country office in Sana'a on appropriate action for the disposal of spoil commodities.
- Perform other related duties as required.

Qualifications:

Education: Secondary school education.
Experience: 3 years of progressively responsible clerical work experience, including typing and knowledge of simple record-keeping procedures, and also including at least one year in the field of statistics, administration or another related field.

Language: Very good knowledge of the local language Arabic and knowledge of English.

Essential Qualifications: Training and/or experience utilizing computers including MS Word, Excel/spreadsheets, Access/database and other standard software packages. Ability to work courteously, tactfully and effectively with people of different national and cultural backgrounds is essential.

Desirable Qualifications: Knowledge of relevant WFP or UN policies as well as relevant regulations and procedures.

Applications must be received by the deadline at the following address:

World Food Programme, Sana'a
P.O. Box 7181
Diplomatic Area, Nowakshot St, House No. 22, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
with reference to the vacancy number on the envelop.

Only short-listed candidates shall be contacted.

((وبشر الصابرين الذين اذا اصابتهم مصيبة قالوا انا لله وانا اليه راجعون))

صدق الله العظيم

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره تتقدم بخالص العزاء وصادق المواساة الى:

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وصالح محمد زبّين - نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة - المدير العام

وهادي محمد زبّين - عضو مجلس الإدارة نائب المدير العام

وكافة آل زبّين

في وفاة المغفور له بإذن الله تعالى /

شقيقهم / عبد الله محمد زبّين

سائلين الله العلي القدير أن يتعمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته وأن يسكنه فسيح

جناته وأن يلهم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان ..

ولا حول ولا قوة الا بالله العلي العظيم

المعزون:

أ / نادية عبدالعزيز السقاف

رئيس مجلس الإدارة ورئيس التحرير

أ / خير الدين محمد النصور

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- المستلم لا يدفع أية رسوم
- الوكلاء المعتمدون في السودان: بنك النيل الأزرق المشرق، البنك القاري التجاري ومبج للصرافة



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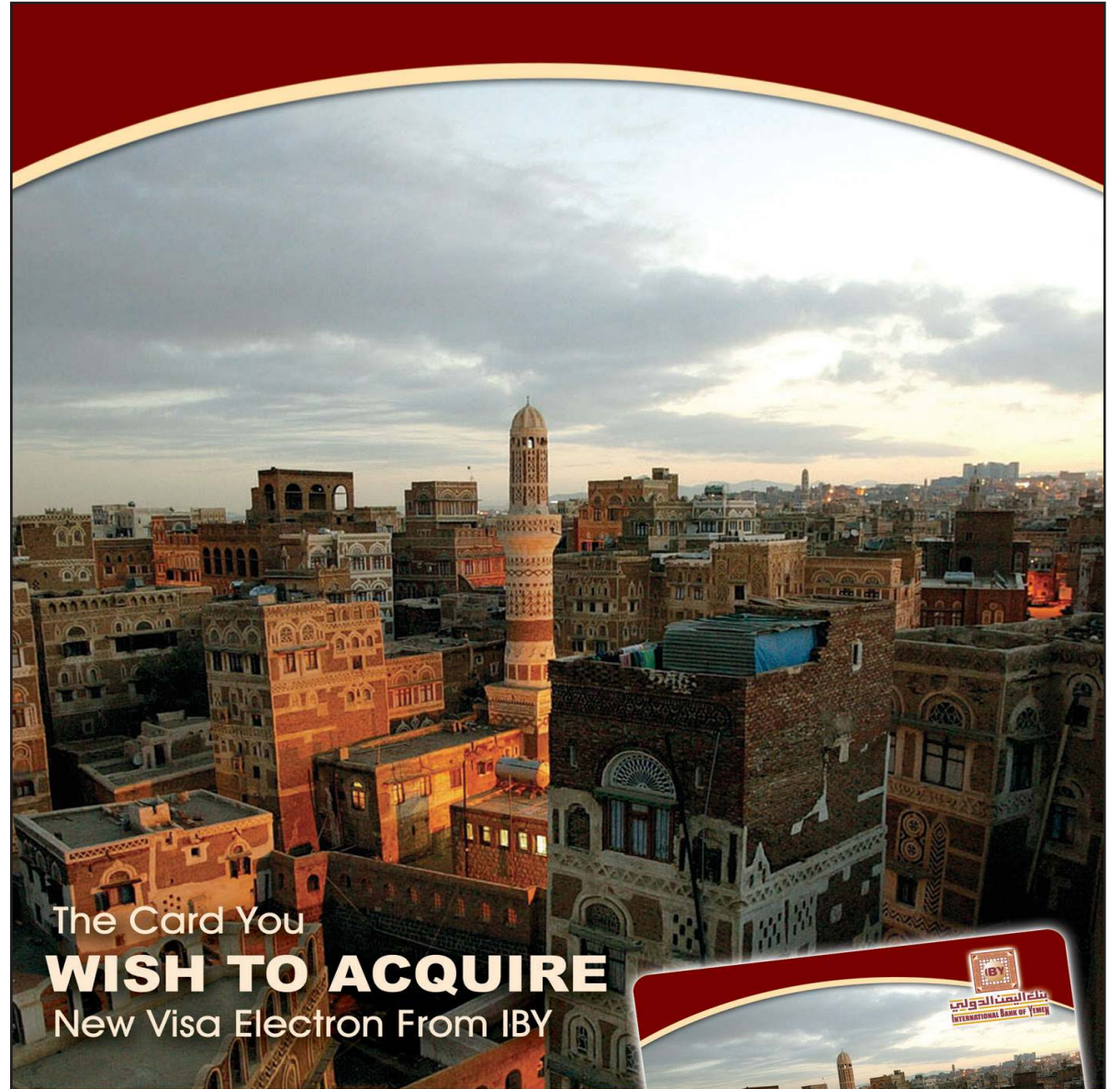
وكيل معتمد

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تحويل أموال

*تجني ويسترن يونيون الأرباح عند تحويلها نقودك إلى عملة أجنبية بالإضافة إلى رسوم التحويل. الأسعار قابلة للتغيير بدون إنذار مسبق. يُلحق سعر التحويل 7 دولار أمريكي لكل مبلغ بقيمة 1,000 دولار أمريكي. **تخضع الأموال التي يتم تسليمها خلال دقائق إلى ساعات عمل الوكلاء، وfferق التوقيت الدولية، وتلحق أحكام وشروط الخدمة. يرجى الاطلاع على الطلب لمزيد من التفاصيل.



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O.M.V is the leading integrated Oil and Gas Group in Central and Eastern Europe. We operate over 450 oil and gas fields worldwide both onshore and offshore, with a variety of challenging exploration, appraisal and development projects. Our ambition is to become a significant international upstream player by seeking new business opportunities and targeting production growth like our oil field operations in **Shabwah** governorate, **Republic of Yemen**.

With two existing blocks and new successes during the last license rounds, we expand our activities to achieve our ambitious growth plans. To assure its development, **OMV** is recruiting some young Yemeni Engineers. These applicants will be trained during around 18 months, part in Sana'a and part on site, to receive the following qualifications:

- ❖ Plant and field operators.
- ❖ Mechanical technicians.
- ❖ Electrical technicians.
- ❖ Instrument technicians.

Selected candidates will be between 20 and 30 years old, with or without professional experience. All are engineers with a Bachelor Degree in Sciences from University, such as:

- ❖ B. Sc in Petroleum.
- ❖ B. Sc in Electricity.
- ❖ B. Sc in Mechanics.
- ❖ B. Sc in Electronics and Communication.
- ❖ B. Sc in Chemistry.

Candidates interested in applying should have a basic level in English, and send a CV (résumé) **in English**. Please, check that the following information is mentioned in your CV:

- ❖ Complete address of current place of residence.
- ❖ Date and place of birth (village/town and governorate).
- ❖ Telephone number and e-mail address (if any).

Please, join to your CV the following documents :

- ❖ Copy of our "Identity Card"
- ❖ Copy of the "Yearly Report" of all marks obtained during years of University studies.
- ❖ Copy of your graduation diploma from University.

CV and documents should be sent to the following address **before the 10th of November 2007** to :

AMIOGS – IPEDEX
P.O. Box 18123
SANA'A
Republic of YEMEN.

Or by fax : **01-411.872** or by e-mail : **cvomv@ipedex-me.com**

Selected candidates will be personally informed and given an appointment.

O.M.V attributed recruitment and training to **AMIOGS – IPEDEX** Company.



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صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
الطون : ٠١-٢٤٣١٢١/٢٢٢
فاكس : ٠١-٢٤٣١٢١
ص ب : ٢٤٣١ صنعاء اليمن



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مستشفيات
مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٣١٢٧-٦٦
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مستشفى سدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١١١
E-mail: felxpne@hotmail.com

فنادق
فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٩٧-١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيميك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٢٧٣٣٧٣
فندق ريلاكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٨٧٨١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٣٥٥٠-٦٠٣٥٥٠/٨

معاهد
معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٧-٢٧-٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٣٣٣
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٤٣٤/٥
معهد لينك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣-٥١٠٦١٢-٢٤٠٨٣٣
فاكس: ٢٤٥٥٧٧

شركات للتأمين
الوظيفة للتأمين ت: ٢٧٣٧٣٣/٧٧٣٧٣٧
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨١٣
الشركة اليمنية للإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣
عدن ت: ٢٤٤٨٠
تجز ت: ٢٥٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٣٨٠-٦٧٣٧٣٦١/٤٣
عدن ت: ٢٤٧١١٧
تجز ت: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس
مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٢١/٤٢٤-٤٢٢
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٢٧-١٩١٧/٢
فاكس: ٢٧-١٩٣٠
مدرسة الزكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفريات
التسليم للسفريات ت: ٢٧٠٧٠٠
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم
مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون : ٢٦٦٦٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠ - فاكس : ٢٦٦٦٦٩

مطعم و مخبازة الشيباني
AL-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX
باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيم التجاري
تلفون : ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - ٢٦٦٣٧٥
فاكس : ٢٦٦٧١٩٩
ص.ب : ٥٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

Haddah st. in front of Al- Komaim Center
Tel: 266375 - 505290
Fax: 267619
P.O Box: 5465

مكتب أحمد محسن المرسي
للخدمات العقارية
حده - الحي السياسي - الأصحى - بيت بوس
سيار: ٢٨٥٥ - ٧٣٣٨

* للبيع: فيلا دور ، المدينة السكنية ، حده. خمسة وثلاثون مليون ريال
* فيلا دورين ، مسلح، المدينة السكنية، حده. خمسة وخمسون مليون ريال
* للبيع: أرضية حر ومسورة ، حده. مساحتها ١٤ لينة، حي جوار مصنع مياه حده، سعر اللبنة ٣٠٧٠٠٠٠٠ ريال
* للإيجار: شقة دور أرضي، حده، ٤ غرف، حمامين ومطبخ وصالة. مدخل خاص للسيارة. الإيجار الشهري ٢٠٠ دولار
* شقة دور ثاني ، حده، ٥ غرف كبيرة، ٢ حمامات، مطبخ وصالة، موقف للسيارة. الإيجار الشهري ٢٥٠ دولار
* شقة دور ثاني، ٥ غرف كبيرة، صالة كبيرة، ٣ حمامات، مطبخ. غرفة وحمام في السطوح. مدخل خاص لسيارتين، المدينة حده. ٤٥٠ دولار شهرياً
* دور أرضي مفروش بالكامل، المدينة السكنية، حده، ٤ غرف، حمامين، مطبخ، صالة طعام، مدخل خاص للسيارة، وحديقة.
الإيجار الشهري ٦٠٠ دولار
* فيلا مستقلة، المدينة، حده، مفروشة بالكامل، ٢ غرف نوم، حمامين، صالة جلوس، طعام، حديقة، الإيجار الشهري ٩٠٠ دولار

سيارات

محاسبية - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر
- شهادة تقدير (يمن سوفت) في النظام المحاسبي - خبرة في مجال المبيعات.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢١١٠٨٠
• زكريا النوعه - بكالوريوس (تجارة الالكترونية) وهي من الأقسام الحديثه في اليمن - هذا القسم يساعد الشركات علانجازعملياتها بسرعة ودقه وتكلفه أقل وأيضا يساعد الشركات على الإستفاده من التقنيات الحديثه.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٨٨٧٩٣
• عدنان علي - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - خبرة عاليه في مجال الكمبيوتر - خبرة في مجال السكرتارية - خبرة في مجال المبيعات.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩٠٠٢٦

عقارات

• للبيع: فيلا دور واحد - عشر غرف وتسعة حمامات على مساحة ١٤٦٠ متر مربع - مدخل مدينة التواهي - عدن.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٠٩٦٧٧
• للإيجار: شقة حديثة مفروشة ومؤثثة - الموقع: بالقرب من وزارة الخارجية.
الإيجار: ٢٠٠ دولار.
للتواصل: ٤٠٤١٢٩ صنعاء
• للبيع: عمارة ثلاثة أدوار فيها سبع شقق. الموقع: شارع هائل
للتواصل: ٧٣٤٦٠٩٠٥٢
• للبيع: دورين مسلح ، المدينة السكنية ، حده، ٨ غرف ، ٤ حمامات، مطبخ وحوش - مساحة الأرضية ٨

وظائف شاغرة

الذاتية على رقم ٤٠٣٦٧١ - صنعاء.
• مطلوب مترجمين للعمل بالصفحة على أن يكونوا ذوي خبرة عالية في مجال الترجمة من اللغات الألمانية والصينية والرومانية والشكسية والتركية إلى العربية والعكس. فعلى من يجد في نفسه الكفاءة التواصل على هاتف رقم ٧٣٣٨٠٣٠٩١
• مطلوب سكرتيرة للعمل لدى شركة شحن وتخليص على أن تكون ملمة باللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا. يُرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس رقم ٤٤٠٦٣٩/٠١ أو البريد الإلكتروني info@fstarlogistics.com (آخر موعد لاستلام الطلبات ٢٠٠٧/١٠/٣٠)

باحثون عن وظيفة

• مراد محمد سعيد الزراعي - ليسانس لغة فرنسية - لديه عدة دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر - خبرة في الأرشفة التجارية - خبرة في المكتبات.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٢٤١١٥
• بكالوريوس هندسة معمارية - حاصل على دورات في أساسيات اللغة الإنجليزية - متميز في الاتوكاد والفوتوشوب - عمل في مجال التصميم والإشراف الهندسي - له العديد من الأعمال الخاصة.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٦٦٠٩٨
• عبد الجليل سعيد - بكالوريوس

إعلاناتكم يرجى التواصل

مع قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على رقم 268661 فحيلة 211

الانظمة تهتمك
IMPORTANT Numbers
للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على
تحويله ٢١١ ٣٨٦٦١

طوارئ الكهرياء ١٧٧، طوارئ الشرطة ١٩٩، الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارئ المياه ١٧١، الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤، الشئون الخارجية ٢٠٢٥٤٧، الشؤون الداخليه ٢٥٣٧٠/١٧، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧٦١٢، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٠٠١/٢، مؤسسة الباصات للنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١٧/٢، وزارة المواصلات ٢٥٠٢٢، السياحه ٢٥٠٢٢، الصليب الأحمر ٢٠٢٣١٢/٣، تأمين ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

البنوك
بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ١-٢٦٠٨٢٣-٩٦٧
فرع عدن ت: ٢٢٧٨٩٩-٢٢٧٨٩٩ فاكس: ٢٢٧٨٢٤
البنك التجاري ت: ٧٧٣٢٤ فاكس: ٧٧٣٢١
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٥٠٢٤٧-٢٦٤٧٥٠٢٤٧ فاكس: ٢٦٤٧٠٢٥٠٢٣٥
بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٢٠
البنك العربي ت: ٠١-٢٧٥٥٥/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٢٣٨١٣
البنك المركزي: ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٢٤

تأجير سيارات
زاوليه (Budget) ت: ٣٠٩٦١٨٠٥-٦٣٧٤ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار ت: ٢٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٢٠٩
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٥٥٨٥
عدن ت: ٢٠٢٤٥٢٥٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر
أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.
صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٢٨٣٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عدن ت: ٢٠٠٢٧١٩٩
تجز ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٢٤٣
المكلا ت: ٥٠٢٠٧٤٩٢

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

البريد السريع
صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
الحدية ت: ٢٤٨٢٣
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٢١٤١
شبه ت: ٢٠٢٣٦٦
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٢٩

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

بيع | شراء | إيجار | إستجار | طلب وظيفة | وظائف شاغرة | غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٢٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

Yemeni traditional games: Remembering our childhood

Traditional Yemeni children's games are many, but some have disappeared while others remain popular. These various types of traditional games will be presenting in a series.

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
fatimafnfr@yahoo.com

Many games have existed for a very long time and still are played today in many cultures around the world. These games are a common factor cutting across many cultures and ignoring linguistic, religious or societal boundaries.

Yemeni children's games can be divided into different types according to gender, age, environment, the players'

culture, etc. For example, some games are classified as either boys' games or girls' games.

As child psychology professor Najat Sa'em explains, "Children themselves act out the roles of their parents or community; thus, we see girls acting like mothers, while boys mostly behave as men or fathers."

It's common for boys to refuse to let girls play with them and this is because some Yemeni cultural norms play a role in such division and differences. For example, it's rare to see boys and girls playing together, especially after a

certain age, due to the nature of Yemeni culture, which forbids boys and girls from playing together, especially after puberty.

Some boys' games are violent or require much effort to play. In doing them, boys are proud of their strength and the fact that they are stronger than girls. The nature of boys' games is competition distinguished by winner and loser. "Such distinction is related to boys' skills and thinking and this reflects the psychological nature of boys playing such games," Sa'em clarifies.

She adds that it's easy for observers to see what type of character a child has through his or her play and how he or she interacts with fellow players.

Professor Sa'em announced that a new section will be established next

year at Sana'a University to teach early childhood development through games. Teaching children's games and creative activities will be the diploma's basic subject, in addition to three other subjects focusing on observing child growth and development. "The diploma's aim is to study child behavior from infancy to age 8," she notes.

The main focus of such diploma is to study the relationship between child growth and play specifically, Sa'em says, adding that there's also a plan to establish a new games library specializing in childhood in the Yemeni community.

Games are divided according to children's skills and abilities and such games seek to develop their skills. There are also games that create a social atmosphere among children, which

allows them to integrate and interact with their society. "Games and playing are children's way of entering life around them," Sa'em explains.

In countries around the world, children love playing games with balls. In doing so, they learn to handle the ball in different ways and develop special skills while having a lot of fun in the process.

Sociologists point out that games are the life of children, just as work is important to adults. The game a child is interested in and spends most of his or her time playing can be a hint of his or her future career. Games are the dividing line between childhood and manhood.

The nature of children's games doesn't mean players must win or lose in all matters or games. Children's games have special rules for each game and it's sometimes difficult to determine how such play will progress or who, if anyone, will win.

Some games depend on competition, with each team fighting to be better than the others, but in most cases, winning or losing is related to either a child's skills or pure luck.

In a paper on Adeni folklore, Ahmad Al-Sa'eed explained that there are some aspects that all traditional children's games share. These are in the spirit of folklore such as the game's ancientness, popularity, simplicity, rationality and its ability to survive over a long time with few changes, in addition to unknown authorship of specific songs or games.

Children's games are special in many aspects because children have their own world and atmosphere and use their own words and expressions.

Subsequent parts of this series will feature specific Yemeni children's games, both those for boys and for girls.



Carrom is a game that both boys and girls like to play either together or separately.



Qasia is an interesting game played by only boys and requiring much physical effort.



"Nata Al-Habel," or jump rope, is considered a girls' game in Yemen. Girls age seven or more are skilled at doing such games, while younger girls only watch the older girls.

Odd News

Fisherman nets shark 200 km from sea

NASSIRIYA, Iraq (Reuters) - A two-metre shark has been caught in a river in southern Iraq more than 200 km (160 miles) from the sea.

Karim Hasan Thamer said he was fishing with his sons last week when they spotted a large fish thrashing about in his net. "I recognised the fish as a shark because I have seen one on a television programme," he told Reuters.

The shark was pulled from the mouth of an irrigation canal that joins the Euphrates River. The Euphrates joins the Tigris River further east to form the Shatt al-Arab waterway which flows south past Basra into the Gulf.

Dr. Mohamed Ajah, assistant dean of the college of science at Thi Qar University in Nassiriya, said barriers in river estuaries usually prevented sharks swimming upstream.

"In this case, I think this animal was there for a long time but no one had managed to see it," he said. Locals blamed the U.S. military for the shark's presence.

Tahseen Ali, a teacher, said there was a "75 percent chance" Americans had put the shark in the water.

"This is very frightening for us. Our children always swim in the river and I believe that there are more sharks. I believe that America is behind this matter," said fisherman Hatim Karim.

Woman accused of cutting off parrot's leg

WARWICK, R.I. (AP)-A court appearance has been postponed for a woman accused of stealing a baby parrot and cutting off its leg to remove a store tag. Prosecutors said Pamela Worden walked into a pet store in May, stole the \$500 bird and later snipped off one of its legs to remove an identity tag. Police say they found the parrot bleeding in Worden's apartment along with an amputated foot and a pair of scissors. Worden had been scheduled to appear Monday for a pre-trial hearing, but it was postponed until November 5. Worden previously pleaded not guilty

to possessing stolen goods, a felony, and cruelty to animals, a misdemeanor. A spokesman for Attorney General Patrick Lynch says prosecutors will request prison time for Worden if she's convicted.

Indonesian president launches music album



Indonesia's President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speaks at the presidential palace in Bogor, West Java October 24, 2007. Yudhoyono has released his first music album, a collection of love ballads and religious songs he wrote.

JAKARTA (Reuters) — Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has released his first music album, a collection of love ballads and religious songs he wrote, state media said on Monday.

The album, entitled "My Longing for You", contains 10 songs written by Yudhoyono after he became president in 2004 and features some of the country's popular singers, Antara news agency said.

He wrote one of the songs during a trip to Australia to attend a summit of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) grouping in September.

"I took time in my busy schedule to express my feelings as an ordinary human being," Yudhoyono was quoted as saying by Antara at the album's launch on Sunday night.

The president, a former general who crooned during his election campaigning, said it took him between one to two-and-a-half hours to compose a song.

His spokesman could not be reached immediately for comment.

Yudhoyono is not the only Indonesian general with musical talent.

A former armed forces chief, Wiranto, who is expected to run for president in the 2009 elections, has released a collection of love ballads he sings himself.

German teenager escapes prison in suitcase

BERLIN (Reuters) -A 19-year-old German woman has escaped from prison by hiding in a friend's suitcase. The fugitive hid inside the large case when her 17-year-old fellow inmate was released from the youth prison in northwest Germany on Friday, Lower Saxony ministry spokesman Dennis Weilmann said on Monday.

The girl simply walked out of the building with her friend concealed in her luggage, Weilmann said.

"Our staff are going to make sure they inspect big suitcases more carefully in the future," Weilmann said.

Neither of the teenagers has since been caught. Both had been jailed for theft. The escaped prisoner had less than two weeks left to serve.

Dogs shoot man on hunting trip

CHICAGO (AFP) - A pack of hunting dogs shot an Iowa man as he went to retrieve a fallen pheasant, authorities said.

James Harris, 37, was shot in the leg while hunting with some friends on Saturday afternoon.

The group shot a bird which landed on the other side of a fence, the Iowa Department of Natural Resource said in a press release.

"Harris reportedly went to retrieve the bird, placed his gun on the ground and crossed the fence near the muzzle end," the press release said.

"When he crossed the fence, hunting dogs stepped on the gun, which discharged and struck Harris in the left calf at a distance of roughly three feet."

Harris was treated at a regional medical center and later transported by helicopter to an Iowa City hospital.