

Hertz
 Take A Break From Your Work Load and Take Hertz Along with you.....
 Universal Rent a Car
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625

YEMEN TIMES

DHL EXPRESS
 we move the world
 Sana'a: Hadda St. (01) 441099/87/6, Zubairy St. 249878
 Aden: (02) 245627/8, Tair (04) 252455
 Hodeidah: (03) 286689, Mukalla: (05) 354844
 Seyoun: (05) 404288, Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 4 April 2005 • Issue No. 830 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Crisis reignites: Deaths mount as fighting escalates in Sa'ada

MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
 YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Dozens of people have been reported killed and many injured in the ongoing battle between government troops and the followers of the slain dissident anti-US preacher Hussein al-Houthi, in Sa'ada, 240 km north Sana'a. Al-Houthi was killed last September after he led a three-month insurgency against the authorities that claimed the lives of more than 40 people.

The recent clashes broke out when some of al-Houthi's followers attacked

a military vehicle in Suq al-Anad, between Suq al-Talh and Sa'ada, an official source said. These attacks killed seven policemen and wounded twenty others.

Government troops have escalated their assault on the rebels, who are now being led by the father of Hussein al-Houthi, cleric Badr Eddin al-Huthi. There have been tens of casualties since fighting recommenced. The army has brought in artillery to pound the brick compounds that the rebels are holding out in.

The rebels belong to the "Believing Youth" organization, a militant Islamic

group that was established by Hussein al-Houthi in 1997, with the approval of authorities.

Security forces, which have been bombing the rebels' mountain strongholds in Nushur, Al-Shafia and Razamat, have lost five reconnaissance and military intelligence personnel in an ambush laid by the militants, sources said. Around 200 people have been wounded on both sides.

Continued on page 3



Hussein Al-Houthi Al-Houthi's father

ADVANCE BOOKING ONLY

SHIFT...design
MURANO NISSAN

STAND OUT IN THE CROWD

Sleek. Powerful. And very Stylish. It is a whole new breed of excitement

The Tehama Trading Company
 Head Office: Hodeidah - Tel: (03) 200 149150 - Fax: (03) 200148
 Showroom: Sana'a - Aljazair St. Tel: (01) 400289 - Fax: (01) 208926
 Aden - Tel: (02) 248973/241974 - Fax: (02) 241736 - Tair - Tel: (04) 246623/4 - Fax: (04) 246622
 Mukalla - Tel: (05) 325902 - Telefax: (05) 325901

HR Minister: US report partial



BY MOHAMMAD BINSALLAM
 YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Minister of Human Rights Mrs. Amatalalem al-Soswa held last Tuesday a press conference at the Information Ministry to respond to a

report from the U.S Department of State on the situation of human rights in Yemen.

Mrs. Al-Soswa criticized the report, mentioning it did not include authentic information, was partial and characterized by overgeneralization, and confusing between different issues and was not based on field research.

Mrs. al-Soswa confirmed that the report misunderstood the reality and situation of the political system in Yemen and it contained apparent contradictions, particularly in describing activities of the opposition.

Continued on page 3

Pope John Paul dies, world grieves

VATICAN CITY, April 3 (Reuters) - Pope John Paul II, whose 26-year papacy helped defeat Communism in Europe but left a Roman Catholic Church divided over his uncompromising orthodoxy, died on Saturday after a prolonged struggle with ill health.

"Our beloved Holy Father John Paul has returned to the house of the Father," said Archbishop Leonardo

Sandri, announcing the death to a huge crowd that had massed under the Pontiff's windows to pray for a miraculous recovery that never came. A wave of applause rippled through St Peter's Square, in an Italian sign of respect for the dead, and then hush descended. Many of the faithful wept uncontrollably.

Continued on page 3



Pilgrims crowd Saint Peter's Square after hearing the news that Pope John Paul II (inset) had died at the Vatican, April 2. Pope John Paul II, the Pole who headed the Roman Catholic Church for 26 years and played a key role in the fall of communism in Europe, died on Saturday evening, the Vatican announced. He was 84. REUTERS

GLEMGAS
 جليم غاز
 طباخات صناعية
 المصنوعة في اليمن

ALSABED TRADING CO. LTD.
 International Business Division
 Republic of Yemen - Tel: P.O. Box 5207
 Tel: 209674-4-237771 Fax: 096674-4-238811
 E-mail: ALSABED@ALSABED.COM.YE
 Website: www.alsabedtrading.com

IRANIAN RESTAURANT
 طهران الإيراني
آبادانا
 APADANA
 Address: Hadda Damascus St. In front of Iran St. -Tel:420020 - Fax: 414042

maj DIESEL GENERATORS
MAJ never leaves you in the dark!
 Sana'a: Tel 272232/3/4, Aden: Tel 02-202009/8

SIEMENS
 Intelligent Technology for your home.

Siemens washing machines are equipped with innovative technologies such as the blue lighted LCD dialog display with 15 languages, aquaSensor, antiCrease system, timer and special programs to guarantee optimum washing results automatically, for all types of fabric.

Siemens. Designed for your family

Yemen Agent:
 Zawia Trading and Electronics
 Tel: 240960/240959
 Fax: 240958
 www.siemens-home.ae

Penta Refrigeration & Engineering Co. Ltd.
 شركة بنتا للهندسة والتبريد المحدودة
 Exclusive Agent
 الوكيل المعتمد
GEA Grasso

- Your key for success with right projects with Best Quality, Reliability and High Performance
- Fish Processing Plants, Food Processing Plants, Industrial Refrigeration Plants, Block Ice Plants and Multipurpose Cold Stores
- On Turnkey Projects solutions from A to Z Designing, Engineering, Installation, commissioning, start up and After Sales Services

Sana'a - 34 October St. P.O. Box 1056 - Tel: 424326/2 Fax: 424323 Email: penta@yem.net.ye

FABER-CASTELL
 أقلام فيبر كاستل الطافية
 رقيقة...
 خفيفة عند الكتابة

مجموعة الجيل الجديد
AL-JEEL AL-JADEED GROUP
 WWW.ALJEELALJADEED.COM

NEW MODLES OF SAMMIC
 The Best of Spanish Heavy Duty Macheins

CONTACT GRILLS
 CHIPERS
 VEGETABLE PREPARATION MACHINES
 SLICERS
 MINCERS
 SWEET MIXERS

Zubayen Trading & Industry Company **ZTCO** شركة زيبه للتجارة والصناعة
 Sana'a (441575/441571) Fax: 441579, E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye
 Aden (205060/1/2) Fax: 205063, E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye

SUZUKI YEMEN
 سوزوكي اليمن
 عضو مجموعة بامعروف

الإقتصادية
 القوية

All services, spare parts and maintenance available at:
Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarouf Group) عضو مجموعة بامعروف
 Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

Environmental pollution reporting

ADEN BUREAU

The introductory workshop on the integrated plan for coastal areas and cities management was held on Wednesday March 30 in the city of Aden with the participation of decision-makers and implementation officers.

The workshop was organized by the Aden Environment Protection Authority in collaboration with the Regional Authority for Protection of the Red Sea and Aden Gulf Environment.

The 34 participants came out with a number of recommendations most important of which is activation of the technical office's hot line which is to be established according to an integrated plan of coastal areas so as to report on environmental violations and crimes.

They also asked the concerned authorities to study and revise the plan of Aden province set up by the Yemen Ports

Development Authority.

The participants approved quick issuance of the Environment Protection Law, its executive statute and legislations related to environmental effect procedures.

The participants also discussed a number of themes including introduction of the guidance plan for the province of Aden, the integrated areas management plan and updating it as well as a summary of plan preparation stages, complete approval by different concerned bodies before and during the project's implementation and the material and organizational support for the plan.

The conclusive ceremony was attended by Jamal al-Lawzi, General Manager of Aden Environment Protection Authority, Osmah Faraban, expert in the Regional Authority for Protection of Red Sea and Aden Gulf Environment, and national expert Abdullah Abu al-Futooh.

Marginalized Yemenis granted 185 houses

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Capital Secretariat has distributed ownership contracts to 185 marginalized families, who currently dwell in one of the Esser zones. They are due to move

to the government-built housing development in Sa'awan soon.

The houses were built in response to directives by President Ali Abdullah Saleh after many of their huts were destroyed by fire last week.

ICDL granted in Yemen



Edutech Center for Training and Information Technology inaugurated last Thursday the tests of granting the International Computer Driving License (ICDL) in Yemen, which is also available in many countries all around the world.

The international standards assess

the skills of any person in using computer and information technology.

Mrs. Sarah Yahya, Manager of the Center, confirmed that granting the ICDL will help many Yemeni youths develop their skills in the field of computer and information technology.

They will learn how to deal with the information technology that in turn guarantees them a variety of job opportunities and helps them cope with the demands of time.

The license, which is internationally recognized, is granted under the supervision of the UNESCO.

Readers' Voice

Yemen Times features "Readers' Voice" a popular way for our readers to interact with us. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

This edition's question:

Do you think the report on human rights in Yemen issued by US Department of State has credibility?
 Yes
 No

last edition's question:

Do you think the recent events in Sa'ada are fabricated by clandestine forces aimed at destabilizing Yemen's internal security?
 No 50%
 Yes 50%

Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard!

VACANCY

For Yemeni nationals

Ministry of Water and Environment Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

The Ministry of Water and Environment wishes to appoint a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Officer within its Department of Planning and International Cooperation. Reporting through the Director of Planning to the Deputy Minister, the M&E Officer will be responsible for the entire range of M&E activities required to track progress and report on implementation of the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program (NWSSIP). The M&E officer will be responsible for the following tasks and duties:

1. Finalize the design of the Monitoring Framework, including verifying data sources and information flows.
2. Design the evaluation system, the financial monitoring and reporting system
3. Collect from all agencies the necessary data, format and analyze information received and prepare preliminary evaluation reports
4. Prepare semi-annual monitoring and evaluation reports for presentation to the semi-annual NWSSIP review meetings and participate in these meetings

The applicant should have the following qualifications, skills and characteristics

1. Some knowledge of the Yemeni water sector and its institutions and a broad understanding of the technical, economic, social and policy aspects of the sector
2. The ability to analyse large amounts of quantitative and qualitative information and to condense the results carefully and concisely in reports to given deadlines
3. Level of education minimum BA or BSc-level, with minimum of 7 years working experience
4. Be computer literate in MS office programs (Word, Excel, etc.)
5. Be able to present and report well in Arabic and English
6. A commitment to quality work, a willingness to work hard, and an ability to work with both senior and technical staff in other agencies.
7. Be under 45 years of age

The applicant will be provided with a salary comparable to internationally funded projects, based on qualifications and experience. He/she will have the opportunity to benefit from on-the-job training through external technical assistance. Interested candidates should send their applications (letter, CV and supporting documents) no later than 15 days from the date of publication of this announcement to the following address:

Minister's Office
 Ministry of Water and Environment
 Haddah Road, behind Shammer Centre
 PO Box 19237, Sana'a
 Tel: 01-418283/89/90/91 Fax: 01-418285

Government replaces several preachers

BY YASSER AL-MAYASI
 YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Spokesman and Undersecretary of the Ministry of Endowment and Guidance Sheikh Mohammad al-Najjar, confirmed that his ministry has replaced a number of mosque preachers in Sana'a over the last few days.

Sources at the ministry said that around 18 preachers were dismissed for allegedly fomenting racial conflict and fanaticism by spreading outdated thoughts.

The replacement process was a reaction to conflicts between persons from the Salafi Sect and others affiliated to the Yemeni Congregation Party (Islah), as both sides were involved in harsh quarrels, leading to the stabbing of an innocent child.

The ministry emphasized that it takes severe procedures against those who attempt to foment conflicts in mosques and deliberately distort the Islamic religion.

Officials at the ministry considered this as an initial step in a process that will eventually include mosques nationwide.

Preliminary court convicts 30 suspects of prostitution

BY MOHAMMAD BIN SALLAM
 YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Al-Mansourah Preliminary Court, Aden convicted 30 suspects, including 14 Saudi men and 13 Yemeni young ladies of adultery.

Three of them, who run the hotel, were sentenced to one year in prison while the other 27 received a suspended verdict 6-month imprisonment each.

The court, under judge Ali Saleh al-Quheif ordered a one-year closure of the so-called Canary Blaza Hotel, which is located in al-Mansourah and the confiscation of all the properties at the hotel.

The hotel was stormed on Jan.28 by the investigation and police prosecutions after receiving reports of immoral practices and the suspects were captured inside rooms of illegal privacy.

The court attempted to manipulate the case from adultery into being a suitcase of privacy due to the lack of legal evidences for the charge, which stipulates the testimony of four eyewitnesses.

The hotel management was suspected of running pornographic practices.



Vacancy Advertisement

An immediate vacancy exists at the World Bank Office in Sana'a for a **Receptionist**.

The applicant is expected to meet the following requirements:

- Have high school certificate.
- Have effective spoken and written communication skills in both Arabic and English.
- Have working knowledge of word-processing and be able to operate standard office equipment (fax machines, intercom system, photocopiers, etc.)
- Be a good team player able to interact tactfully with different internal and external clients.
- Pass a computer/language test.

The incumbent will perform basic office functions including answering telephones, sorting incoming and outgoing correspondence, handling courier services, etc.

For full consideration, please send your CV with a covering letter before April 15, 2005 attn.: Office Administrator, fax: 413-709/418-733

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Rig Superintendent, Drilling Engineer, Senior Tool Pusher, Tool Pusher/Night Tool Pusher, Driller, Senior Electrician, Senior Mechanic, Mud Engineer, Accountants, HSE Managers, materials Supervisor.

Summary of Duties & Responsibilities

- Precision Drilling International is seeking experienced drilling rig personnel for its expanding operations around the world. We currently have operations in Egypt, India, Iran, Kuwait, Mexico, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

Required Minimum Qualifications

- Supervisory experience in drilling operations
- Appropriate well control or tradesman certifications
- Demonstrated commitment to safe work practices
- Exemplary interpersonal and communication skills; ability to work in a multi-national atmosphere.
- Experience working abroad an asset
- Proficient in conversational English written and spoken fluency an asset
- Arabic or Spanish language skills an asset

Procedure for applying: (Please ensure you state the position for which you are applying). Please submit your Cover Letter & Resume and/or Job Application Form as directed below-

Submit resume with copy of passport, recent photograph and certifications to:

Precision Drilling Services (Oman) LLC
 P.O. Box 1404, PC. 114, Muttrah
 Sultanate of Oman

Or
jd'costa@precisiondrilling.com

Kuala Lumpur & Jakarta package special offer

Hotel Names	City	07nights 08days	Single room	14nights 15days	Single room	Accommodation bed & breakfast
Istana hotel	Kuala Lumpur / Malaysia	\$ 760	\$ 970	\$ 990	\$ 1340	Category *****
Corus Hotel	Kuala Lumpur / Malaysia	\$ 710	\$ 830	\$ 890	\$ 1170	Category ****
JW Marriott	Jakarta / Indonesia	\$ 945	\$ 1295	\$ 1295	\$ 1645	Category *****

Conditions :
 Price per person on twin sharing (min 2 person per departure)
 Child under 12years of age sharing parent room at 50% of the package fair
 Infant 10% of the package fair.
 Round trip ticket Sanaa Kuala Lumpur Sanaa - Sanaa Jakarta Sanaa
 Accommodation at the hotel mentioned above on bed & breakfast.
 Transfer airport hotel or V.V. \$ 30 sedan car. (2adult + 01child)

Bazara Travel & Tourism
 AlZubairy Street
 Sanaa
 Phone : 288364 - 285885
 279235 - 295699
 Fax: 289568
 email: bazara@y.net.ye

Yemen tries to meet Millennium Development goals

By FAHMIA AL-FOTIH
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Yemen has prepared the First Five-year plan for 1996-2000 and the Second Five-year plan for 2001-2005, the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation is currently preparing the third Five-year plan. Under the patronage of the Deputy Prime Minister, along with UNICEF a two-day workshop was concluded on March 24 on the ways for the Third Five-year plan 2006-2010 to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

That workshop targeted four governorates: Lahj, Aden, Abyan and Al-Thale for the representatives of the local councils and development partners from the private sector and the civil society organizations and media.

Dr. Mutahar al-Abassi, Deputy of the Ministry of Planning, delivered a speech stating the aim of the workshop as being

to discuss with the local councils leaders how to connect local development plans with national plans.

Dr. al-Abassi led the two-day workshop and submitted his paper entitled "Trends of the Third Five-year plan for Development and Alleviating Poverty 2006-2010" that talked about the development challenges. These challenges include the population increase (3.5% annually, with around 51% of Yemeni population less than 15 years old), the scarcity of water, increasing unemployment, economic weakness, decreasing investments, a weak infrastructure, and imbalances in education between males and females, and urban and rural areas. The paper recommended public awareness campaigns, and encouraging people to move to water rich areas.

Mr. Sulaiman al-Katabri, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, also presented a paper titled "Methods of Preparing the Third Five-year plan for

Development and Alleviating Poverty 2006-2010" in which he illustrated the basic goals of the plan.

Mr. Abdullh al-Khaithi, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, submitted a paper "The Indicators of the Local Development" within which a number of development indicators in education, health and poverty were displayed.

Mr. Naseem al-Rahman, UNICEF representative, outlined the eight Millennium Development Goals: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary goals, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve material health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, and to develop a global partnership for development.

The MDGs commit the international community to an expanded vision of development, when that vigorously pro-

motes human development as the key to sustaining social and economic progress in all countries, and recognizes the importance of creating global partnership for development. The goals have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.

He stressed on the importance of journalists to highlight the development issues and raise awareness among people.

Dr. Abdullh al-Zalab, commented that the "workshop is an important step to creating strong relationship between planners, decision-makers and media people. Such a workshop is a chance to [create an] open communication channel and share information... Shared information between the decision-makers and media people also gives the chance to enrich the law. The workshop has its aim to break the boundaries between the information resources and information seekers. The workshop in general was very good."

Charity: Your money makes a difference

Zahid Bashir Raja
(Vice-Principal)
Middle East Modern School
For the Yemen Times

During the term the extra and co-curricular activities programs run by the Middle East Modern School were highly stimulating for all the concerned, and it is an integral part of all-round education we offer.

After its outstanding achievement in the first term, the school held its first Charity Bazaar on 24th March. The Charity Bazaar started with the opening ceremony and our students performed admirably. Apart from the wide range of

stage entertainment, visitors had the chance to sample outstanding food from Indonesia, Yemen and Syria. Orphans also took part in the Charity Bazaar enthusiastically.

I remember a very interesting example of the generosity of Hazrat Usman, the third Caliph. During the Caliphate of Abu Bakr, people were in great distress due to drought. The Caliph told them to remain patient, for God would soon relieve them. Before long Uthman's caravan arrived with its merchandise from Syria. There were one thousand camels in it, all of them loaded with wheat and foodstuffs from Syria. When the news got around Madina, all the great traders of Madina rapidly converged on Usman's house. When he emerged to meet them, they

expressed their urgent desire to purchase the foodstuffs so that they could pass it on to those townspeople who needed it.

Ushering them inside, he asked them how much profit they were prepared to give him on this merchandise. "Twelve dirhams on every ten dirhams worth," they replied. "But I can get a better price," said Uthman. "Then we'll give you fourteen," Uthman again said that he could get a better price, whereupon they put their price up to fifteen dirhams. But Uthman stood firm. Bewildered by his attitude, they asked him who could give him a better price, considering that all of the merchants of Madina were already assembled there. "I can get ten dirhams for every dirhams's worth," he told them, then asked them if any one of them could

give a better price than that. No one spoke up. Then Uthman recited the verse of the Quran that says that those who do good will be rewarded tenfold. He explained to them that he intended to give away all the wheat and other foodstuffs to the needy people of Madina.

Keeping in view the virtuous deed of Caliph Uthman, the Middle East Modern School has the honor to give paternal affection and consolatory cash prizes to Al-Haithum school (Orphans).

"Every good act is charity. A man's true wealth, as regards the Hereafter, is the good he does in this world to his fellow men. When he dies, people will say, "what property has he left behind him?" But the angels will ask, "what good deeds has he sent before him?"

VACANCY Security Personnel

Required for A Five Star Hotel in Sana'a

Candidate must have

- passed the Intermediate level
- working knowledge of English (Read, write & speak).
- 3 to 5 years of experience in Security.
- Computer skills to monitor CCTV

Interested candidates please send your resumes to
PO Box 773, Sana'a, Republic Of Yemen.



ROCK WITH RAINBOW at



Rainbow Pre-School

Entrance fees:
YR 200

An open day
for the whole
family to
enjoy. Come
and have lots
& lots of
fun.....



Sponsored by:

Apolo International Exhibitions
Canada Dry, Sana'a
DOVE Energy Ltd.
Ghazi Printing
Advance Technology

Thursday, 21st
of April from
10:00 a.m. to
2:00 p.m. at
Rainbow
School's
Garden

A WHOLE LOT OF FUN
FOR KIDS TO ENJOY
Lots of OUT DOOR
GAMES, MUSIC &
DANCING, COLORING,
FACE PAINTING,
CRAFTS,
DARTS, HAUNTED
ROOM, RACING,
GIFTS,
BASKETBALL, FOOD
& friends to meet &
much much more....

Off Hadda street, Al-Surmi area , opposite to the Polish Embassy, Sana'a, RoY
Tel: 414-026 / 424-433
E-mail: rainbows@y.net.ye

تيل يمين
TeleYemen

Free air time
per minute



Don't race with time

Make International Calls at 25% Discount with

"My Best Number"

Choose your best number
and get

25% Discount

Know your Best Number

- "My Best Number" is : a number of a family member or a friend abroad which you call often.

How to Subscribe :

- Call 153 and register your Best Number.
- Call your Best Number from 21:00 to 9:00 and talk longer.
- Receive a 25% Discount to be deducted from your monthly bill.

"My Best Number" . . .

Keeps you in Touch . . . Longer



*How the mind can starve***Yemen's intellectuals are deprived**

BY ISMAIL ALI AL-GHABRI
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Is it possible for the writer who practices writing as a profession, 'the profession of bad omen' as Al-Tawheidi calls it, to stop reading and still write with deep meaning and dimensions?

Is it possible for the journalist to quit reading and go on with high standards? Is it possible for the intellectual in general to go on as an intellectual, without reading?

No. Without continuous reading, it is not possible for all these sorts of men to go on their work creatively, considering that every type of writing is a creative work.

But how can one keep on reading if the price of the book is more expensive than anything else?

I tried recently to explore these ideas of the profession with writing colleagues in the Arab world.

The answers I found are ones of regret.

Here are some.

• "I reduced the number of the foreign

books, I decreased taking taxis; I hesitate so much before buying a book."

• "The severe social crisis reached me as the other people of the middle class.

What I was specifying as culture expenses: books, plays, conferences, and other cultural phases is being kept for the sake of the main affairs of life.

I refused even to travel unless I got an invitation covering all the expenses.

I became an admirer of the cheap clothes for me and for my children.

Of the cultural activities, I select for them what causes no more burdens."

• "We exert more difficult efforts in order to secure the simplest requirements of the professional life.

I work during the day and night because one's work is no longer beneficial, I have accordingly no time to read. There were many things I used to do but now I am compelled for financial reasons to sacrifice them today."

These are some models of the writers I know.

The intellect is in a tight corner, being between his desire for knowledge and the reality of deprivation.

They are good models representing

the life of the intellect in most of the Arab countries.

On wonders if there is not a political intention to make the intellect as poor as possible.

Then the intellect becomes disabled and marginalized and that's why we understand the screams coming out of the feelings and suffering from the real situation that marginalize the intellect gradually.

Not only that, the intellect is looked at as a mischievous person and a resource of chaos and an instigator for fishing in dirty water.

Therefore, he is deprived of the distinctions that are given to others of the technocratic people who interact with the political figure more than the intellect.

From this point rises the great separation the intellectual lives in.

Observing the cultural movement in and out of his own country is one of his duties.

The separation is too steep when he discovers the gap between his capabilities and his desires and the comparison between what his writings cost and what he himself cost.

There are many writers who criticized countries, political leaders, capitalists, and destroyed states on papers, yet they can't afford the cost of bread that helps them keep on writing.

Some of them cannot find the price of the bus in order to transport between house and job.

One may think that this is a touch of exaggeration, but it is the fact that is lived by a variety of writers.

Is that separation the fate of the intellectual and he has to spend his lifetime in it?

If we tried to find the outlines that may lead to limit the separation and the consistent suffering, we will find that the intellectual faces deprivation in all aspects of life.

Here is an answer of one journalist: "In the past, Gandhi was asked why he traveled in second-class seats in the plane.

He answered 'because there is a third class.'"

Yes, the intellect and journalist in Yemen spends a life of deprivation and poverty.

Where is the care?

Thinking creatively
(PART 1 OF 3)

BY MOHAMMED AL-TOM
ELECTRONICS
SANA'A BRANCH MANAGER
tom2000@maktoob.com
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

The ability to think creatively is an essential skill for every manager. By applying your creativity, it is possible to break out of routines and habitual patterns of behavior to increase your personal effectiveness. Tapping into your creativity will help you find innovative solutions to difficult problems and find ways build new opportunities.

Creativity is the process of challenging accepted ideas and practices in order to find new solutions or concepts. Being creative means seeing ideas or objects in a different way, either by recognizing their unused potential or by connecting old ideas together to create something new.

Some people are naturally creative, but most of us accept things as they are. For example, a plastic bottle is only a bottle to some people, but to a creative thinker, it could also be a reusable container, a funnel, or a tiny greenhouse. Creative thinking starts with questioning. Are objects really just what we assume them to be?

We generate ideas by thinking creatively and then use logic to help turn these thoughts into action. If you understand the benefits of both logical and creative thinking, you can start to change the way you think.

When we are faced with a familiar problem, logical thinking enables us to use personal experiences to find a suitable solution with minimum effort. The logical approach, also known as convergent thinking, is very efficient. However, it can become a barrier

when you have little relevant experience, where there are few suitable solutions, or where you need a brand new solution.

Divergent thinking, or creative thinking, involves opening your mind to find new solutions and new ways of doing things, instead of taking your usual, logical approach to a problem. It requires learning to suspend your judgment to look for different, more inventive solutions.

Most people are creative in their private lives, but tend to be less creative in their "public selves". Our conditioned behavior encourages us to keep problems to ourselves and find quick fixes that involve as few people as possible. Try to break this habit. When you are faced with a problem, spend time exploring ideas, and involve other people in your search for the best solution.

Our mind stores vast amounts of information. When you receive an input signal, such as someone asking you a question, your mind will automatically access its relevant data. Without this natural ability, you would spend a lot of time doing ordinary things for example, finding your way to work would be a new experience every day. However, this mental process, which makes us very efficient in our everyday lives, is a barrier to creativity.

Avoid making instant assumptions and connections and recognize that every one has the ability to be creative. Change your current patterns of thinking and remember that change begins with questioning. Understand how logical and creative thinking are integral to each other. Use your past experiences to find solutions and explore possible options before making decisions.

Civil Service and Insurance, the Yemen government also sent very high level participation in the four-day workshop. The participants included all the deputy ministers of the Civil Service Ministry, senior officials and select technocrats from across the public sector and education leaders from Sana'a University and NIAS, among others.

The Minister of Civil Service, Mr. Hamoud Al-Soofi, opened the workshop emphasizing the crucial need to develop focused training linked to "the defined needs" of Yemen's civil administration.

He also stressed the need to ensure effective coordination between his ministry, NIAS and Sana'a University, and pledged full support for the effort.

Netherlands and Sana'a University to train civil servants

BY AZIZ A. ALHADI
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Just because the future is known only to God, that does not preclude searching for it. Toward this end, and in line with the Dutch saying "Learn to look beyond your nose," Yemen held its second successful "Future Search" workshop last week.

The venue on this occasion was Taiz, where Sana'a University held a distance workshop under the theme "Toward Modernizing the Civil Service." The workshop was sponsored through Sana'a University under a multi-million euro package of support from the Netherlands Programme for Strengthening

Institutional Capacity in Education and Training (NPT).

This programme currently funds some 12.6 million euros for full-circle institutional capacity development at six public universities around the country.

This workshop launches a program which will oversee development of training leading to an Executive Master's Degree in Public Administration, geared exclusively toward Yemen civil servants at the mid-to-high levels of the bureaucracy.

The project envisions extensive cooperation and coordination between the Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance, the National Institutes for Administrative Sciences and Sana'a University's Department of Political Science through

its Public Administration Unit.

The "Future Search" framework has proved successful in the past where it was utilized by the Higher Education Project.

It's been used toward development of strategy for a Master Plan to install IT capacity, including administrative systems for Yemen's public universities and three community colleges.

On this occasion, Dr. Yahya Motafer of Sana'a University, Project Coordinator for the MPA project, along with his Dutch counterpart, Dr. Sander Dankelman of the Dutch Institute of Public Administration (ROI) organized the program to include maximum participation of a wide range of specialists and stakeholders to help in the development

plan.

To help, organizers called in a renowned expert Dr. Han Rakels, a specialist in the Future Search framework to facilitate the discussions. In addition, two senior specialists from the ROI, Marc van den Muyzenberg and Angela Kwok, along with two professors from the University of Leiden, Prof. Frank de Zwart and Prof. Frits van der Meer complemented the participation.

According to the chief architect of the project, Drs. Han Blom, the program envisions becoming linked to a merit-based system for the Civil Service.

As an indication of the importance placed on these discussions by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Ministry of

Tender Notice**Faculty of Engineering Phase (2)
Sana'a University**

Sana'a University inviting the local and international contractors who are well experienced in the construction of big projects. To participate in the tender for construction of the Faculty of Engineering Phase (2) Sana'a University.

Tenders are requested to prove with evidence their successful of at least 3 projects of US\$ 8-12 million cost for each during the last five years.

The interested companies can collect the tender documents starting of Saturday March 26 2005 till April 23 2005 from General administration for financial affairs (Alwadi Road) telefax: 01-464677 against non refundable amount of US\$ 2000.

Given that, tender bids submission must meet the following requirements:

1. Bids should be accompanied by a bid security "Bank guarantee or payable cheque" of a minimum of 2.5% of the total bid price valid for 90 days.
2. Bids should be accompanied by a copy of the Tax license renewed for 2005, along with the original for verification and insurance card with the original for verification.
3. Tender bids should be delivered in envelopes sealed with ted wax.
4. Tow copies of the submittals are to be delivered by hand or courier at the above address not later than May 24-2005 at 11:00 pm.

**إعلان مناقصة مشروع كلية الهندسة
المرحلة الثانية - جامعة صنعاء**

تدعو جامعة صنعاء شركات المقاولات العالمية والمحلية ذات الإمكانيات والخبرات في مجال تنفيذ المشروعات الكبرى، للإشتراك في مناقصة تنفيذ مشروع كلية الهندسة- المرحلة الثانية ويشترط:

أن تكون الشركة المتقدمة قد قامت وبنجاح بتنفيذ ثلاثة مشاريع على الأقل خلال الخمس سنوات الماضية بقيمة ٨ - ١٢ مليون دولار أمريكي للمشروع الواحد. بالإمكان الحصول على مستندات المناقصة إعتباراً من يوم السبت الموافق ٢٦ مارس ٢٠٠٥م وحتى يوم السبت ٢٣ إبريل ٢٠٠٥م من الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية - طريق وادي ظهر مقابل مبلغ وقدره (٢٠٠٠ دولار) لا يرد.

ويشترط لتقديم العطاء مايلي:

- ١) يرفق مع العطاءات تأمين بواقع ٢.٥٪ بشيك مقبول الدفع أو ضمان بنكي صالح لمدة ٩٠ يوماً من تاريخ فتح المظاريف.
- ٢) إرفاق صورة من البطاقة الضريبية مجددة للعام ٢٠٠٥م وإحضار الأصل للمطابقة مع صورة كرت التأمين والأصل للمطابقة.
- ٣) تقديم العطاء داخل مظروف مختوم بالشمع الأحمر.
- ٤) تسلم مستندات المناقصة من نسحتين إما باليد أو بالبريد على العنوان المذكور أعلاه، في موعد أقصاه الساعة الحادية عشر من يوم الثلاثاء الموافق ٢٤ مايو ٢٠٠٥م. (يوم فتح المظاريف).

Abbas fires security chiefs for not stopping chaos

RAMALLAH, West Bank, April 1 (Reuters) - Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas fired several security chiefs on Friday for failing to halt lawlessness in the West Bank and Gaza, two days after gunmen from his Fatah faction fired at his compound.

The head of Palestinian national security in the West Bank, Haj Ismail, also quit after the president called for his resignation, a senior Palestinian security official said.

"Abbas has yet to approve it. (Abbas) was not happy with the performance of some of the heads of security forces," a Palestinian official said.

"He was very upset about what happened in Ramallah and he will take other crucial measures in the near future."

Abbas, elected in January after Yasser Arafat's death, is struggling to impose law and order and reform corruption-tainted security forces after securing a truce with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. Police deployment in the West Bank town of Ramallah has increased since then.

Several al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades

militants fired at the president's compound in Ramallah on Wednesday and then rampaged through the city after security commanders urged them to put aside their weapons.

Abbas, who has secured a pledge from militant groups to cease attacks against Israel temporarily, has been under pressure from Israel and the United States to round up militants to push forward a U.S.-backed peace plan.

He has preferred to enter into a dialogue with the groups rather than confront them.

Hours after Abbas's announcement, gunmen from al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades stormed a recreation centre in the West Bank town of Nablus to protest against a recent election of the building's management that the militant Hamas group had won.

Hamas has gained more popularity among Palestinians, especially in the Gaza Strip, since a Palestinian uprising began four years ago.

Abbas's orders also followed the resignation of the head of Palestinian intelligence, who quit after complaining to the president that too little was being done to halt the chaos.



Palestinians carry a man shot with rubber bullets by Israeli forces during a protest against Israel's controversial barrier near the West Bank village of Nazlat Eisa April 2. REUTERS

Sudanese students march in protest against U.N.

KHARTOUM, April 2 (Reuters) - Hundreds of Sudanese students gathered on Saturday to denounce a U.N. decision to refer those accused of war crimes in Darfur region to the International Criminal Court.

Sudan's government on Friday dismissed the U.N. Security Council resolution, originally a French draft, which will refer to the ICC a sealed list of 51 people suspected of crimes against humanity during more than two years of rebellion in Darfur.

Last minute wrangling allowed an exemption for U.S. citizens and other nations who are not party to the court from prosecution during peacekeeping operations in Sudan.

Neither Sudan or the United States has ratified the treaty establishing the ICC.

The government-dominated student union organised the march, which began with speeches in Martyrs Square outside the Republican Palace denouncing the United States and France, and was to follow on to the French and British embassies and finally to the U.N. building in central Khartoum.

A few dozen students were wearing red scarves around their heads signalling jihad, or holy war.

The at most 200 students chanted "down, down U.S.A.", and called for the cutting of diplomatic relations with France.

There were almost as many security and police as students.

Organisers said the poor turnout was due to the holidays as most students had gone home to their villages outside Khartoum.

"This U.N. resolution is not helping anyone solve the problem in Darfur," said Haitham Osman, the executive head of the Sudan student's union.

"We totally reject it," he said.

Students carried banners saying "Death and blasphemy to America" and slamming the U.N. resolution.



Sudanese students carrying banners protest in the streets of the Sudanese capital of Khartoum April 2. Hundreds of Sudanese students gathered on Saturday to denounce a U.N. decision to refer those accused of war crimes in Darfur region to the International Criminal Court. REUTERS

Some shouted over loudspeakers: "The U.S.

A is the daughter of the devil" and "The Muslim people will never surrender".

Students stopped traffic to give out leaflets saying the Security Council was following the "agenda of international Jewry to create disunity in Sudan".

Tens of thousands have been killed in the fighting in Darfur, which the United States calls genocide.

A U.N.-appointed commission stopped short of the U.S. declaration of genocide but said heinous crimes took place which may be no less serious.

More than 2 million have fled their

homes into camps in Darfur after non-Arab rebels took up arms in early 2003 accusing the Islamist Arab-dominated

government of neglect and of discrimination against non-Arab tribes.

Iran rejects fresh testimony about dead reporter

TEHRAN, April 2 (Reuters) - Iranian officials rejected on Saturday the testimony of a defector who said Canadian photojournalist Zahra Kazemi was tortured and possibly raped before her death in Tehran in July 2003.

They said they had no record of Shahram Azam working as doctor in the hospital where he said he saw evidence of flogging in addition to battered feet, extracted nails and a broken nose.

A nurse saw possible evidence of rape, Azam said.

Azam's account of Kazemi's injuries, given in Ottawa on Thursday, differed sharply from that of the Iranian authorities who insist Kazemi fainted and struck her head.

"These allegations made by an Iranian refugee are baseless and false," Foreign Ministry spokesman Hamid Reza Asefi told the official IRNA news agency.

"Hospital officials have denied this person's name was on the medical staff team," he added.

IRNA also quoted Mostafa Naderi, head of the Baghiyatollah hospital where Azam says he examined 54-year-old Kazemi, saying Azam had never

worked there.

Kazemi was arrested in June 2003 for taking photographs of Tehran's notorious Evin prison where dissidents are held.

Her death has soured diplomatic relations with Canada and drawn attention to the practices of Iran's shadowy security apparatus.

Iran's judiciary initially announced Kazemi had died of a stroke.

But a government inquiry revealed she received a heavy blow during questioning, which split her skull and caused a brain haemorrhage.

Last year Iran's judiciary acquitted an intelligence agent charged with killing Kazemi and now says she died after fainting and striking her head on the floor.

Ottawa says Iran's hardline courts covered up the real circumstances of Kazemi's death in order to protect senior judiciary officials implicated in her murder.

Canadian Foreign Minister Pierre Pettigrew said Azam's testimony proved Ottawa's assertion that Kazemi was murdered and did not die in an accident.

Syria to announce Lebanon pullout timetable Sunday

DAMASCUS, April 2 (Reuters) - Syria will announce a timetable for the withdrawal of its remaining forces from Lebanon on Sunday, a Syrian official source said on Saturday.

"The date and timetable will be announced tomorrow, Sunday, after it is given to U.N. envoy Terje Roed-Larsen," said the source, who asked not to be named.

Syria has come under intense international and Lebanese pressure to end its 29-year military presence since the Feb. 14 assassination of Lebanese former Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri.

The source said a joint Lebanese-Syrian military committee had met in Beirut and Damascus in the last few days to agree on the timetable.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara and Larsen will hold a joint news conference at 11:30 a.m. (0830 GMT) on Sunday after the U.N. envoy has met President Bashar al-Assad, the source said.

In Beirut, a military source said Lebanese army chief General Michel Suleiman held talks with Assad in Damascus on Saturday, but gave no details of what they discussed.

UN envoy to meet Assad on Lebanon timetable Sunday

BEIRUT, April 2 (Reuters) - U.N. envoy Terje Roed Larsen will hold talks with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in Damascus on Sunday on a timetable for the complete pullout of Syrian forces from Lebanon.

A U.N. spokesman in Beirut said Larsen would hold talks with Egyptian and Jordanian officials on Saturday before flying to the Syrian capital later in the day.

He will hold similar talks in Lebanon on Monday.

Larsen is charged by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan with following up implementation of a Security Council resolution stipulating a total Syrian pullout from Lebanon.

"He will have discussions with senior officials and others in the region

related to the full implementation of Resolution 1559 to prepare the secretary-general's report to the Security Council in mid-April," U.N. spokesman Nejjib Frijji told Reuters.

Larsen will deliver a personal message from Annan to Assad and Lebanese President Emile Lahoud, he said.

Damascus completed last month the first stage of a two-phase withdrawal plan, pulling back to the Bekaa valley and withdrawing nearly half the 14,000 troops it kept in Lebanon.

Annan has said he expects Syria to complete the withdrawal before general elections in Lebanon in May.

A Syrian-Lebanese military committee will meet next week to finalise details of the pullout.

Three killed in Kurdish rebel violence in Turkey

TUNCELI, Turkey, April 2 (Reuters) - At least two Kurdish guerrillas and one village guard were killed in clashes in southeastern Turkey on Saturday, a military official said.

Another village guard and three security officers were also wounded after rebels from the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) attacked a group of soldiers in a remote area of Bingol province in the largely Kurdish southeast, the official said.

Village guards are local militia armed by the state to fight the PKK. Some 50,000 still patrol rural areas of the southeast.

"Clashes are continuing in the region.

According to our information, at least two PKK were killed," the official said on condition of anonymity.

A large-scale operation with support from helicopter gunships was under-

way, he added.

There was no comment from the PKK.

The militant group launched an armed campaign for an ethnic homeland in 1984, since when more than 30,000 people, mainly Kurds, have been killed.

The violence has subsided since 1999, when rebel commander Abdullah Ocalan was captured, but fighting has escalated since the PKK called off its unilateral ceasefire last year.

There were other clashes on Saturday between security forces and rebels in Sirnak province near the border with Iraq, another official said.

It was not immediately clear if anyone was killed or wounded.

Separately, authorities accused the PKK on Saturday of causing minor damage to an oil pipeline in a bomb attack in Batman province.

Algeria lifts visas for Moroccans as ties warm

ALGIERS, April 2 (Reuters) - Algeria's President Abdelaziz Bouteflika has decided to lift visa requirements for Moroccans, state radio said on Saturday, in a gesture that will help normalise tense relations between the North African neighbours.

Bouteflika informed Morocco's King Mohammed of his decision during a telephone conversation on Saturday, the radio said. Rabat lifted visa requirements for Algerians in July.

It was not immediately clear when the decision would take effect.

Morocco introduced visas in 1994 when the land border between the two

countries was shut after an attack on Spanish tourists in Marrakesh by radical Islamists coming from Algeria.

Decades of poor ties between the two countries have undermined stability in North Africa, closely watched by the West as a possible source of Islamic militancy.

Better relations are expected to inject new life into a stalled U.N. peace plan for Western Sahara, a desert territory seized by Morocco in 1975 after colonial power Spain pulled out. Bouteflika and King Mohammed held talks on the sidelines of an Arab summit in Algiers last month, signalling a thaw in relations.

What to make of Europe's longer work-week

By HANS-WERNER SINN

France's decision effectively abolishing its 35-hour work-week by allowing employers to increase working hours – and pay – marks a reversal of a decades-old trend. In the 1980's and 1990's, most European countries reduced working hours: Germany went from more than 40 to 38 per week, the UK from 40 to 37, Denmark from 39 to 37, and France from 40 to 35. Today, however, as Europeans struggle with high unemployment and stagnating living standards, they may have to work longer to cope with globalization.

The French actions follow changes in Germany, where some recent wage settlements resulted in longer working times. The difference between the two countries is that, in Germany, working times were increased without compensating pay increases.

Siemens was the forerunner, going from 35 to 40 hours per week. Bavaria's government increased the workweek from 38.5 to 40 hours for older employees and to 42 hours for younger employees. When Daimler-Chrysler increased work hours from 35 to 40 hours in its research and development center, the dam broke and other bargaining agreements fell into line.

Germany primarily reacted to low-wage competition from ex-communist countries. Currently, the average wage of the ten countries that joined the EU in May 2004 is about one-seventh of the West German wage level, and the Chinese wage is one twenty-fifth.

Those differences are so huge that some people consider efforts to compete futile. But, as productivity is much higher in Germany, an effective reduction of hourly labor costs by uncompensated increases in working hours seems worth trying. This could be an example for other European countries. The next step for France could be unpaid increases in working times.

Trade union opposition to extending working hours is based on the "lump-of-labor" theory. According to this view,

there are no economic advantages of such a policy, because the total amount of labor in the economy is fixed. As a result, a 10 per cent increase in working time will merely reduce employment by 10% percent.

Despite its seeming plausibility, this view is wrong. Working longer for the same pay is a useful way of making Europe more competitive, and, when compared to reducing wages, it imposes a much lighter burden on workers and employees.

Working longer will boost economic growth, for if people work longer, then so does capital. Except for where all 24 hours of the day are filled with shift work, increasing the daily working time of people extends daily capital utilization. Thus, a 10 per cent increase in working time is the same as if the economy's stock of productive capital were increased by 10 per cent. There is a jump in wealth and an immediate production boom.

The lump-of-labor theory assumes that working longer and employing more people is the same thing. But they are very different. Longer working time can be achieved nearly instantaneously, whereas employing more people is time consuming and expensive, as it typically requires new physical investment. Working longer is thus the ideal way to achieve growth and competitiveness.

In fact, extending daily working times will, in the medium term, also result in higher employment, because it will increase productivity while labor costs remain constant. Some workers whose productivity was too low to cover their cost will now be hired, as firms will find it worthwhile to expand output above the level resulting from the increased working time itself by investing more capital and hiring more workers.

Some fear that extending the workday will not produce more jobs because the resulting expansion of hours worked will reduce the capital-labor ratio. This would lower the marginal productivity of hours worked sufficiently to offset the positive effects of increasing the number of hours per worker.

But, again, capital would also work

longer. Because of the "capital utilization effect," the capital-labor ratio would not, in fact, decline, and hence there would be no significant effect on the marginal productivity of hours worked. The theoretical effect on employment is unambiguously positive, because marginal workers will be more productive as they work longer.

Would there be enough demand to absorb the additional output resulting from increasing the workday? Advocates of the lump-of-labor view say no. But as more goods are produced while the wage per worker is fixed, profits increase by exactly the same amount as the value of output does.

Thus, in principle, the purchasing power for the extra output would be available. The entrepreneur might buy his wife a new fur coat or his workers a new production plant. If all firms work longer, most will experience more demand, and the average firm will face as much extra demand as it provides extra supply.

True, some extra demand will go abroad, but so will some of the extra supply. A slight devaluation would solve any remaining problem with export demand. This could be an explicit devaluation or an implicit one due to a price reduction, made possible by the reduction in unit production costs resulting from the extra working time at constant pay.

The argument that working longer destroys jobs and that we need technological progress in order to become more competitive and maintain employment is inherently inconsistent, because working longer is nearly the same as technological progress that makes capital and labor more productive.

Either one or the other view is correct, but both cannot be true simultaneously. In any case, only the second interpretation is correct. The fear that extending the workday will damage employment is unfounded. It is a tried and true path towards growth, competitiveness and employment.

Hans-Werner Sinn is Director of the Ifo Institute for Economic Research, Munich.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2005



By Samer A.

Everyone in fear The Ivory Coast shipwreck on hell's shore

By BRIGITTE GRANVILLE

West Africa's jewel is fracturing. The Ivory Coast miracle is now the Ivory Coast hell, where natives and non-natives live in fear.

Since the arrival of a small contingent of French troops in 2003, the horror of this latest African civil war has occasionally intruded on the awareness of the global public, only to recede again. Last November, for example, seven French soldiers were killed in a regime-ordered air raid against the northern rebels. France retaliated by destroying the minute Ivorian air force.

With its peacekeeping mandate due to expire on April 4, France may decide to leave. Many Ivorians fear that this will mean renewed civil war.

But instead of international intervention, the Ivory Coast needs homegrown solutions for its problems. It must avoid the pernicious ethnic nationalism of recent years that led to one ethnic group being banned from running in the presidential election. Without solutions that claim broad support, the Ivory Coast will likely join the grim list of the world's failed states precisely because of its inability to develop into a cohesive nation based on equal political rights for all.

The problem of inter-ethnic conflict is, sadly, all too typical of Africa. The Ivorian example is neither unique nor the most extreme – at least not yet. Rwanda's horrors, and more recently Darfur, come quickly to mind. But the Ivory Coast's dilemma is notable both because the country's decline came from a relatively greater height, and for the lessons it holds concerning how states fail.

At first sight, the Ivory Coast's post-colonial history looks like a variation on standard themes. Independence from France (in 1960) spawned a dictatorship remarkable mainly for its longevity. Felix Houphouet-Boigny's rule lasted more than 30 years, until his death in 1993, when power passed to his hand-picked successor, Henri Konan Bedie.

Houphouet's fondness for money and power was plain from the outset, and his regime offered no exception to the dismal African rule of corruption, fraud, cheating, cronyism, embezzlement, and weak law enforcement.

These handicaps to the country's development grew worse over time. As early as the 1960's, Houphouet was spending lavishly on his native jungle-bound village, Yamoussoukro, which in 1983 replaced the port city of Abidjan as the capital. Yamoussoukro boasts grand eight-lane highways lined with over 10,000 lights and a full-scale replica of St Peter's in Rome.

Alongside such Pharaonic waste, however, the infrastructure and economic development supported by continuing dependence on French finance and public-spirited expatriate French technocrats helped produce what became known as the "Ivorian miracle."

Indeed, at independence, the Ivory Coast was the most prosperous state in French West Africa, with coffee and cocoa exports accounting for 40% of the region's total exports. This relative prosperity lasted until the second oil shock of 1979, when global stagflation depressed prices for the primary commodities that comprise the Ivory Coast's narrow export base, while rising interest rates increased the cost of servicing the debt contracted by the Houphouet regime.

Economic crisis and corruption undermined Bedie's presidency, leading to a military coup in 1999. But the new regime, facing continued unrest, eventually allowed multi-party democracy. The result has been disastrous, as ethnic rivalries sharpened. Whatever else is said about such French-backed authoritarian regimes, hindsight leaves no doubt about the benefits of the social stability seen in the Ivory Coast during the period until the 1980's, when France remained paternalistically engaged with its former colony. The political upheavals of 1999-2000 resulted in a new "democratic" constitution that became an invitation to civil war.

Regional and religious tensions had

been growing since Houphouet's death and were aggravated by the new constitution, which enshrined ethnic discrimination. About four million northerners were denied political participation or land ownership on the grounds that they were descendants of migrants from neighboring countries. Yet the only real difference between most inhabitants of the Ivory Coast – which has the most immigrants of any West African country – is the timing of their forefathers' arrival.

The nationality issue first came to a head over the status of Alassane Ouattara, the Muslim opposition leader and talented technocrat whom Bedie barred from running in the 1995 presidential election on account of his "foreign" ancestry. Stripped of his Ivorian citizenship in 1999, Ouattara is popular in the north of the country, which has been held by the "New Forces" rebels since 2002.

The rebellion led in January 2003 to a French-brokered deal in which all sides – including the New Forces – signed up to a government of national reconciliation. The parties also agreed to work together on modifying national identity, eligibility for citizenship, and land tenure laws. But the deal has not stuck, and the conflict has continued.

The best hope for the Ivory Coast is probably a parliamentary-based system that will require inter-ethnic alliances to form governments. The division of the country into more ethnically homogeneous federal components might also promote stability. Above all, dominance by one group through a powerful presidency must be avoided. But that will require strong international supervision, resembling today's EU Protectorate in Bosnia. The alternative is a vicious circle of violence and poverty, exacerbated by rapid population growth.

Brigitte Granville is Professor of International Economics and Economic Policy, Centre for Business Management, Queen Mary, University of London.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2005

Poverty can be reduced: Giving until it heals

By JEFFREY SACHS

In my new book *The End of Poverty*, I show how extreme poverty can be ended by 2025, but only if the rich world follows through on its promise to help the poorest countries. In order to thrive, and to foster the private-sector investment needed for long-term growth, an economy requires functioning health and education systems, investments in soil nutrients and water management, and basic infrastructure such as electricity and motorized transport. Yet the poorest countries, even well governed ones, lack the resources to finance these investments.

Lack of adequate foreign assistance is one of the greatest disgraces on our planet, and the United States has been the biggest laggard of all. It is urgent that the US wake up to global realities, and that it follow through on its commitments.

The most famous single promise by the rich countries has been to provide aid to the poorest countries equal to at least 0.7% of their GNP. The commitment began 44 years ago, in 1961, when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the objective that foreign assistance should increase significantly, "so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1% of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries." At the time, foreign assistance was about 0.5% of rich-country income.

Despite the promises, aid continued to decline. By the early 1990's, official development assistance was still around 0.33% of donor GNP, and by the early 2000's, it had declined to around 0.22% of GNP. Now it is roughly 0.25% of GNP. But the long-term decline in the ratio of aid to GNP did not stop the rich world from promising time and again to reach 0.7% of GNP, including at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and the Copenhagen

Summit on Social Development in 1995.

At the start of the new millennium, the world's leaders got together to adopt the Millennium Development Goals, the global commitment to halve extreme poverty by 2015. To implement these commitments, world leaders, including US President George W. Bush, met again in Monterrey, Mexico, to adopt the Monterrey Consensus on how to achieve the breakthrough from poverty. The personal presence of Bush is notable, because the rich countries once again adopted the target of 0.7% of GNP, with the US being a signatory.

The US government often declares these days that it is not bound by any "arbitrary" numerical target such as 0.7% of GNP. Top officials even declare that the US never signed on to such a goal. Yet the US and other countries did sign the Monterrey Consensus urging "developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of Gross National Product as official development assistance." It could hardly be more clear. Alas, the US has shown absolutely no "concrete efforts" towards keeping this commitment.

In fact, US official development assistance amounts to just 0.15% of America's GNP, which is less than one-fourth the global target. This contrasts with the 4% of GNP that the US spends on its military, roughly \$500 billion this year. So the US spends around thirty times more on the military than it does on peaceful development aid for the poorest countries.

From a global point of view, there are currently five countries that have reached 0.7% of GNP in aid: Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. Six more countries, all in Europe, have recently set a timetable to reach 0.7% of GNP by the year 2015. They are Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in his report in advance of the UN summit of world leaders in September 2005, has called on all donor countries to reach at least 0.5% of GNP in aid by 2009, and 0.7% by 2015. He also noted that countries like Germany and Japan that aspire to permanent UN Security Council membership have a particular responsibility of global stewardship in reaching the target.

Sadly, the ideological mouthpieces for the super-rich in the US, especially the editorial page of *The Wall Street Journal*, remain bitterly opposed to foreign aid, even if it's just 70 cents per hundred dollars of income! In criticizing my book, a *Wall Street Journal* review said that I was calling for "Giving Till it Hurts."

But there is a limit to greed. I am quite sure that *The Wall Street Journal* does not really represent the interests or views of many or even most of American rich people, including the millionaires and billionaires whose contributions to aid could make a huge difference for the lives of millions of people.

Many remarkable philanthropists, such as Bill Gates, are already leading the way. I believe that few wealthy people would refuse to contribute a small portion of their huge wealth for the chance to save the lives of millions of people each year and help the poorest countries get the first foot on the ladder of economic development. They will know that they would not only save lives, but also contribute to a much safer and more prosperous world.

Instead of worrying that 70 cents per \$100 is giving till it hurts, our slogan in the rich countries should be "Giving Till it Heals."

Jeffrey Sachs is Professor of Economics and Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2005

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره
نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة إلى
الشيخ العقيد / حميد القائي
لوفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى
والدته
سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمدها بواسع رحمته وعظيم غفرانه ويسكنها فسيح جناته ويلهم أهلها
وذويها الصبر والسلوان «إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون»
الأسيفون:
الشيخ / محمد علي الزلب - الأستاذ / نشوان الزلب - الأستاذ / عبدالله الجوري مدير عام مكتب أعلام / عمران
- عسكر العيدي مدير عام مكتب وكالة سبأ للأبناء / عمران - عادل مخرش وجميع آل نجاد ومراد وفؤاد

YT Business

It is time to free the World Bank

By JEFFERY SACHS
FINANCIAL TIMES, LONDON

Democracy begins at home if the World Bank is to be a leading force in the promotion of good governance in developing countries, its own governance must move beyond backroom politics, the bank is now choosing a president. The first steps of this process have been unsatisfactory, based on the idea that the US can choose the president without competition and with no questions asked. Before the bank is further damaged, there is an urgent need to make amends.

In spite of the World Bank being a multilateral institution of 184 member governments, its presidency is widely assumed to be owned by the White House. Europe seems happy to play along presumably to ensure its own "ownership" of other international posts. The 150-plus developing countries are relegated to the back benches.

The White House's perceived lock on the World Bank presidency is unsatisfactory for three reasons. First, the US has only 16 percent of the bank's votes and other countries play an ever-larger role in its operations. Behind the scenes, the US has been the biggest brake on increasing the bank's finance for poor countries, and has pushed for debt relief in ways that would weaken bank finances. The US demands to run the bank but on the cheap.

Second, the US government stands aloof from the global consensus on economic development. The world has rallied behind the United Nation's Millennium development Goals, the shared global objectives for cutting extreme poverty, disease and hunger. The US has signed the relevant documents but has refused to champion he

goals.

The most egregious US lapse lies in foreign assistance, he conservatories mantra in Washington is that the US supports the Monterrey consensus (adopted in the March 2002 conference that George W. Bush attended), rather than increased development assistance. The conservatives claim that the consensus is about trade and the private sector not aid. This is wrong.

The Monterrey consensus signatories, including the US, agreed to urge developed countries that have not done so "to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance." US aid stands at a mere 0.15 percent of GNP, the lowest ratio of any donor country, around Dollars 65bn (Pounds 34bn) per year short of Monterrey target. The US alone is responsible for half of the global financing shortfall in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, according to the recent report of the UN Millennium Project. Yet the Bush administration has so far shown no concrete efforts towards 0.7 percent.

Third, the US has advanced an unlikely candidate for the World Bank position - Paul Wolfowitz, after all, has spent a career on military matters and diplomacy, not in development and finance.

Europe, in spite of deep concerns, seems likely to accede to the US nomination. Developing countries, dependant on international aid, are wary of speaking out. Yes, the bank's legitimacy will be damaged by a sowing of unlimed White House power over the appointment. Moreover, the hard-won consensus represented by the Millennium development Goals may well be put at risk. For these reasons, serious due diligence by the bank's members and executive directors is needed.

Mr. Wolfowitz and any other candidates put forward should be required to clarify their positions on at least four central issues for global development. This is especially the case given US "exceptionalism" on these issues.

First, does the candidate support the Millennium Development Goals? Would the president make these goals the Operational targets of the bank's programmes? Second, does the candidate endorse the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP in official development assistance from all donor countries? Would the new bank president press the US and other donors to increase aid to 0.7 percent by 2015, as advocated by world leaders and the report on UN reform by Kofi Annan, the secretary-general. Third, would the candidate champion the call of free-market ideologists to privities public health, education and infrastructure, or would he or she agree that increased public finance is vital to ensuring universal access to health, nutrition, water and sanitation, schooling and family planning?

Fourth, does the candidate support a bigger voice and vote for developing countries in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, as is widely argued?

This question is highly pertinent today, as poor countries are being told once again to swallow hard on any appointment that comes down from Washington. Is the World Bank to be truly a bank for the world, or simply the "American Bank", as Washington commentator put it last week?

By Jeffery Sachs is the Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University and the UN Millennium Project, author of "The End of Poverty", Penguin Press

COCA to fight corruption

By Mahyoub al-Kamali
Yemen Times Staff

The Central Organization for Control and Auditing (COCA) will renew its fight against the financial and administrative corruption that is prevalent in government institutions throughout Yemen.

COCA plans to implement a project to restructure government institutions with assistance from Arab and foreign experts.

The organization revealed that the number of cases concerning public property that it uncovered last year reached 240, and the total damage caused by these was over YR2 billion, in addition to damage estimated at over YR900 mil-

lion. The COCA report indicated that most of the cases are being prosecuted in the court of first instance, and several other courts across the country.

The participants in the 14th annual meeting of COCA recommended last Wednesday that a working team be created to study how best to follow up on their reports. Participants also stressed the need to study the reasons why some parties are no longer subject to their control and audit. They highlighted the necessity that COCA undertakes its tasks throughout all districts and emphasized the importance of COCA in protecting judicial independence.

They stressed that the current levels of corruption are hampering the process of investment.

National survey on families

By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A 12-month survey is being carried out on around 14,400 families throughout the country to examine family budgets over the coming year.

The survey will examine family incomes, production, housing, health, education, and employment to help local councils to match programs and development plans to people's circumstances and to provide a basis for further research. It also aims to chart differences between urban and rural families.

Those conducting the survey have met difficulties in meeting women because of the gender-segregated nature of Yemeni society. The study will be negatively affected if more female researchers are not found throughout the country.

Sources in the Central Organization for Statistics (COS) stressed that they are trying to avoid the weaknesses of previous surveys by consulting with as wide a sample as possible.

Ministry of Finance Civil Service Modernization Project Implementation Project Unit Accounting & Financial Management Information System, (AFMIS) REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FROM INTERNATIONAL THIRD-PARTY SOFTWARE TESTING COMPANY FOR AFMIS COMPONENT.

NOTE: Only software testing Companies or Firms should Respond (not Individual Consultants).

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

This advertisement replaces previously published advertisement on Request for Expression of Interest of International Advisor / an AFMIS Component Test Third-Party Consultant. Now, only software testing Companies or Firms should Respond.

Introduction

The Government of Yemen (GOY), is conducting a Civil Service Modernization Project (CSMP), which comprises, among other components, the computerization of a Financial and Accounting Management Information System (AFMIS), that is supervised by the Ministry of Finance (MOF), through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and funded by the International Development Agency (IDA), of The World Bank.

AFMIS is designed to address three major parts of public finance management reform; those are budget preparation, budget execution and accounting. AFMIS is a main component of the whole modernization project, and will accommodate certain agreeable sets of reform steps in the public expenditure process, of Yemen, both at the Central and Local Authority Levels. The system in its first stage will be rolled out to three large spending units, and ultimately to all other governmental spending units. At this stage of implementation it has been agreed between the GoY and World Bank that technical assistance (TA) is needed to mitigate potential project implementation risks in the areas of Project Management, treasury design and independent third-party testing. To address these needs and help ensure that the target milestones of the AFMIS component are met, a Project Management Advisor and Conceptual Design Advisor have been recruited. The Bank has proposed deploying an independent third party testing company to test and certify the AFMIS applications to be developed by the project contractor (Yemen Soft and CEW).

Ensuring Effective Testing of the AFMIS System

Once the AFMIS system modules are developed by Yemen soft, the selected independent third-party testing firm should subject the system(s) to rigorous testing in order to provide assurance that it is working properly and provides the specified functionalities. System testing is broadly divided into two main categories: (1) unit testing and application testing, which are the responsibility of the vendor (Yemen soft and CEW); and (2) user acceptance testing including the testing of the integrated system as a whole is the responsibility of the client (GOY - Ministry of Finance AFMIS Project Implementation Unit). It is the testing of the second category that is very demanding and requires specialized skills of an independent third party testing company to supplement the skills of the client (MOF-PIU). The testing company should have highly specialized personnel with extensive experience in conducting systems testing of enterprise financial systems such as Treasury operations.

Responsibilities

The selected Contractor should be familiar with the following aspects while doing the testing of AFMIS: The contractor is expected to perform, inter alia, five main testing activities. These five activities collectively ensure that the AFMIS software that has been written and produced by Yemen Soft is error and bug free. The five major testing activities are:

- 1 Creating a Test Plan
- 2 Designing Tests
- 3 Implementing the Test cases
- 4 Executing Tests
- 5 Evaluating Test results

Each of these activities has inputs and output test assets associated with each; each activity will require certain assets as inputs produce other test assets as outputs and may use these assets interchangeably.

- 1 Ensuring that all Software components comply with the approved conceptual design documents, the following tasks should be carried out
- 2 Performing application software test process in accordance with all General Condition clauses and special condition clauses stated on the project contract signed between AFMIS and the contractor (Yemen Soft) on 31/5/2003.:
- 3 The deliverables, modules, and sub-modules

must be provided as part of an integrated system with clear specification for the central role of the general ledger.

- 4 A transition path for an AFMIS move to full accrual base accounting is well defined, implemented, and produced.
- 5 While remaining on a cash basis of accounting, a GFS2001 compliant budget classification is to be implemented as a main part of AFMIS.
- 6 A confirmed chart of accounts is developed and implemented.
- 7 A budget execution function currently undertaken by the CBY is taken over by MOF through AFMIS application.
- 8 Business process description for each modules and sub-modules is reflected in AFMIS deliverables through input process and outputs.

Qualifications and Experience

- 1 MS./Ph.D. in computing with extensive knowledge of governmental public expenditure computerized systems.
- 2 Extensive experience in testing and certification of large-scale financial systems including Treasury systems.
- 3 Industry accepted, best-in-class international standards of system testing methodologies.
- 4 Solid experience in AFMIS conceptual Design, Networking and Implementation
- 5 Excellent command of English; Arabic also would be very useful.

Deliverables

For each module and sub-module of AFMIS, in accordance with the responsibilities mentioned above, a testing procedures document should include the following: (a) Test processes or procedures; (b) Test indicators; (c) Test data; (d) Test measurements; and (e) Test results.

To accomplish the above, the broad tasks would include (i) preparation of a detailed test plan for each module/sub-module and the integrated system as a whole; (ii) development of any necessary test scenarios and test scripts; (iii) provision of advice on the need for any additional software for testing purposes, for example, load testing; (iv) training the assigned staff on how to undertake the detailed testing work; (v) managing the testing program; (vi) reviewing the test results in liaison with the PIU coordinator and software contractor (Yemen soft) to discuss errors and fixing them; (vii) managing and delivering re-tested outputs for user acceptance; and (viii) report the results of the tests and certify that each module/sub-module satisfies the specified requirements and make recommendations to the authorities that it should be accepted.

Reporting Responsibility

The independent third party testing company will be report to the Project Coordinator and Project Management Advisor; and shall work collaboratively with the AFMIS PIU Coordinator and Treasury Conceptual Design Advisor.

Scope of the Mission

Short term visits to Yemen at two-month intervals approximately between June/July and December 2005, with the possibility of extension depending on how much progress is made at the end of December, 2005.

The firm will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank Guidelines on Selection and Employment of Consultants/Firms by World Bank Borrowers (May, 2004 Edition)

Candidates firm who have the necessary qualification are invited to submit their Curriculum Vita with a copy of their qualification no later than 26 April, 2005 to the following address:

Ministry of Finance
AFMIS Project Coordinator's Office
Alsafia -Sana'a -Yemen,
Tel-504164 -504161
Or by email: afmisyemen1@yahoo.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals only to apply for the following position within its project "National Adaptation Programme of Action."



Post Title: Technical Assistant
Post Level: SSA-5
Duration: Two Months



Tasks to be performed

Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator (NPC), the candidate will organize and supervise the regional consultation workshops and training needed during the period, Liaise with relevant ministries, national and international research institutions, NGOs, review and comment on reports and outcomes of working groups, prepare periodic progress report of the project activities, and

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed term of reference of the position and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates. UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and female candidates are encouraged to apply.

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a
Fax: 448841
E-mail: (registry.ye@undp.org)

The deadline for receiving applications is
Thursday, 14 April 2005

Yemeni women are dying

What is a mother's life worth?

BY NADIA AL-SAKKAF
YEMEN TIMES EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

“She had been suffering from labor pain for two days before her husband thought of taking her to the hospital. It took more than two hours to reach the main road, and when she reached the hospital five hours later, both mother and baby were dead.”

This is a common scene in the rural areas of Yemen, where the maternal mortality ratio is 570 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births and infant mortality is 84 infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.

Dr Jean Chamberlain Froese who is a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology has devoted herself to helping improve Yemeni women's health for the last five years. She describes these facts as depressing; “The fact is that most of these deaths are preventable. But it seems that not enough attention has been given to this issue so far” she says.

Coming from Canada as an assistant professor at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, her primary focus is international women's health. Chamberlain-Froese decided to do her best in helping Yemeni woman directly through providing medical support in the cities and villages and also through training medical staff, especially midwives in order to achieve sustainable impact in reproductive health.

Dr. Chamberlain-Froese is working for an NGO called International

Community Services as a consultant with a focus on women's health education. She spends a day and half every week at Kuwait hospital teaching medical students, in addition to seeing patients at other times.

She has also helps to coordinate Yemeni physicians to receive additional medical training at McMaster University in Canada. She is also involved in a 3-day training course called ALARM (Advances in Labor and Reducing Mortality), an emergency obstetrical course where doctors and midwives are given training in obstetrical complications and treatments.

At the present time, the course is sponsored by Catalyst (a reproductive health project of USAID) in coordination with the Association of Obstetricians and Midwives of Yemen. She has also helped in the Yemeni Family Care Association by coordinating donations from Canada and offering her expertise in research.

The Canadian doctor dropped by The Yemen Times after coming from a field visit to one of the rural areas outside Sana'a where she provides medical treatment for women on regular basis. She has kindly agreed to talk about her work in Yemen.

The facts are astonishing. I landed up with mixed feelings whether to feel hope knowing that so much could easily be done to improve reproductive health in Yemen or feeling frustrated knowing that although it is not that difficult not enough is being done. So I leave it for you to decide, and perhaps see where you can play a role in this issue.



Dr. Jean Chamberlain Froese holds a newborn baby at the Sabeen Hospital in Sana'a. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Jean Chamberlain Froese)

Q: You recently talked about women's health in the Majority World. What does that term mean?

A: Majority World is a term used to describe the developing world where 90% of the world's population now lives. This means that the majority of women live in the developing world and that is where the improvement of women's health should be. There are many challenges facing women's health in Yemen since many of them suffer from poor general health and reproductive system complications.

Q: How severe is the situation regarding reproductive health complications?

A: When the tsunami tragedy hit, there were approximately one quarter of a million death cases. If one had known beforehand that this tragedy would happen, they surely would have rushed

along the beach and warned the people to get off the shoreline. Compare this with the than 585,000 mothers who die every year from preventable pregnancy complications.

That's the equivalent of three jumbo jets crashing daily—loaded with pregnant mothers. Why isn't more attention paid toward these women who die from preventable causes? The tsunami caught worldwide attention but these mothers die silently with very little notice.

In Yemen, women are very vulnerable to reproductive health complications, obviously because of a shortage of medical treatment coupled with lack of awareness. Numbers say that one in nineteen Yemeni women face death during her life from maternity related complications. One important reason that leads to this high rate is that the average woman in Yemen has 6.7 chil-

dren.

So every single time a mother is pregnant, she has a chance in dying. Compare this to Canada for example, where 1 in 4000 women die from pregnancy complications. It's not that Yemeni women are physically different, but in most cases, the problem is due to a lack of proper medical treatment.

For example, a medicine called Oxytocin (costing approximately 60 Yemeni Riyals) stops bleeding during delivery. It is very cheap and yet can save a woman's life. We know that at least 5% of all pregnant women need a caesarian section, if the actual number is lower than that it is not because women don't need it, but rather the service is not available. In Canada where I come from the percentage is 20%.

Q: How many mothers are dying in Yemen?

A: According to the UNFPA, the Maternal Mortality Ratio in Yemen is 570 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births. That means one in 19 Yemeni women will die of pregnancy complications. Compare Yemen's ratio to the ratio in North America which is has one out of 10,000 women dying from pregnancy complications. The ratio in Yemen is not just double, it's hundreds of times more. The fact is that most of these deaths take place during delivery.

A lot of people think that prenatal or antenatal care is the solution to maternity death, but it isn't the most important part of the mother's care. Most women die during delivery or just after delivery. Prenatal care is important but it is not the final answer. You can only identify 33% of pregnant women with complications ahead of time. It means that over 50% of the deaths can't be predicted and will happen during or just after delivery.

There are several cause for deaths during delivery but at least 25% of them die due to bleeding (see chart). A similar percentage die due to infection. Other significant causes include high blood pressure and unsafe abortion.

All of these complications are preventable. Mothers lives can be saved.

Q: How can mothers' lives be saved?

A: There are three reasons or delays which lead to mothers dying. The first is that decision to seek care, the next delay is reaching the facility and the third is receiving the care. I recently heard of two cases of women in Sana'a

who were just two kilometers away from the hospital yet they died at home during delivery. The reason is that nobody made the decision to take these women to the hospital. The women herself may not be the one to make this decision. She might not have the money or the transportation...etc.

The next delay is reaching the facility especially in the rural areas. There is often a combination of factors where the husband waits until the situation deteriorates and the women is really ill. By the time he organizes a ride, thirty kilometers across the mountains to reach the facility, the mother reaches the hospital either dead or barely alive. And whether this facility is in Yemen or in the best hospital in the world, it's very difficult to save a nearly dead person.

The finally delay is receiving the care at the hospital. Sometimes there are no medications, or there is no doctor or midwife. The person in charge may make a bad decision. That is why part of my purpose here in Yemen is to give modern and up to date training to medical and reproductive health staff in Yemen.

Q: If a mother lives, what are risks after the delivery?

A: A condition called 'fistula' is one of the possible complications of an obstructed delivery especially for young girls. It is common in Ethiopia where because of the baby pushing for a long time against the mother's pelvis, a hole is created in the bladder or in the rectum. One million women worldwide suffer from fistulas caused by pregnancy complications. There are a lot of women here in Yemen who suffer from this and the consequences are tragic. These women are outcasts, unemployable, their husbands leave them and they can't have children again because in most cases their uterus or womb is destroyed. All of this could be prevented if more value was given to a woman's life.

Q: Is it about value then?

A: Women here in Yemen are like women in most of the developing world. It's about women's social situation and how much are they valued. I can't forget what a Yemeni woman told me once in Sa'ada when I was trying to explain to her how to use the medication she said: “Oh don't explain it to me I am a cow, explain it to my husband!”. That's what that woman thinks of herself, that she is a cow. Many women think very low of themselves.

If they don't value themselves, they don't felt they are worthy of help. Women's value in society needs to improve. Husbands need to prioritize their wives' health over other issues (including qat!). Education also plays an important role. Statistics convincingly show that if the level of women's education goes up, then maternal mortality goes down.

Many international agreements include the protection and improvement of women's lives yet many women continue to die from preventable pregnancy complications. This is clearly a violation of these women's human rights which were guaranteed in so many of these agreements.

Q: Is maternal mortality a cause of other problems in the society?

A: When a mother dies, many times she leaves children behind who are more vulnerable to illness and death. So it is not only do women die, but the babies also die. Children under five years of age who have lost their mothers are five times more likely to die than children who have their mothers.

In addition, due to poor care during pregnancy and delivery, many women in Yemen have lost at least one or two babies. I can't get over it when they talk about it as a natural thing. I would have to work a year in Canada to come across a case where a mother has lost two babies.

Q: What about other health indicators?

A: If you look at the statistics around the world, maternal mortality is still the worst health indicator between developed and developing countries. What I mean is that the infant death rate is 5 times higher in developing countries (as compared to developed countries) while the maternal mortality ratio is 17 times higher. It really hasn't changed much during the last few years. Infant mortality has improved because antibiotics are becoming more commonly used and this prevents many children from dying of infection. In contrast, the case is different for saving mothers' lives. Ineffective interventions such as promotion of antenatal care with little provision of labour and delivery care and the training of traditional birth attendant have had little impact on globally reducing the rate of mothers dying.

Q: What about professional health care?

A: I think that this is a basic issue in saving mother's lives. Doctors or skilled midwives or birth attendants are the solution to improving pregnancy care. The greater the access to skilled professionals and adequate health facilities, the fewer the number of mothers who die. This is a basic problem in Yemen. I ask pregnant women where they plan to deliver and their answer is usually “at home”. I ask them: do you have medicines in your house? Do you have oxygen in your house? Do you have a skilled attendant in your house? And the obvious answer is no. I want them to start thinking about it seriously and to realize that they need to deliver in a place with adequate facilities under the care of someone who can treat any complication they may have.

Q: What about other reproductive health problems in Yemen?

A: Female genital mutilation (FGM) causes significant reproductive health problems. Consequences of FGM range from pregnancy complications eg obstructed labor, recurrent abscesses, infertility, sexual problems and bleeding and death.

In addition to the problem of female genital mutilation there is the HIV/AIDS. Although accurate numbers are not easily obtained, the disease does exist in Yemen and there are many cases reported especially in the coastal areas. Cervical cancer is also a preventable cause for women's death claiming 200,000 lives per year 80%. Most of these deaths are in developing countries such as Yemen. In developed countries there is a regular screening test, which is not routinely found in Yemen.

Q: With these alarming numbers, isn't anything being done?

A: Yemen is one of the countries that ratified most international conventions that protect human rights, of which is the right to life, and the right to health.

There are specific convention for women such as the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The goal was to reduce maternal mortality by 75% by year 2015. In Yemen, this is far from happening. There are a number of traditions and policies in Yemen that hinder women's health.

For instance, a women need her husband's approval for any surgery and there is often restriction in access to birth control methods. Early marriage is a good example of a tradition which places a girl's life at risk. She is more likely to experience obstructed labor (and death) because her body hasn't fully developed.

As such, no government opposes safe motherhood, but until there is real action with legal ramifications, little will change. Isn't a man responsible for his wife's un-necessarily death? The government should be responsible to ensure safe motherhood.

There is a lot that could and must be done to help women in Yemen. Financial support must be given to programs related to women's health and this must be made a priority. Advocacy and lobbying for basic human right for mothers are essential. Influential individuals must champion the cause of safe motherhood.

Q: Are there examples of initiatives that should be supported in Yemen?

A: There are several programs and projects that aim at improving maternity health in Yemen, for example the activities of the Association of Obstetricians and Midwives of Yemen. This Association is to be headed by Dr Arwa M. El-Rabee who is deputy minister of health for population and women's health. I think it is important that there is such a governmental department that focuses on women's health and doesn't just brush the topic aside. I think that leaders such as Dr. Arwa can help to give women's health the priority that it needs. The Association is providing training as well as establishing guidelines for safe and proper maternal care. The Association is trying to be a voice for women's health.

It is going to take a long time to change the situation, because it requires an infrastructural change. I mentioned those three delays and I would like to think of them as links in a chain. If one of the links breaks, the woman's life is threatened. The fact is that 15% of pregnant women are bound to have some complications naturally, but the vulnerability increases in countries like Yemen because of the three delays: the decision to seek care, no transportation and inadequate medical treatment. An infrastructural change is required and people have to take a social responsibility to make it happen.

Q: As you are leaving Yemen, after 5 years of giving, is there anything you would want to leave behind?

A: As I leave Yemen, my desire is that the Yemeni people bear their social responsibility. It is not just the government — although it has a vital role. Care is available but so many women do not get to it. Often, somebody in their family did not take the responsibility for taking this woman to the hospital. Also the government in cooperation with health NGOs and health care workers, must continue to help the situation.

There are a lot of professional health workers who don't have a job and there are many places that are in dire need for those workers, but obviously no one works for free. This is the responsibility of the government to support these workers for women's health. In Canada if a mother dies there is a huge inquiry and people come together questioning, why did it happen? In Yemen, nobody outside the family may even know that she died!

Change takes time. The commencement of a women's health department at the ministry of health is a good step, through leadership of Dr. Arwa El Rabee. However, in the big picture, the society needs to take responsibility for mothers' health. The situation can be different. It will require individuals from many disciplines and expertise to creatively develop a more effective health care system for all Yemeni mothers. But each mother and baby are worth saving.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals only to apply for the following position within its project “National Adaptation Programme of Action.”



Post Title: Admin/Finance Officer
Post Level: National UNV
Duration: Two Months (starting May 2005)



Tasks to be performed

Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator (NPC), the candidate will Control the expenditure and ensure accuracy of computation and completeness of supporting documents; prepare cheques and bank transfer letters; implement day-to-day financial and administrative activities of the project; keep adequate and systematic records and accounts; prepare budget revisions, and

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed term of reference of the position and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates. UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and female candidates are encouraged to apply.

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a
Fax: 448841
E-mail: (registry.ye@undp.org)

The deadline for receiving applications is
Thursday, 14 April 2005

Lakers playoff hopes dim after defeat by Spurs

Sun Apr 3, 2005 2:17 AM EST
 TORONTO (Reuters) - The Los Angeles Lakers slumped to their 10th loss in 11 games on Saturday to leave the storied franchise on the brink of missing the postseason for the first time since 1994.

Brent Barry had 20 points, including the game winning lay-up with six seconds to play, as the San Antonio Spurs beat the Lakers 95-94.

Kobe Bryant had a chance to steal the win but watched his jumper rattle off the rim at the buzzer.

Frenchman Tony Parker had 17 points, nine assists and six rebounds for the Spurs who continue to be almost unbeatable at home, improving to 36-3 at the SBC Center.

Caron Butler had a game-high 27 for the Lakers while Bryant was held to 15 points and eight rebounds.

In East Rutherford, Steve Francis did it all for Orlando — scoring 33 points,

snaring seven rebounds, dishing out five assists and grabbing four steals to lead the Magic to a 103-102 win over the Nets.

Josh Howard added 15 points and DeShawn Stevenson had 14 for Orlando, who won for the third time in four games to stay in the chase for an Eastern conference playoff spot.

Rookie Nenad Krstic counted a career-high 28 points for the Nets while Vince Carter had 21 and Jason Kidd added 20 points, 11 rebounds and seven assists.

In New Orleans, Shaquille O'Neal pumped in 34 points and grabbed 15 rebounds while Dwyane Wade added 33 points and nine assists as the Miami Heat cruised to a 111-99 victory over the Hornets.

It was another comfortable win for the Eastern conference leaders, who led by as much as 20 in third quarter on their way to improving their record to 55-19.

P.J. Brown had a season-high 21 for New Orleans while Speedy Claxton added 18.

In Chicago, Othella Harrington counted 22 points and Chris Duhon chipped in with a season-high 17 as Bulls stamped past the Charlotte Bobcats 112-97 for their ninth straight win.

The Bulls continued their late season rampage without leading scorer Eddy Curry, who remained in the hospital with an irregular heartbeat and Luol Deng, sidelined with a sore wrist.

Bobcats Emeka Okafor underlined his rookie of the year credentials with another impressive display hitting the double-double with a game-high 28 points and 16 rebounds.

In Portland, Carmelo Anthony drained 23 points and hauled in six rebounds sparking the Denver Nuggets to a 103-97 win over the Trail Blazers, collecting their 17th win in 19 games but yet to lock up a Western conference playoff spot.



Illinois forwards Roger Powell (C) and Jack Ingram (R) battle Louisville forward Ellis Myles (L) for a rebound during second half action in the semifinal round of the 2005 NCAA men's Final Four tournament in St. Louis, Missouri, April 2, 2005. Illinois defeated Louisville 72-57 to advance to the national championship game.

Illini face Tar Heels for NCAA title

ST. LOUIS (Reuters) - Top-seeds Illinois Illini and North Carolina Tar Heels will contest the NCAA championship final after convincing semi-final victories at the Final Four tournament on Saturday.

Luther Head and Roger Powell Jr. each scored 20 points as Illinois (37-1) overcame Louisville Cardinals 72-57. Standing in their way of a first national title on Monday will be the Tar Heels for whom Sean May scored 22 points in a 87-71 win over the Michigan State Spartans.

"We put April 4th on the board six weeks ago and we're playing April 4th in the national championship," said Illinois' Bruce Weber, the NCAA coach of the year.

"We are very excited."

Jack Ingram added nine points for Illinois and Dee Brown chipped in with eight, all in the first half.

Ellis Myles led the Cardinals (33-5) with 17 points, while Taquan Dean and

Larry O'Bannon added 12 apiece.

The teams played a tightly contested first half, with the Illini leading 31-28 at the intermission.

Louisville took the lead briefly early in the second half, but the Illini answered every challenge from the Cardinals, hitting numerous key 3-pointers to stay in front.

"Tonight our veteran team made the plays," said Ingram.

"I was glad we were able to go play our style of basketball."

North Carolina (32-4) will be seeking its first national championship since 1993 and fourth overall.

Jawad Williams added 20 points and Rashad McCants slipped in 17 points for the Tar Heels, who will look to give veteran coach Roy Williams his long-awaited first national championship.

Williams is in his second year at his alma mater after 15 years at Kansas.

This is his fifth appearance in a Final Four and first with the Tar Heels, but the

national title has eluded him during his 17-year career.

"It was the kids," Williams said of his players. "The kids came out in the second half and played their tails off."

Raymond Felton chipped in with 14 points for the Tar Heels, who got almost all their scoring from four players.

Maurice Ager scored 24 points for Michigan State but the Spartans failed to hold on to a five-point first half lead against the nation's top-scoring team this year.

Tom Izzo's Spartans had reached the Final Four despite being just the fifth seed in the Austin region.

"We just didn't have enough weapons," Izzo said.

"They played awfully well, they deserved to win.

It's going to be, I think, a great championship game with the two number one seeds.

It's probably the way it's supposed to be."

EELC

دورات ايدوتك للغة الانجليزية
Edutech English Language Courses

ما هي مميزات مركز ايدوتك في تدريس اللغة الانجليزية ؟

- برامج متنوعة لتلبية متطلباتك لتعلم اللغة الانجليزية
- برامج جديدة للتحضير لامتحانات TOEFL و IELTS
- مدرسين معتمدين بمؤهلات عالية
- معامل سمعية و مرئية
- استخدام الكمبيوتر في تدريس اللغة الانجليزية
- استخدام تكنولوجيا الانترنت في التدريس
- مرشد أكاديمي خاص لمتابعة مستوى كل طالب

ايدوتك Edutech
 مركز تدريب تقنية المعلومات

سعر الدورة \$ 85

مركز البحري التجاري، شارع الخرطوم (مجاهد سابقاً) صنعاء
 01-510142 فاكس: 01-510138/39/40 تلفون: www.edutechyemen.net info@edutechyemen.net

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN **بنك اليمن الدولي**

PERSONAL LOAN SCHEME

NEED A CASH ADVANCE ?

Easy application and the cash will be in your account within 6 hours !

Buy the things you have always dreamt of !

To enable you acquire the things you need, the International Bank of Yemen provides you with the Personal Loan Scheme which allows employees of companies, with prior arrangement with the Bank, to get Loan.

On Eligibility:

- The loan is disbursed to you within 6 hours after your completing the documents
- Option to apply for another loan after repaying 50% of your loan.
- Receive IBY debit card at no cost to use our ATM or the Point of Sale at any time.
- Receive different kind of credit cards such as Visa, Master, Diners Club and American Express after meeting the conditions.

Fore more information call (01- 407030) we will be glad to serve you.

SUZUKI YEMEN

سوزوكي اليمن (عضو مجموعة بامعروف)

GRAND VITARA 2005

All services, spare parts and maintenance available at:
Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarouf Group) **سوزوكي اليمن - عضو مجموعة بامعروف**
 Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

Impressions of Al Mahweet:

“Almania tammam” – “W’ al Yemen kaman”



DIANA HEDRICH AL-MAHWEET

To date I have worked and lived in Al Mahweet town for six months. My landlord who is my neighbor at the same time and his family have made me most welcome. He calls me his “European daughter”, which brings the number of his daughters up to 6 and his total number of kids up to 8...

ranges of Hofash and Bani Saad. Then I am off to work on a bumpy road with kids running behind my car greeting me “Diana, Diana, bye bye Diana”. Every day when I return from work on the same bumpy road the same procedure is being repeated: kids running alongside my car yelling “Diana, Diana, hello Diana”. I think I will never be able to leave or enter my house without half of Al Mahweet knowing about it.

In the meantime, I became friends with three Mahweeti girls who studied English at Al Mahweet College. In my free time we often meet in order to do English and Arabic conversation. Then we talk about their life in mountainous Al Mahweet and my “former” life in Bonn on the Rhine River in Germany. Obviously, two very different worlds. And yet – right there in this mountain Mafradsch they meet.

Then the Yemeni/Mahweeti says – smiling brightly: “Almania tammam”. My reply is – smiling at least as brightly: “W’ al Yemen Kaman.” And I have already started feeling a little bit Mahweeti myself....

Diana Hedrich (German Development Service/CARE International in Yemen) Technical Advisor on Project Cycle Management in the framework of the “Western Highlands Rural Community development project” funded by the European Commission and CARE Germany, implemented by CARE International in Yemen in cooperation with the Al Mahweet Agricultural and Irrigation Office.

English for special purposes

English for science and technology



BY DR. RAMAKANTA SAHU ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR FACULTY OF EDUCATION MAHWEET

Over the past few years, there has been a steady increase in focus on the use of a specialized variety of English for specific disciplines. This is broadly known as register-based English or English for special purposes (ESP). M. A. K. Halliday, a prominent linguist, defines ‘register’ as ‘language distinguished according to ‘use’ not to ‘user’.

Business and Trade (EBT), Legal English, Religious English and so forth. Let’s look at some of the main features of EST. In science and technology, language is used to define, classify, report, explain, and prove. Clarity of concepts and logical thinking are very important cornerstones of scientific English. Keith Jones and Peter Roe in their seminal paper “Designing English for Science and Technology” (1975) rightly point out that the central concern of EST is the accessibility of knowledge.

Obviously, the language in science and technology is valued for objective, propositional content, where an interrogative structure means a question and a declaration is embedded in a statement. English for science and technology is a variety of language usage. Here the language is manifested in a certain way in the expression of concepts and procedures that characterizes the study of science and technology. Language, per se according to this view is not of vital importance in so far as the its basic concern is with the purely symbolic operations of the language. Hence words are primarily associated with, what MAK Halliday calls, “the heuristic and representational functions” as contrasted with “personal and interactional function.”

Of writing is concerned, there is little scope for individual style of writing. As a natural corollary of this, a greater emphasis is put on the language ‘use’ and not the ‘user’. Moreover, there is little consideration for role relationships. In view of these features, the teacher of EST is ultimately concerned with teaching language as a linguistic system. There is a greater accent put on the ‘use’ rather than ‘usage’ with a shift of emphasis from ‘grammar’ to ‘rhetorical acts’.

Rooting out malpractice in exams



BY HASAN BA-UDAN HADHRAMUT UNIVERSITY, HADHRAMOUT

Cheating in all its forms has been strictly forbidden by our prophet (PBUH). Yet it is a pity that cheating in the exam seems to be legitimized in the opinion of many students and teachers. In order to justify this practice; they provide arguments as feeble as the web of a spider.

schools, but in many other schools is a silly justification! We must imitate others good morals not their immoral practices. Teachers must do their best in fighting this endemic phenomenon. On the part of students, they must work hard from the beginning of the session so that there is no painful necessity to resort to cheating as the only means to pass the exam.

high schools but in colleges as well. A cheating graduate will perpetrate more harm to his society rather than benefit it. Undoubtedly, the to-day’s cheat will be a burden on his society as he will not be professionally equipped for the position to which he is nominated. The current prevalence of corruption in private and government organizations may be due to the unchecked illegal practice in schools in the past.

now we have a large number of school graduates who are of low calibre and substance. The main reason behind the deterioration of quality in the educational field is students’ dependence on cheating which drives them to neglect preparing for exams. There must be an urgent solution for this corrupt practice. A cooperative effort between school and family will positively help eradicate it.

A letter to the teachers of English: 80

How to use what you have learnt in the faculties?



DR. M.N.K. BOSE (BOSE@y.net.ye) Associate Professor of English, Faculty of Arts, Ibb.

Dear Fellow teachers,

Recently I read a thesis of a researcher in a Faculty of Education, an interesting piece of work; he has studied the impact of the teacher education programmes in the English classrooms, though he didn’t call it by this name. The researcher has found that there is a wide gap between the language teacher education offered at the Faculties of Education in this country and the teaching of English in the schools; this is what I have been saying for a long time.

have also appeared in Yemen Times to strengthen my point of view. In my earlier letters, I have presented the challenges that are awaiting the teachers of English in schools. Unless the Faculties of Education modify their curriculum with these challenges in mind, teachers will be left in the classrooms without much help; the result will be that each teacher does whatever he or she thinks best, irrespective of whether the students in these classes learn English or not.

In the present set up, with the present teacher education programme, which is not adequate, what can you do in your classes? Use the teaching materials – the Pupil’s Book, the Workbook and the Teacher’s Book – wisely. The first two are used in almost all classes but the third one is hardly available in all schools. Even if available, they are sparingly used by the teachers; this is what is shown in the thesis that I have just read.

Lesson planning is essential for a teacher; I will write about it in detail later. The Teacher’s Books are an invaluable and inevitable help for writing lesson plans. Read each unit in it and write your lesson plan in your words (there is no harm even if you copy it as your lesson plan). The techniques suggested for each lesson, if followed scrupulously, will enable you to teach the lesson successfully. Try it. Good luck.

Yours fraternally, Dr.M.N.K.Bose

Poetry Corner

For your sake, dear ones

I hate hucledy bucledy I do like things be goody I am always feeling huppy Let my students be ready To read my notes with memory Don’t forget to hard study And get more points goody

Be familiar and happy With peers not be melancholy God bless you and make merry

By Dr. Abbas Naama University of Hodeidah Faculty of Education Department of English

YOUTH FORUM

When dreams come true

I still remember everything as if it all happened yesterday. Two years ago, I lived in Hodeidah, with my family, and used to teach in a high school. There, I spent the most beautiful days of my life which I will never forget. In fact, what made my days more interesting were my three nieces with whom I truly shared my happiness. One day I was in my room standing. It was very dark so I could not recognize anything around me. I was crying and was scared to death. Two of my nieces were also crying, holding me tightly. We were all standing around a dead body, aged about seven. It was the body of my third niece, Shiema, who had been killed.

were shining. Then, I felt greatly relieved for it was such a dreadful dream. In the morning, I told my dream to my family, but no one cared about it. However, Shiema, whom I saw as dead last night, hugged me smiling as if she was newly born. Two months later, my dream came true. One evening, we arrived in Sana’a to spend a few days with my parents. Next morning, while Shiema was playing with her sisters, she had a terrible accident. She was seriously injured. After she spent two days in the hospital, she died. Five years on, she is still inside our hearts and well-remembered by others, too. No one can forget her beautiful eyes nor the wonderful days she spent with us. It is a fact that she is so far from us, but her soul is still flying with wafts of scent around. This event took place on September 26, 2000, and really it was the worst dream that unfortunately came true!

By Ashwaq Saleh Ahmed Faculty of Arts Department of English, University of Science and Technology, Sana’a Ashwaq-m@maktoob.com

My heart

My heart loves life My soul longs to live My mind likes to rest So, I pray to God Who gives me peace Who fills my space. I long to muse So, I pray to God Who helps me to deal Who helps me to heal. I desire to magnify I desire to forgive I desire to believe So, I pray to God

By Faiza Ali Al-Hamzi Faculty of Education Department of English Sana’a University

WONDERWORD by DAVID OUELLE. CAB MAINTENANCE Solution: 7 letters. A word search puzzle grid with clues and a solution provided at the bottom.

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS
PAGE**

A story of a prodigy

YASSER AL-MAYASI
 YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Recently a seven year old school kid named Moneer M.Moassa Al-Shabi visited the Yemen Times. He was accompanied by his father who was wearing a military uniform. The staff of the Newspaper was getting ready to leave, and no one knew the guests at the moment.

Many ideas came to their minds as a result of his coming in his uniform to an independent newspaper. That was not normal for them because the newspaper is caring about the citizen in society and would not have caused unwanted intrusion of military personnel.

Silence prevailed, while every body would take a look upon the father and his child but Moneer overtook them by a quiet genius smile which wasted their fear and worry.

The father of the child told them that he came here to introduce everyone to his smart boy who may be a miracle. Asking them to make an interview with him after making sure of his cleverness by testing him in different scopes such as mathematics and geography or other scientific fields.

He declared that Moneer can easily multiply a large mathematical operation with thousands numbers.



I went with them to the editing room because the subject was really appealing and before starting with them, Moneer picked up the newspaper

and started to translate some words from it.

Moneer's father confirmed, "My boy is so clever and quiet, when he was three years old, he was known as an intelligent boy and since that time I tried to test his cleverness many times. One day, one of my friends stopped me while I was walking in the street with my son.

After the greetings, he gave me his mobile number and I did not have a pen at that time however I memorized the number and left.

"Once I was at home I tried to remember the number of but in vain. "The surprise was that Moneer memorized the number and gave it to me, and since that time I believed that my son has a great talent and he will have a great future. So I have been trying my best to develop that talent and preserve it as a gift from Allah."

"How did you hold to develop his knowledge?" I asked his father. He replied "I let him listen to me and his brothers while I teach them, he memorizes the information from the first time and I teach him the Arabic and English alphabets and the names of Allah.

"Then I bought the Atlas for him. He also memorizes the names of the capitals of the Arab countries.

"He could speak English when he was four years old."

"Did he attract the attention of others?" I asked.

"Yes, of course he did. You know that our traditions are not free from

gatherings, especially in the Qat meetings where we exchange speech. I am used to taking my son with me to these meetings and the people get very surprised. They get interested in him as they find that he can answer their difficult questions, Some of them give him their phone numbers to ask him to retell them."

"MBC channel hosted him, how was that prepared?" I asked.

"One day earlier, I watched the T.V. (Dwreed's World Program) on MBC channel which was presented every Thursday by the famous star and actor Mr. Dwreed Laham.

"This program was specialized in hosting the distinctive children and I wondered why that no child from Yemen was ever present.

"Then, I sent a film of my genius child in order for him to participate with them in the program.

"Moneer was selected to participate in the program after a conversation on the phone with him, however Moneer amazed them extremely by his information, so the channel decided to host him."

The child answered difficult questions on geography and mathematics.

He declared that he can memorize so many things, and wished to be a space scientist to discover the unknown.

Moneer likes to watch T.V, scientific programs and kids programs too.

Moneer is known to many statesmen whom are wondering at his character but he would like to meet the president in the future.

Finally, I say, "It's a story of a child which really deserves attention".



CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS
 INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL
 AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- Heavy, light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.
- Air purification for industry
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa
 Tel: (967-1) 441638
 Fax: (967-1) 441630
 E-Mail: cccyemen@y.net.ye

Aden
 Tel: (967-2) 377328
 Fax: (967-2) 377716
 E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye

أربح الذهب فقط

كيفية المشاركة في المسابقة

- اشترى عبوة واحدة ١٥ كجم أو ٦٠٥ كجم من منتجات سمون صافي (سمن القسمرية أو البنت الزرقاء أو البنت الخضراء)
- إستبدل غطاء واحد فقط ١٥ كجم محتوم عليه علامة من أقرب مركز إستبدال واحصل علي هديتك الفورية (حافضة طعام كبيرة أو صحن ملامين كبير وكذا لك قسمة السحب النهائي)
- إستبدل غطاء واحد فقط ٦٠٥ كجم محتوم عليه علامة من أقرب مركز إستبدال واحصل علي هديتك الفورية (حافضة طعام متوسطة صافي أو طبق ملامين صغير وكذا لك قسمة السحب النهائي)

سيتم عمل سحب كل يوم الإثنين علي جوائز ذهبية حسب الجدول التالي:

السحب الأول عدن ٢٠٠٥/٤/٢٥ تسليم الجوائز ٢٠٠٥/٥/٢
 السحب الثاني إب ٢٠٠٥/٥/٣٠ تسليم الجوائز ٢٠٠٥/٥/٦

الشركة اليمنية للتجارة والإنشاءات (المحدودة)

Yemen Trading & Construction Co. (Ltd.)

INGERSOLL-RAND
 AIR COMPRESSORS

IR
 Ingersoll Rand
 Drilling equipment

INGERSOLL-RAND
 Motocompressore

Sana'a Tel.264005/6, Fax:240624, Email:YTCC@Y.NET.YE, Aden: Telefax: 247387, Hodeidah: Tel. 208829, Fax: 205817

MAXIMUM TELECOM

73 11 33 55

اتصل على هذا الرقم لمعرفة سعر أي هاتف نوكيا

NOKIA 7710

تجربة الشاشة العريضة

NOKIA
 CONNECTING PEOPLE

- شاشة عريضة مع موصل للقدم
- تعرف على خط اليد
- نظام البحث HTML يدعم (Flash 6)
- ذاكرة داخلية حتى MB90 ، ذاكرة MMS
- ممساحة MB120
- كاميرا Megapixel (1152x864)
- مشغل موسيقى مع صوت ستيريو
- مشغل صوت وفيديو جيوبين
- راديو FM مرئي